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CONTENTS

CHINESE POLITICS AND CIVIL WAR .. .. .. 365—370
LEADING ARTICLES—
Sub-Conscious Mind, The .. 371
Chinese Doctors and Britain .. 371
Issue Forced in Canton, The.. 371
Municipal Election, The .. 371
China's Domestic Loans .. 371
Communists Not Wanted .. 372
Gen. Yen Chun-yang and Shanghai 372
Old Learning and the Boxer Commission, The 372
NOTES AND COMMENTS 373
NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS—
Other Half—How they Live, The 374
Sir R. Macleay's Successor?.. 374
Advance Guards of Wu in Honan 374
Troubles of South Honan .. 374
Shipping Perils in the Gorges 375
Death of Ex-Pres. Tsao Kun's Brother 375
Plain Talking by Chang Tso-lin 375
Insurance War Expected in Manchuria 375
Chinese Engineers of Hongkong 375
Hangchow's New Presbyterian Church 375
Russia, Japan and China .. 375
Philippine Legislature, The .. 375
Destruction of Pochow, The .. 376
Hongkong Harbour Incident .. 376
Church Destroyed near Canton.. 376
Taichow's Silent Sentinel .. 376
Extraterritorial Commission .. 376
Paper's Intelligent Anticipation 376
Obituary—Mr. H. T. Vars .. 376
Opium Smugglers at Kiukiang .. 376
Hangchow Notes 376
Japan and U. S. Anti-Alien Laws 377
Japan's Political Crisis Ended.. 377
Japanese Steamer Adrift .. 377
Rapid Rise in the Yen 377
Our Tokyo Letter 377
Japan and the Chinese Tariff .. 377
Increase of Mitsui & Co.'s Capital 377
Japan's Political Scandals .. 377
Baron Sumitomo Seriously Ill .. 377
Lord Willingdon in Tokyo .. 377
SHANGHAI NEWS—
Communism Under Camouflage.. 378
Shanghai Arsenal to Be Reopened 378
Union Club, The 378
Midnight Riot in French Gaol.. 378
Labour Union's Manifesto .. 378
Fire in Pootung 378
Municipal Council Elections .. 379
Indian Porpoise in the Huangpu 379
Chinese Doctor's Fine Tribute to Great Britain 380
To Aid Medical Mission .. 380
Y.M.C.A. Work at Chefoo .. 380
Chinese Doctors' and Chemists' Open Letter to Britain .. 381
Hardoon Estate Temple on Fire 381
Chinese Bureau's Mare's Nest.. 381
Honour to Parents Long Dead 381
Chinese Commissioner of Police and His Policy 382
View's on China's Treaties .. 382
Boy Scouts 382
Workers Shot in Kiangwan .. 382
Defendu's Defence on Itself .. 383
Scheme to Reform Chinese Police 383
Mill Strikers Return 383
Arrival of Lord Willingdon .. 383
Local Boy Scout Honoured .. 383
Chinese News Notes 383
Chinese Recorder for February 384
Jewish Recreation Club .. 384
Obituary—
Mr. A. E. Algar 384
Mr. Bert L. Kuhn 384
Mr. Crawford D. Kerr .. 384
Washington Ball, The 385
Dramatic Street Scene.. .. 385
Boy Scouts' Concert, The .. 385
Volunteers, The 385
CORRESPONDENCE .. .. 386—387
COMMERCE AND FINANCE 387
MEETINGS—
Shanghai Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld. 390
St. George's Society 390
Paper Importers Association.. 390
B. W. A. Hospital Work .. 391
Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co. 391
Co-operative Francaise de Shanghai 391
SPORTS AND PASTIMES .. 392—394
PERSONAL NOTES 394
LAW REPORTS—
H.M. Police Court—
Sikh Wounding Charge .. 395
Inquests—
Shooting of P. C. Goulding.. 395
Mystery Death of Mr. B. L. Kuhn 395
U.S. Court for China—
Case Against Mr. Beardsley. 395
French Mixed Court—
Sequel to French Gaol Riot. 396
Mixed Court—
Sequel to a Street Fight .. 396
Kidnapping the "Money Joss" 396
Danger of a Dirty Dairy .. 396
MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS.. 396—397
FOREIGN TELEGRAMS .. .. 398—402
FROM THE FOUR WINDS .. 403—405
SPECIAL ARTICLES—
Place of Praise in Public Worship 406
From the Crow's Nest 406
Peking's Order to All Schools to be Registered 407
Tate's "Modern Cambist" .. 407
Ladies' Paper Hunt Club, The.. 408
Little Bit of China, A 408
Lao Goo on Unequal Treaties 409
Social Side of Bolshevism, The 409
Auction Made Easy 409
BOOK PAGE 410
WOMAN'S PAGE 411

Canton Government:—Oh, deary me: who would have thought of that?

ALL CANTON TRADE STOPPED

Issue Boldly Forced by Commissioner of Customs: Is Canton Government in Favour of Strike Pickets Seizing Cargoes or Against? Canton and Whampoa Closed

CARGOES OF FIVE NATIONS INVOLVED: 50 VESSELS RENDERED IDLE

Commissioner's Attitude Endorsed by Canton Consular Body: Foreign Steamers Pirated: Foreign Firm Mulcted of $12,000: Chinese and Foreigners Delighted: Import of Rice

Hongkong, Feb. 22.

The Commissioner of Customs at Canton yesterday closed the ports of Canton and Whampoa pending surrender and return to the Customs for proper examination and assessment of duty the cargo irregularly removed from the custody of the Customs by the strike committee.

In consequence of this action no steamers left for Canton this morning. It is believed that the cargoes of five nations are involved.

It is reported that one British river steamer is leaving for Shameen with provisions, sailing under the White Ensign.

Consular Body's Endorsement

Later.

The Consular Body of Canton unanimously endorse the Commissioner's action.

Henceforth no passengers and no cargo will be permitted entry to Canton.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Canton, Feb. 22.

The case in which the Strike Committee here confiscated foreign cargoes which arrived on February 12 before the cargoes passed the Customs House has become a serious issue. In compliance with instructions received to-day from the Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs at Peking, the Commissioner of Customs here has issued a *communiqué*, announcing that pending the return to the Customs House of the seized cargoes and until the Canton Government guarantees that Customs regulations will be duly observed, Customs certificates will not be issued for any cargoes imported in vessels belonging to any nationality. According to this *communiqué*, if vessels should arrive here in future, the unloading of both cargoes and personal effects will be prohibited.

This means the actual blockade of the port of Canton.—Eastern News Agency.

Chinese Excitement

Chinese in Shanghai were much disturbed by the news from Canton and were somewhat disposed to regard the action of the Commissioner of Customs as a step towards foreign intervention. How greatly their interests are bound up with the stand he has taken and in *not* doing anything to abet the strike pickets is shown elsewhere explaining the issues involved.

Canton, Feb. 23.

Forty steamers have been rendered idle here as a result of the Customs Commissioner enforcing suspension of loading and discharging cargo pending the Canton Government's acceptance of his demands, of which there is no sign at present.

The Chinese generally appear to be delighted at the check given to the activities of the strike pickets and their high-handedness.

Two foreign steamers have been pirated while at anchor in Whampoa Harbour within a few hundred yards of the Whampoa Military Academy, making more than a dozen piracies of foreign steamers in the Pearl River during the past few months.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Chinese Merchants the Principal Sufferers

Hongkong, Feb. 23.

With reference to the closure of the ports of Canton and Whampoa on February 21, it is necessary to remember that trade between those treaty ports is at present controlled by strike committees and pickets, for the actions of which the *de facto* Canton Government has denied responsibility during the Hongkong Government's attempt to end the deadlock.

The announcement of the Commissioner of Customs, which was obviously dictated from headquarters of the Chinese Customs Administration, gives the Canton Government several alternatives. The first is to procure ships and ignore the Customs by clearing irregularly in contravention of the International Convention. The second is to carry on without shipping, which is likely to result in a shortage of rice within two months, and a third is to seize the Customs House and accept the resultant consequences. A fourth alternative is to suppress the pickets, who are profiting greatly by the sale of confiscated cargo, seized under the flimsiest pretexts, principally that the goods are of imperialistic origin.

Meanwhile British trade in South China is suffering between the boycott from Canton, whose Government is unrecognized and unrecognizable, and the difficulty to find a solution to the situation agreeable to all the powers. Parenthetically, in spite of Sino-foreign business depression arising out of Bolshevist influence, optimism prevails in Hongkong concerning a future based on the sound business sense of responsible Chinese, who are the principal sufferers, and who place implicit confidence in the justice and *bona fides* of Sir Cecil Clementi's policy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Feb. 23.

The Waichiaopu is this afternoon telegraphing the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs at Canton instructing him to investigate the Customs affair.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Canton, Feb. 23.

As previously reported, the Commissioner of Customs at Canton has suspended the issue of certificates for imported cargoes, owing to the fact that the protests he repeatedly lodged with the Canton Government against the unlawful seizure of foreign cargoes by the Strike Committee have been ignored and that the Strike Committee, acting in concert with four leading commercial bodies here, organized a cargoes-inspection office which commenced from yesterday to inspect all vessels upon their arrival. Officials of the Customs House board vessels when they enter the Port of Canton and absolutely prohibit the unloading of cargo. The service of regular steamers plying between Canton and Hongkong has been stopped with the result that communications between the two ports have become entirely cut off except for an imperfect train service.—Eastern News Agency.

NO HINDRANCE TO RICE IMPORT

Fifty Vessels Lying Idle: Approval by Merchants of Customs Commissioner's Stand

Canton, Feb. 25.

Suspension of the landing and shipping of cargo continues. Since February 21 the import of rice alone has been allowed, as being the staple food of the two million people living in Canton city. Steamers rendered idle now number over 50.

The situation is quiet, though still threatening. It is evident that the great majority of Chinese, though suffering severe inconvenience, approve the Customs stand. A crowd addressed by the Commissioner of Customs, explaining his attitude, applauded his speech.

Ten cargo boats are being surrendered to the Customs by the pickets. It has been revealed that a good deal of foreign cargo has been sold or otherwise made away with, and cannot be produced.

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The Commissioner, supported by the Consuls, is demanding from the Independent Government that a proclamation be issued declaring the right of the Chinese Maritime Customs over cargo for first examination. A depot intended to deal with goods after the Customs release them has been formed by the boycotters, and here doubtless the depredation of foreign goods will be continued.

Foreign Firm Mulcted of £12,000 by Canton

It is said that in order to obtain the release of a steamer and cargo seized by armed pickets, a foreign firm paid £12,000. It is likely that the working of steamers will be resumed on publication of the proclamation by the Canton Government.

No steamer has reached Canton from Hongkong for five days with the exception of a small armed naval launch.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

An Interesting Point

Peking, Feb. 24.

According to Chinese press reports, the British delegate to the Tariff Conference, at a recent Tariff committee meeting, raised the question as to whether the tariff at the Canton Customs should be raised when the proposed increase in China's Customs tariff is put in force and suggested that if the answer is in the affirmative, there is need to discuss the question whether or not the Peking Government possesses the actual power to control the Canton Customs.—Eastern News Agency.

Claim that Government Had Insufficient Notice

Canton, Feb. 25.

Interviewed by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, Mr. Sung Tzu-wen, Secretary of Treasury of the Canton Government, stated that though he did not approve of the radical step taken by the Strike Committee, he could not see his way to approve of the action adopted by the Commissioner of Customs, who, he said, suddenly issued a notice closing the Customs House, thus not allowing the Canton Government opportunity of taking suitable steps to avert the dispute.

Mr. Fu Ping-chang, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Canton, agrees with Mr. Sung Tzu-wen, and says that the Canton Government is conducting negotiations with the Commissioner of Customs on condition that the wrongs committed by the Strike Committee shall be righted and that full protection be given to the Canton Customs. In conclusion, Mr. Fu avers that, with these conditions offered, if the case cannot be settled, the Canton Government contemplates taking whatever steps may be necessary to force the Customs House to resume its work, seeing that the Customs House belongs to China.—Eastern News Agency.

Boycotters in Peking

Peking, Feb. 26.

The Japanese Goods inspection group of the anti-Japanese Society here has issued a proclamation that British goods would hereafter be treated just the same as Japanese. Its representatives to-day called on General Lu Chung-lin Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Forces, and, upon obtaining his understanding, commenced to inspect British goods.—Eastern News Agency.

BIG SEIZURE BY THE PICKETS

Confiscation of Valuable Cargo: Chinese Firm Deprived of Oil Consignment

Canton, Feb. 19.

Examination of goods imported into Canton from outports and foreign countries, apart from regular Customs inspection for duty and likin due to the Chinese Government will now have to pass through a joint committee of workers and merchants who have just opened an office on the Bund, Canton. Regular permission for import and applications for inspection upon arrival of goods have to be made according to forms provided by the committee, and this procedure has to be complied with until the termination of the "anti-imperialist boycott," when the joint committee will be abolished and traffic and trade, especially between Hongkong and Canton, may be restored.

This committee has been considered necessary owing to numerous complaints that pickets of the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott have indiscriminately held by consignments and confiscated them for the strike fund after condemning them as British or other "imperialist" goods. The merchants have now urged that henceforth inspection of goods should be made in the presence of a representative of the principal trade guilds of the city and, hence, this joint committee has finally come into existence, after the workers have done this alone for the past eight months.

The prize court of the Canton Strike Committee still has several big cases on hand. Some three months ago a firm, Sun Hing Lung, imported 330 cases of nails from Belgium, which the pickets seized as British goods but they later released all but one case as samples for further hearing and investigation. The other day the prize court of the Strike Committee decided against the firm and demanded the 329 cases back or their equivalent in value. Upon failure of the firm to comply with the order its managers and a foki were sent to the picket prison in default.

The Canton Strike Committee, it is understood, will sell by public auction instead of through private offers as is usually the case, 2,950 cases of kerosene oil recently imported into Canton, said to be from Hongkong, by the Yee Chong Chan Firm.

The consignment will be worth something like $30,000 to the Strike Committee.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CANTON SURRENDERS

Canton, Feb. 25.

The Customs incident was closed to-day by the surrender of the goods seized by the strikers and a reassuring proclamation that all formalities must be complied with.

Permits to load and discharge cargoes will be issued at noon to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

No Intervention talk

The Foreign Secretary replied in the negative to a question in the House of Commons to-day as to whether there had been a conference by cable between London, Washington, Paris, Tokyo and Rome with regard to a suggestion for armed intervention in China.—Reuter.

Hongkong, Feb. 25.

Owing to the impossiblity of discharging cargo at Canton following the closing of the Canton Customs, 60 vessels are now remaining idle in the ports of Canton and Whampoa. The Canton Government, through the Chinese Superintendent of the Customs, is reported to have requested the Commissioner of Customs there immediately to open the Customs House, proposing as a solution of the matter that the eight cargo-boats, seized by the Strike Committee, shall be released and that cargoes imported in future shall first pass the Customs House under the protection of the Canton Government and then pass through the examination of the Cargoes Inspection Office. It is observed that in case the Strike Committee take no objection to this proposition, the affair will possibly be settled before long.—Eastern News Agency.

***It is difficult to share the optimism of the Eastern News Agency that a solution can be effected along these lines.—Ed.

INSTANCES OF PICKETS' WORK

Examples of Abuses: Steamers Prevented from Discharging Cargo

Special reference to this matter is will be found a leading article on Page 371. The situation in Canton may be seen in the following extracts from southern papers, showing that the strike pickets are not only interfering with the movements of ships, but are detaining what they allege to be contraband, a function purely of the Customs, who would, naturally, know what does not fall within that classification. The first extract is from the "Hongkong Telegraph" which states:

So much has been heard of the boycott movement as a so-called work of sacrifice inspired by patriotic motives that it is interesting to learn the opinions of a Chinese who has just visited Canton and had an opportunity of investigating conditions first-hand. He says that the picket corps is generally regarded as a nuisance and little other than a business concern to extort money in defiance of good law and order. It is all a matter of dollars and cents, he says. When a steamer calls at Whampoa, two pickets go aboard and remain there as long as the vessel is at the port, living on board at the expense of the ships' company or compradore. On the steamer's departure for Canton, two more pickets are sent on board either to relieve the former pair or in addition, and during the round trip, cigarettes, sampan hire and other petty expenses are provided for the pickets by the ship. The treatment accorded the steamer is according to the treatment accorded to the pickets—in other words, the despatch of the steamer is facilitated if good treatment be given to the pickets, whilst all sorts of delay are meted out in case of ill-treatment to the pickets. "That foreign ships should grant such privileges to the pickets," says the informant, "only encourages the pickets in the exercise of their illegal actions; and with such latitude granted the pickets to prevent persons and goods from coming and going to Canton, with judicial powers to sentence offenders, and the privilege of accompanying all steamers from port to port it is easily seen that a large amount of legitimate revenue is lost to the Government."

A Steamer Detained

Then, as examples of the sort of work a picket does the Chinese correspondent of the Hongkong "Daily Press" at different times has reported such incidents as follow:—

News of how the French str. Limchow, owned by a Franco-Chinese Company, and trading between Haiphong and Canton, was detained at Canton and later released has reached the Colony.

For the past few days there has been considerable discussion in Chinese business circles concerning a steamer which was said to have been heavily fined at Canton for calling at Hongkong.

It appears, however, that the Limchow was detained at Canton on the occasion of her last visit there in consequence of a report that she had put into Hongkong on her way from Haiphong, but this report was proved to be inaccurate, and the Limchow was released after having been detained for three days.

The steamer was then released, but during the three days she was not permitted to discharge her cargo. The steamer cleared for Haiphong again on January 31.

Shanghai Goods Seized

In accordance with an agreement recently entered upon between certain groups of merchants and the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott, the inspection to guard against the entry of "imperialist" goods into Canton from neighbouring ports and Shanghai will henceforth be done under the supervision of representatives from the four principal trade guilds of the city. A special committee of 24 will be appointed to supervise the inspections. There have been several serious complaints lately against strike pickets holding up and appropriating goods in transit as "imperialist."

A special strike picketing squad in Canton on January 11 seized a consignment of leather shipped by the Tung Sang We firm from Shanghai, the strikers alleging that the goods were of British origin. The leather was in 32 bales and is worth nearly $50,000 according to one estimate. The importers are contesting the seizure. It is stated that the military "court" of the Strike Committee will soon render a decision.

A re-distribution of picket stations by the Canton Strike Committee enforcing the boycott has resulted as follows: The station at Fung Wong Kong, Honam, will have one company; Sumchun, two; Boccas Tigris, one; Whampoa, one; Kongmoon, one; Taileung, one; Yungki, one; Kwonghoi, one; Tamshui, one; Shekki, one; Chinshan, two; Yeungkong, Suitong, and Pakhoi, one each with branch headquarters or sub-committees to deal with all questions concerning the boycott and strike.

Government Aid Given

The Strike Committee has asked for and has been given the aid of the Kuomintang Navy in capturing kerosene oil, flour, and cotton yarns in transit between Hongkong and other South China ports. During the last few days Kuomintang gunboats have captured a number of launches and junks around Kwonghoi, Shekki, and Chinshan, for the purpose of seizing these goods while the vessels themselves are detained to form units of the river flotilla for patrol service under the naval authorities. Kerosene, being a government monopoly, cannot be transported in Canton waters now without Kuomintang permission, while Strike Committee rules and regulations forbid the entry into Canton waters of flour and yarn shipped from Hongkong.

The Original Warning

The first telegram on the subject was published in the following terms:—

Canton, Feb. 20.

The Commissioner of Customs to-day, after repeated previous warnings, informed the Superintendent and the Consular Body that until the strike committee refrain from interfering with cargo between ship and shore and return cargo previously withdrawn from Customs examination and control, large quantities of which, including contraband, have already been illicitly disposed of, all shipments of outward cargo and landing of import cargo will cease from February 22.

The strike committee's action is a flagrant infraction of all traties between China and the Powers and unless this is disavowed by the local Government the latter must be assumed to be identical with the former, says the Commissioner.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PUBLIC OPINION IN PEKING

Action Welcomed by Foreigners and Chinese: Government's Check on Canton

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 23.

The closing of the port of Canton is interpreted here as an initial step designed to bring the Kuangtung situation to a head and is, therefore, welcomed by the foreign community and the conservative Chinese.

The first impression was that the closing of the port implied a blockade by gunboats, and, consequently, many fears were expressed of a Chinese reaction, but the Legations point out that the measure is technically the Chinese government's own check on Cantonese interference with the Customs, which can only be approved by the Powers.

It is realized, however, that the Cantonese will inevitably blame the foreign "imperialists," and are, therefore, likely to retaliate by seizing the Customs and assuming authority to enter and clear ships. Such an action the Powers could resent, as a violation of the integrity of the Customs service, by blockading Canton.

The radicals, foreseeing this, are already denouncing the action of the Commissioner of Customs at Canton as being provocative, pointing to the coincidence of a British protest being filed here against conditions in Canton, as proof that the action was inspired by foreign interests.

The general foreign feeling here is that the source of the inspiration does not matter since any action is better than prolonging the present impossible situation.

LITTLE COMMENT IN CHINESE PRESS

Kuomintang's Appeal to British People to Awaken Govt.: A Declaration of War

Little comment has been made by the vernacular press in connexion with the closing of Canton and Whampoa by the Commissioner of Customs in Canton.

Some of the organizations, however, express their indignation and say that this is more or less a declaration of war by the British Government, especially since utterances of warning against the Canton Government have been pronounced by the British Minister in Peking and the Governor of Hongkong. Naturally, the Students' Union and the Labour Union, as well as the Kuomintang, are among this class. They will, in the course of a day or two, issue a manifesto on their attitude and denounce Great Britain and her "imperialism."

The Kuomintang have issued the following appeal to the British people:—

"Since the Shanghai and Canton tragedies, the Chinese people have been placed in a position of extreme hatred and ridicule by certain people. Due to your assistance, the imperialists refrained from imposing upon China too much. Your government, however, from the very beginning, postponed an investigation of the case and the so-called Judicial Inquiry was called to gather "all the facts" relating to the incidents. Up to the present, a settlement is still as far away as ever. Now, worst of all, according to a recent protest from your Minister, the British Parliament has passed a resolution declaring war on China. This is in direct contravention of the treaties and international relations, and we hope that you English people will stand by us in this fight for right and justice, and that you will awaken your government from the imperialistic dream of Prussianism, which caused the fall of Germany."

SHANGHAI CHINESE CHAMBER'S PROTEST

Chinese Steamship Companies' Letter: Thousands Lost Daily

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has addressed a telegram to the Shuiwuchu (The office of the Director-General of Customs) which reads as follows:

"According to a communication addressed to us by the China Merchants Steam Navigation Co., the San Peh Steamship Co., the Shaoshing and Chin Kee and other companies they have received telegrams from Canton to the effect that the Chinese Maritime Customs in Canton has stopped the discharging of cargoes hence many tens of steamers are detained there. The loss amounts to many thousands of dollars every day. They request us to devise means to make it possible for the steamers in Canton to discharge their cargoes.

"The action of the Canton Customs is in effect a blockade of the port of Canton. Our so-called servants have taken an action which causes much inconvenience to our innocent merchants. No matter what reason they may give for their action, it can never be a sound explanation. Kindly instruct the Inspector-General of Customs to restore the usual service in Canton in order to pacify the feelings of the merchants to avoid any unexpected trouble

A similar message was addressed to Sir Francis Aglen, Inspector-General of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

A FANTASTIC STORY

The Canton Customs issue has aroused a storm of protest in local Chinese newspapers and is made the subject of resolutions against "British imperialism" on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and student bodies.

The *"Shunpao"* is of the opinion that the British Government is on the point of at once resorting to arms against the refractory Canton government. In this connexion the "Journal of Commerce" publishes a fantastic account of what it alleged, on hearsay evidence, to be the substance of an interview between Mr. Hsu Yuan, Commissioner of Foreign Affairs, and H. M. Consul-General, Mr. S. Barton. The British Consul-General, according to the newspaper, agreed with Mr. Hsu Yuan that rumours that Britain was on the point of severing relations with China and attack Canton "were not entirely without foundation. But the reports were greatly exaggerated."

"The news so filled us with indignation that our hairs stood erect," runs a telegram from the Chinese National Students' Union to the Canton Government. "We now send you this telegram hoping that you will in co-operation with the Canton people remain firm and struggle hard with a view to taking over control of the Customs at the port, so as to uphold our national prestige and eliminate the wild ambition of the aggressors."

ACCORDING to the Chinese press, the Sino-Mongolian treaty has been signed and by this Soviet Russia has the right to establish railways and telegraph stations between Changkiachow (Kalgan) and Vladivstok.

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STRONG COMMENT FROM PEKING ON THE CANTON ISSUE

Cantonese Government Always Able to Control Strikers: How Its Failure to Do So Would Split the Last Figment of Unity and Force the Powers into New Policy

Peking, Feb. 23.

The "Peking Leader" in an editorial headed "The Significance of the Canton Customs Issue" says:

"The Commissioner of Customs at Canton has definitely raised a vital issue with the Government at Canton by ordering the closing of the ports of Canton and Whampoa.

"He argued that seizure of goods was a violation of China's treaties. There can be no doubt that the Canton Government could, if it chose, prevent the interference of the strike committee with the shipping of Canton—certainly the Canton Government recently made many claims of its complete control not only of Canton but of all eastern Kuangtung. The Commissioner is right in saying that the action of the strike committee in seizing goods so as to prevent their passing the Customs is a violation of treaties.

Lack of Authority Confessed

"If the Canton Government does not stop these seizures, therefore, it acknowledges its lack of authority or definitely repudiates the treaties.

"This is not the first time that the Canton authorities have had an argument with the Customs officials. Dr. Sun Yat-sen in December, 1923, threatened to take over the Customs administration and the revenue of Canton. The principal Powers promptly despatched warships and Sun gave up the plan.

"Recently, there has been much talk among those connected with the Canton administration about the advisability of taking over the Customs. The closing of the port by the Commissioner thus simply brings the issue into the open.

Canton's Independence

"For some time the Canton Government has maintained the position that it is independent of Peking in domestic affairs. Canton leaders have also variously tried to get recognition from foreign Powers as an independent Government, but the Canton Government has hitherto accepted the Customs administration as controlled from Peking and has continued to deal with the representatives of the Powers in their capacities of Consuls and not as diplomatic agents accredited to an independent State.

"Much the same sort of domestic independence but with recognition of Chinese unity in dealing with foreign Powers has been maintained in other parts of China and this assumption that China is a unit in her foreign relations, is spite of domestic disagreements, has been the basis of the attitude of the Powers in their dealings with China.

Change Forced on Powers

"If, however, the Canton Government announces by its actions that this assumption is no longer valid an entirely new attitude may be forced upon the Powers.

"Three are plenty of foreigners who insist that the Powers should act on the realities of the situation, giving up the empty formality of dealing with the Government of Peking as though it were the Government of China when in fact its authority is limited almost to the walls of this city.

"The argument has been that only in this way could foreign rights and interests be properly protected. The Powers have wisely refused to listen to this advice, but if the Chinese authorities in various parts of China take the lead in refusing to assume China's unity in foreign relations it may easily prove impossible for the Powers any longer to maintain an attitude which the Chinese themselves repudiated nor would such a change in the basis of the attitude of the Powers, if forced by the actions of the Chinese, imply any giving up of their fundamental desire to maintain justice and fairness in their relations with China.

Spheres of Influence

"It is difficult to foresee all the consequences of a final breakdown of any sort of even a nominal national Chinese Government in foreign as well as in domestic affairs, but one thing is sure, that such a breakdown and the consequent necessity that the Powers should deal individually with separate parts of China would enormously complicate the already overt confused situation and also might easily make real again the danger of creation of spheres of influence and even of the partitioning of China.

"The Canton Government, therefore, in dealing with this Customs question, would do well to remember the gravity of the situation it may create by definitely severing the few remaining ties which keep China nominally united in her foreign relations.

"It will be no light matter," the paper concludes, "if Canton takes the lead in breaking up China as a national unit among the Powers."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

How the Pickets Began

To understand the full significance of the latest developments in Canton, it is necessary to recall that the regulations under which the strike pickets are operating against British steamers and British goods, which were promulgated as far back as August 18, of last year, contain the following:—

1.—Steamers of any nationality except British or Japanese are allowed to run to and from any of the various ports, provided they omit Hongkong.

2.—Upon entering port, all steamers must positively be subject to the inspection of the labour or picket corps of the anti-imperialist union.

All responsibility for these regulations was denied by the Canton Government on August 31, when it was announced that it had not published or approved them. Since then, however, various items have appeared in the "Canton Gazette," the official organ of the Canton Government, making it clear that the government is at the back of these regulations, having issued notifications with regard to special permits required thereunder. For example, Regulation 3 additional to the two given above,

3.—No export of food stuff or any other raw material from the inland districts is allowed.

Canton Government Brought in

Referring to this, in its issue of August 26, the "Canton Gazette" says:—

"In order to achieve our aim of holding the strike, we have declared the suspension of communication with Hongkong and Macao, to enforce the severance of economic relations with the Imperialists. We have found that on the marine routes between Canton and Hongkong, Canton and Macao, and also between Yung-ki, Shuntak and Hongkong, there are still some ships running and that provisions may still be exported therefrom. We have accordingly written to the Seamen's Union asking them to inform the shipping merchants that on these routes they unitedly stop running the vessels, but fearing that the defence armies in the various districts may hinder the people from making any movement for saving the nation, we think it necessary to request the Government strictly to instruct all these defence armies that they should not interfere with the movement of temporarily suspending communication with Hongkong and Macao, so that we may be enabled to achieve the aim of our strike, and we shall feel obliged by your doing so."

Two days later the same organ announced that the Strike Committee had sent out three groups of pickets and a company of Nationalist soldiers to patrol the coast along Shekki and Chinshan in the district of Chungshan, while two well-armed launches had been sent to patrol the waters off Malouchow, Makok, etc. through which boats running from Kongmoon to Macao must pass. "Hence" the official organ continues, "the entire blockade of Macao has been accomplished and all sources of supply to Hongkong will cease.

It would certainly seem to appear that the regulations referred to were not only approved by the Canton Government, but that in addition to providing assistance for their enforcement, they were recognized as official by their own organ.

As the "Hongkong Telegraph" rightly remarked on February 9:—"One could, of course, understand the use of gunboats for the prevention of smuggling arms, salt, or opium, but when it comes to placing these vessels on duty to prevent the importation of boycotted goods . . . . then there can no longer be any doubt as to the Canton Government working in close contact with the boycott leaders. The plain truth is that . . . . it is an actual party to the boycott."

The next step of importance seems to be a modification of the regulations regarding the importation of foreign goods set forth in the following terms by the Strike Committee:—

(1) Cargo of non-British manufacture that comes directly from Shanghai, although they are marked with the word "Hongkong," are allowed to be imported. (2) Goods of non-British manufacture which have been stored in Hongkong and transhipped to Shanghai for shipment to Canton by another steamer, are allowed to be imported, if they are proved to be in accordance with our regulations, by any bill of lading and customs permit. (3) Goods of all countries, even of non-British manufacture, if inscribed with the word "Hongkong," when transhipped to Canton from the coastal ports of Kuangtung namely, Swatow, Hainan, Kuangchow Wan, etc., are considered infringements of our rules. The Committee states:—"The three above-mentioned systems are based on the policy of economic independence, so as to improve the commerce and communication between Shanghai and Canton."

Then eventually came the direct interference with the functions of the Customs. Cargo had already been interfered with on previous occasions as we showed in our article published yesterday, but the final steps appear to have been taken about the middle of this month for the Labour-Commercial Examination Department was inaugurated in Canton on February 16. Its functions were to include the examination of goods imported into or exported from Canton "so as to ascertain that only undesirable goods are seized by the Strike Committee." Besides sending their goods to the depôt, which was obligatory, consignees or consignors were required to make declarations as to value, weight, etc., just as they would if making Customs declarations. The depôt established its examination matshed on the wharf of the Canton, Hongkong & Macao Steamboat Co.

Peking Students Irate

Feb. 24.

The Canton Customs issue is arousing anti-British feeling in student circles here, which to-day issued a circular telegram to all influential public bodies throughout the country rebuking the action taken by the Commissioner of the Canton Customs. They have decided shortly to hold a mass-meeting at the Tien-An-Men Gate in this connexion.—Eastern News Agency.

CAPITAL LEVY FOR MANCHURIA

Proposal Regarded as Forerunner of War

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Changchun, Feb. 22.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is proposing a capital levy on the merchants and a percentage levy on farmers' cereal crops, according to persistent reports. This is causing considerable consternation as all previous levies have been followed by hostilities.

Speculators are selling paper money for silver.

THE CAMPAIGN OF THE MARITIME CUSTOMS IN CANTON

How the Determined Action of the Commissioner Brought the Strike Pickets to Heel: A Lengthy Vigil in the Strikers' Den

An enthralling account of the first steps in the action by the Chinese Maritime Customs which has led to the closing of the port of Canton is related by a foreign resident of the southern city who has just arrived in Shanghai. The details he gives indicate a rare determination on the part of the Commissioner of Customs to enforce the provisions which govern Customs work, and there is the great human element in it of a single man defeating the whole of the boycott organization—generally talked of as the strike pickets—by his persistence and courage.

How the Boycotters Worked

Normally cargo on arrival in Canton goes to the Customs godown, and from there is cleared as in any other port. The strike pickets, as they are called, months ago decided to dispense with this proceeding, and in doing so deprived the Customs of revenue, but on the other hand they succeeded in bringing to their own treasury considerable quantities of funds. On the arrival of steamers they brought along the necessary lighters, unloaded the cargoes and carried them off to godowns of their own in the vicinity of the station of the Canton-Kowloon Railway.

This was the position for long, and at length the Commissioner of Customs, who is Lt.-Col. F. Hayley Bell D.S.O., decided that a protest, and a very emphatic one, must be made. He personally approached the Government of Canton, but there was no satisfaction to be obtained from that quarter: the Government simply stated that it was none of their business what the strike pickets chose to do. Thereupon the Commissioner decided upon a definite course of action in dealing with the latter.

The Cargo Godown

About a fortnight ago the pickets had made an unusually large seizure of goods from a steamer arriving in port, and Col. Hayley Bell proceeded to the godown, or whatever premises were used, in which the goods were stored by this organization. According to our informant he arrived there about 11o'clock in the morning and made a formal demand for the return of the goods. He was met with a direct negative, and to the annoyance of the pickets, probably to their surprise, and possibly to their amusement, announced that he would wait until the cargo was sent back. A couple of hours passed, and then to the disgust of the pickets a Chinese boy arrived with the Commissioner's tiffin. This was duly consumed, and the waiting continued.

At four o'clock in the afternoon the Commissioner again made a demand that the cargo should be sent to the Customs godown, and once more there was a refusal. Another spell of waiting occurred, but the Commissioner showed no inclination or intention to remove himself, and the pickets were further disconcerted when between seven and eight o'clock a domestic again appeared, this time not only with dinner but a camp bed and bedding.

Apparently the Commissioner of Customs was in deadly earnest about the cargo, and by this time there was much uneasiness. By 10 p.m. this feeling seemed to have developed into a wish to get rid of the unwelcome guest, for the leaders of the pickets then informed the Commissioner that he could have his cargo.

The pickets, however, had reckoned without their guest, for they were informed that as they had taken the cargo away they would have to bring it back to the wharf and place it in the Customs matshed. There were protests against this, and the excuse was given that no launch was available. The Commissioner simply announced that he would wait until there was a launch, and the upshot was that the pickets soon found one, and not only took the cargo but the Commissioner and his bedding back to the Customs godown.

The salutary effect this action had on the strike pickets, unfortunately, did not last long, and there was a resumption of the former practice on the part of the pickets. On Saturday last, accordingly, as further protests had been unavailing, the Commissioner of Customs proposed to the Consular Body that the port should be closed. The Consular Body agreed, and action was taken with a promptitude which seems to have staggered the strike pickets and Government, for it went into effect on Sunday morning. Customs men were placed aboard all steamers in harbour, and the shipping activity of the port brought to a definite standstill.

Iniquity of the Pickets

No better justification for the action of the Commissioner of Customs and Consular Body need be found than the absolute iniquity of the way in which the pickets have dealt with the cargo they had thus carried off from the steamers in harbour. Importing firms were perfectly well aware where these goods had gone, and in order to obtain them they had to negotiate with the strike organization for their release and the monetary payments necessary therefore. In cases where such payments were not forthcoming the goods were sold and the whole proceeds confiscated. In the case of foreign firms engaged in the export trade the position was probably equally bad, although not so apparent to foreign eyes. This for the reason that export cargo is purchased f.o.b., but there is little doubt that the Chinese dealer had to pay duty to the strike pickets before any shipment would be allowed.

The informant to whom we are indebted for the above account of these events expresses the opinion that the Canton Government is extremely desirous at the present moment of avoiding international complications, and acordingly may persuade the strike pickets to desist. This, however, will not mean that the exactions of this organization will cease, but rather that their robbery will take place after goods have gone through the Customs and are on their way to the consumer.

RAILWAY CARS CHEAP FOR CASH

Audacious Advertisement by "Kuominchun Military Transport Bureau"

Tientsin, Feb. 19.

To-day the "Peking and Tientsin Times" contains an advertisement inserted by the "Kuominchun Military Transportation Bureau," which the "Peking and Tientsin Times," in an editorial article, characterizes as "sheer brazen audacity unparalleled even in China."

The advertisement reads: Railway cars. Cars of all sizes and for all lines. Terms strictly cash. Orders promptly executed. For rates apply at the Military Transportation Bureau, Grand National Hotel, Japanese Concession. — Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE COMMISSION ON EXTRALITY

Chinese Criminal Code and Supreme Court Decisions Examined: Other Laws Next

Peking, Feb. 19.

The Extraterritoriality Commission met this morning, Mr. Silas H. Strawn, the American delegate, presiding.

The meeting considered the Chinese Criminal Code and also decisions of the Chinese Supreme Court, after which it adjourned.

It is understood that the next session will investigate the martial, prize and nationality laws and also the mines and forests regulations.

No decision has been reached regarding the procedure to be adopted when visiting outport centres.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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WAR DECLARED BY PEKING ON WU

New Premier Formerly Minister of War: A Punitive Expedition Against Wu Pei-fu: His Appointments in Hupeh Overridden: New Tupan for Shantung

INDIRECT CHALLENGE TO MARSHAL CHANG

Peking, Feb. 20.

General Chia Teh-Yao, the Minister of War, took over the Premiership this morning, when he received the heads of the Cabinet departments and informed them there would be no change in the personnel during his tenure of office.

The Cabinet this afternoon will discuss the proposed appointment of Generals Lu Chin-shan and Liu Tso-lung as Tupan and Civil Governor respectively of Hupeh. In this connexion it appears that some members of the Cabinet do not desire to allow Marshal Wu Pei-fu's nominees to stand but that the others are inclined to await further developments in Honan before taking a step that would antagonize the Marshal.

Later.

The Cabinet this evening drafted mandates containing the Hupeh appointments mentioned above, also appointing General Pi Shou-chen (present Tupan of Tsingtao Administration) and General Tien Wai-chen to be Tupan and Civil Governor of Shantung, respectively. Mr. Tseng Tsung-chen, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs, is appointed Minister to Norway and Sweden.

Another mandate orders a punitive expedition against Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

These mandates have been sent to the Chief Executive for approval. It is believed that Marshal Tuan will countersign them.

Where is Marshal Feng?

According to a foreign report General Feng Yu-hsiang was yesterday at Paotaochen, while a Chinese paper says that the Christian General left Paotao last night for an unknown destination.

Reports regarding Hsinyang continue to be conflicting and it seems that it is by no means certain that the Hupeh troops have really occupied the city.

Feb. 21.

The mandates regarding the Hupeh appointments referred to in Reuter's telegrams yesterday have not yet been issued, but they are expected to appear this evening.

Another Appointment for Feng

Feb. 21.

General Yueh Wei-chun is reported to have urged the Government to appoint Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang Commander-in-Chief of Bandit Suppression in Honan and Shantung.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mukden Reported Moving Troops

Peking, Feb. 20.

General Feng Yu-hsiang yesterday left Paotao but his destination is unknown. Judging from the fact, however, that leading members of the Kuominchun went to Pingtichuan this morning, it is more than likely that General Feng also has gone there.—Eastern News Agency.

Mukden, Feb. 20.

The Fengtien military authorities have again commenced commandeering waggons all over Fengtien province with the object, it is reliably reported, of ordering Mukden troops in the district of Shanhaikuan to advance towards Luanchow to check Kuominchun troops, by acting in co-operation with General Li Ching-lin, who has decided shortly to start a general attack upon Tientsin.—Eastern News Agency.

KUOMINCHUN'S ARDENT MANIFESTO

Wu Described as Born Disturber of the Peace: Suppression Ordered

Peking, Feb. 21.

The mandate ordering a punitive expedition against Marshal Wu Pei-fu was issued this afternoon.

The mandate describes the Marshal as a born disturber and accuses him of cooperating with bandits to disturb the peace of Shensi and Henan and of furthering his own ends at the expense of the general welfare.

General Lu Chin-shan and General Liu Tso-ling (whom a second mandate appoints respectively Tupan and Civil Governor of Hupeh) are instructed to suppress Marshal Wu and the Hupeh troops are warned not to be misled by his propaganda.

A mandate has also been issued extolling General Hsiao Yao-nan and granting $10,000 towards his funeral expenses.

The mandate regarding the Shantung appointments has not been issued, Marshal Tuan Chi-jui evidently declining to countersign the appointment of General Pi Shou-chen as Tupan of Shantung to replace General Chang Tsung-chang.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Kuominchun's Fiery Declaration

Peking, Feb. 21.

The headquarters of the 1st Army of the Kuominchun have issued the following manifesto to all their leaders:—

"Wu Pei-fu has declared war upon the Kuominchun troops. If no action be taken against him at this moment, the reputation and patriotic motives of the Kuominchun, it is feared, may be discounted leading to its ruin.

"It is, therefore, most essential for the Kuominchun forces to fight against Wu Pei-fu for victory. Stir up, comrades, and rescue the country! This is the way to save ourselves. The Kuominchun can by no means be friendly with Wu Pei-fu who is creating disturbances by conspiracy with bandits. Hence we must subjugate Wu Pei-fu.—Eastern News Agency.

Opposition from Hupeh

Hankow, Feb. 20.

The Provincial Assembly of Hupeh has issued a circular telegram, opposing Marshal Wu Pei-fu's arbitrary appointment of Tupan and Civil Governor of Hupeh.

The same Assembly to-day addressed a circular note to foreign Consuls here, notifying them of the resolution that functions of the Civil Governor of Hupeh would be carried out by the Director of the Bureau of Hupeh Political Affairs pending the official appointment of a competent person.—Eastern News Agency.

Reported Crisis at Kaifeng

Kaifeng, Feb. 20.

The local Red Cross, under the Chairmanship of Bishop White, is urgently in need of funds and surgical supplies during the present crisis at Kaifeng.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Note: The significance of this message lies in the fact that it is the first reference to any "crisis" at Kaifeng.—Reuter.

Uneasiness in Manchuria

Tokyo, Feb. 22.

The Foreign Office learns from its officers in Manchuria that Mukden currency is dropping owing, firstly, to an unconfirmed rumour that Marshal Chang Tso-lin is seriously ill; secondly, to Marshal Chang's inflation policy; and, thirdly, to the fact that renewed fighting around Tientsin is expected in the near future.

The Foreign Office has also received information that general Feng Yu-hsiang is expected in Peking shortly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HSINYANGCHOW BESIEGED

Kuominchun Driven Inside Walled City: Wu Controlling Approaches

Hankow, Feb. 20.

The missionaries from Hsinyangchow who arrived here yesterday, stated when interviewed that the Kuominchun forces have been driven inside the walled city. Marshal Wu Pei-fu's troops control the outer and larger city, as well as all the approaches.

The Kuominchun have provisions for three weeks.

Every house has been looted by the Kuominchun troops. The missionaries were confined in a cellar for several weeks. They were constantly threatened with rifles by the soldiery occupying the mission buildings. Two Lutheran missionaries who are attending the body of the Rev. Nelson and six Roman Catholic missionaries are stopping in Hsinyangchow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Foreigners Removed to Safety

Peking, Feb. 22.

Mr. Chapin, the United States Vice-Consul, reports that he has removed to a position of safety 17 Americans who were outside Hsinyangchow. The bombardment of the city continued on February 18.

The Shanhaikuan front is unchanged, although the Fengtien forces are being reinforced there and in the Jehol region.

In the meanwhile the First Kuominchun forces are reinforcing the Third Kuominchun on the Chili-Shantung border, and the Second in Honan, as well as strengthening their own forces in Jehol.

Reports regarding Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang are conflicting but the belief is growing that he will re-enter the fighting lines, where his adherents have a great advantage as they are holding interior lines, whereas his opponents are so widely scattered that co-operation is difficult.

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's counter signature to a punitive mandate has occasioned great surprise, but the explanation probably lies merely in the fact that the Kuominchun dominate Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE HSINYANGCHOW MISSIONARIES

American Investigation of Mr. Nelson's Death: Protection for Investigators

Hankow, Feb. 19.

Mr. F. J. Chapman, U. S. Vice-Consul, and Professor E. Sovik of the Lutheran United Mission, left here this afternoon for Hsinyangchow to investigate the killing of the Rev. Nelson and to determine the fate of the remainder of the missionaries.

Arrangements for a special train and protection for the investigators were made by Marshal Wu Pei-fu.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

DECISIVE FIGHTING IMMINENT IN NORTH

Marshal Wu Threatening Kaifeng: Shantung Invasion: Appalling War Stories

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 23.

It was reported yesterday from foreign sources that the right column of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's army is in the vicinity of Kaifeng, that the fall of the city is imminent and that the Honan government has withdrawn to Chengchow, while other foreign sources report that strong Shantung forces are approaching Tsangchow and Tamingfu, advancing into Honan from Kueiteh.

All the available strength of the 1st Kuominchun Army is now distributed on the Chaoyang, Shanhaikuan, Kin-han and Tsin-pu fronts so that decisive fighting is expected to be imminent.

News from Chinese sources is hopelessly vague, but the whole city's impression is that the Kuominchun position is untenable and so is again fearing the effects of a defeat upon the community.

High conservative officials have indirectly approached a certain Legation advising the occupation and neutralization of the Peking-Tientsin Railway in the interests of the Chinese community.

Peking, Feb. 23.

Later messages from Hankow state that Mr. Chapin, the American vice-consul, has released all the Americans at Hsinyangchow with the exception of two, *viz.*, Dr. Skinsness, who has voluntarily remained to attend the Chinese wounded, and Dr. Nesse, who was too ill to remove. Some of the released missionaries are remaining at Chikungshan. Others went on to Hankow. The latter tell a tale of horror, and state that Hsinyang was the scene of pillage and looting, rapine and murder. They state that civilians slaughtered number thousands. The troops have confiscated all the remaining food and the civilian population is dying of starvation.

American Woman's Suffering

One American mother is reported to have escaped from the city and to have lived in a coal bin with three small children, where she was for three days without water. Other reports confirm that the Hupehites have not taken Hsinyang, though investing the city. The intention apparently is to reduce the city by starvation and shortage of ammunition.

Later.

According to unofficial telegrams from Changsha, General Tan Yen-kai when turning over to Marshal Wu Pei-fu suggested that he replace General Chao Heng-ti as the price of his support. Marshal Wu curtly rejected the proposal, whereupon General Tan returned to Hunan and joined General Tang Sheng-chih, who started the movement to oust General Chao Heng-ti.

According to Kuominchun reports Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang went to Pingtichuan on February 19, returning to Paotouchen on February 21.

In view of the worsening position of the Kuominchun forces afield, and also the Cabinet muddle, Kuominchun headquarters expect that Marshal Feng will shortly visit Peking.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HONAN WAR NEWS CONTRADICTORY

The Combination Against the Kuominchun: Fighting on the Honan-Shantung Border

Peking, Feb. 19.

Chinese political circles attach considerable importance to the activities of General Chin Yun-peng, who left for Tsingtao from Dairen instead of for Tientsin as had been intended. General Chin bears important proposals from Marshal Chang Tso-lin, with whom General Chin had several conferences, during his week's stay at Mukden, regarding united action on the part of Wuchang to combine against the Kuominchun.

According to Chinese reports, Generals Wang Wai-wei and Chen Wen-chao, commanding two divisions of General Chin Yun-ao's troops, have started to attack the Second Kuominchun on the Honan-Shantung border, and General Yueh Wei-chun has sent a division under General Tien Yu-chieh to strengthen the defence.

News from Honan is very confused and contradictory. A report that General Yang Sen has captured Honan is contradicted by a foreign report from Hankow which states that General Yang has gone to Changsha in order to discuss with General Chao Heng-ti measures whereby he (General Yang) can take advantage of the unsettled state of Szechuan.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

EXPECTED ATTACK ON TIENTSIN

Fengtien Troops Advancing to Assist: Kuominchun Recruiting

Peking, Feb. 23.

Upon receipt of the news that General Li Ching-lin will shortly start a general attack upon Tientsin with the support of General Chang Chung-chang's forces, the Fengtien forces are reported to have commenced operations, advancing towards Tientsin from north-eastern districts.

The Headquarters of the Kuominchun troops are now collecting young men for military service. A large number of youths, who intend to be enlisted, are arriving here from northern districts. It is reported that those who have been accepted will be paid $30 per month and that they will be despatched to Canton to receive military training. It is believed that the foregoing fact is indicative of communication between the Kuominchun and Canton troops.—Eastern News Agency.

REPORTED MURDER OF WU PEI-FU

Disbelieved by Peking Press: Circulated by Interested Parties

Peking, Feb. 22.

This evening's vernacular papers carry a report received from Kuominchun circles to the effect that Marshal Wu Pei-fu was assassinated in Hankow by Hupeh troops on the occasion of the memorial service to General Hsiao Yao-nan.

Commenting on this report the papers say that such rumours are often circulated by interested parties in time of war but the dead nearly always soon come to life.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WAR CONVERGING ON TIENTSIN

Tsin-Pu Rly. Traffic Completely Stopped: Prospect of Cessation on All Northern Lines

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 24.

Marshal Feng's return to the supreme control of the Kuominchun is now dependent upon the success or failure of his armies in the next few days. If there is a chance of victory he will come back, otherwise he will not. Chinese observers say there is not the slightest chance of this. Any of the command of the first Kuominchun may betray their chief and join his enemies, since by virtue of Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's training his subordinates are unable to think independently and are at loss without their chief so that those who now mourn his loss and would go to him for even petty orders would rejoice in his assumption of control.

Tientsin, Feb. 23.

The resumed civil war operations are now rapidly converging on Tientsin. As a result ordinary passengers service on the Tientsin-Pukow line (on which there have been no through trains from Tientsin to Pukow since last October) has now stopped altogether.

On the Peking-Mukden Railway the few engines now in the possession of the Company are in a very bad state of repair. It is also difficult to secure coal for the railway, owing to the military authorities comandeering trucks.

Unless conditions soon improve, ordinary traffic on this line, as on all the others in the North, will cease altogether.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tsingtao, Feb. 23.

General Chin Yun-peng, a former premier and leader of the Chihli Party, who has recently been living in Japan, arrived here to-day from Dairen, having come from Japan by way of Mukden. He received an official welcome here.

His visit is thought to have an important bearing on the reported understanding between the Fengtien and Chihli factions.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Li Ching-lin Near Tsangchow

Peking, Feb. 24.

A Hankow message states that the Hupeh Provincial Assembly has resolved to ask General Chen Chia-mu to assume responsibility for the maintenance of peace and order in Hupeh, but expressing opposition to the nomination of General Tu Hsi-chun, urging that the new Civil Governor should be elected by the people of the province.

It appears that General Tu is not acceptable because he is not a native of Hupeh, and because a number of prominent local men, including General Chang Po-li, Vice-Chairman of the House of Representatives, aspire to the post.

The message state that General Li Ching-lin's expedition against Tientsin has reached Tsangchow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Too Rapid Advance on Tientsin

Feb. 25.

A message from Tsinanfu states that finding General Li Ching-lin advancing too rapidly General Chang Chung-chang resolved to go to the

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front to concentrate the allied forces and then launch an attack on Tientsin.

It is reported from Nanking that although admittedly not friendly towards General Chang Chung-chang there is no indication that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's forces are moving to the north.

Settling Outstanding Points

A message from Hangchow states that the Civil Governor, Mr. Hsia Chao, left for Nanking to-day for a heart-to-heart talk with Marshal Sun Chuan-fang with a view to dispelling the friction, which has recently arisen. The result of this meeting may have a bearing upon Marshal Sun Chuan-fang's attitude towards the North.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tsingtao, Feb. 25.

General Chin Yun-peng left for Hankow at midnight on February 23 *viâ* Tsinanfu and Pukow. It is expected that he will interview Marshal Sun Chuan-fang prior to going up-river.

General Pi Shou-cheng, whom the Cabinet wished to appoint Tupan of Shantung, is closely co-operating with General Chang Chung-chang in his movements against Tientsin.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Feb. 25.

A report from Ichang states that General Lu Chin-shan, whom Peking recently appointed Tupan of Hupeh, left for Hankow on February 22. It had been previously announced that he would remain for a few weeks only at Hankow and did not intend to accept the Tupanship.

It is reported from Hankow that General Lu Chin-shan arrived there on February 24. General Lu Chin-shan some months ago volunteered to join Marshal Wu Pei-fu, but Marshal Hsiao-Yao-nan did not permit it. His relations towards Marshal Wu Pei-fu are friendly.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Martial Law at Tientsin

Tientsin, Feb. 25.

Martial law was proclaimed here last night. Hundreds of people residing in the neighbourhood of Tientsin are daily taking refuge in both the Chinese City and the foreign Concessions. Chinese and foreign authorities concerned are again busy maintaining peace and order here.—Eastern News Agency.

Kuominchun's New Commander

Peking, Feb. 26.

General Lu Chung-lin, Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Forces, at the instance of General Feng Yu-hsiang, and on the ground that General Sung Yueh, Tupan of Chihli, is not in good health, has decided to proceed to the front to take command of the Kuominchun troops in the district of Tientsin.—Eastern News Agency.

FIGHTING EXPECTED IN SZECHUAN

Reported Movement to Re-establish Gen. Yang Sen as as Tupan

Hankow, Feb. 20.

It is expected that hostilities will break out in Szechuan in the near future. The various generals there are reported to be about to oust General Liu Hsiang and reestablish General Yang Sen as Tupan.

General Yang Sen, who left here for Changsha yesterday, confirmed the promised support of Generals Yuen Tso-ming, Tang Shih hou, and Tang Shih-chun, Previous to General Yang's departure, Marshal Wu Pei-fu, in the course of a speech, said he hoped the new army would drive out from Szechuan the traitors who sided with Marshal Tuan Chi-jui's party, and would establish stable government for Szechuan.

It is rumoured here that General Chao Heng-ti, governor of Hunan, is contemplating moving against General Tang Sen-chi at Hengchow because General Tang's representatives attended a Red conference at Wuchow and agreed to support General Tan Yen-kai in any move against Hunan from Kuantung. This is all unfounded, however.

There are very fewbdetails available regarding the progress of hostilities in Sinyangchow neighbourhood, though troops continue to be moved from Hankow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE ATTEMPTED RAID ON CHINESE DOMESTIC LOANS SERVICE

Peking Chinese Paper's Trenchant Comment on Shanghai Chinese Merchant's Plan to Debauch Country's One Solid Security

Peking, Feb. 23.

The Peking "Daily News" confesses complete mystification regarding the motives of the various Shanghai organizations which have suddenly developed enthusiasm for control of the revenues of the Chinese Maritime Customs.

The paper says:

"At first they limited their expressed desires to control of the Consolidated Loan Service, but when they saw that the Inspector-General might with some alacrity toss the service into their laps they shifted ground, apparently not expecting to find Sir Francis Aglen's pronounced readiness to relinquish custodianship of domestic loans. Therefore, realizing what such a relinquishment would mean to the market, they thought of something else, which, if accomplished, would be the first step towards the ruination of the Customs service, and incidentally the last step towards the ruination of China.

"It is amazing" the paper says, "that business men are to be found at this critical stage of China's existence who are ready to trifle with the one and only solid part of her financial foundation. Yet we find organizations in Shanghai, supposedly composed of responsible men, demanding the establishment of an independent Customs revenue and Treasury.

Bankers Subject to Soldiers

"And this at a moment when the self same bankers have telegraphed to Peking stating: Owing to the opposition of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang the recently issued Treasury Notes cannot be placed on the money markets of Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo and Nanking. It is incredible that bankers who thus confess to control by a militarist should be parties to a campaign to jeopardize the last shred of security existing.

"The militarists," the paper continues, "have bled the country white, mulcted the merchants of vast sums of money, caused colossal losses to the railways, brought ruination to multitudes of producers and inhabitants in the interior, and on top of that terrible record the merchants and banking organizations in Shanghai act as though desiring to assist the debauchery by selecting this crucial time to talk publicly of tampering with the Customs Revenue Service. If they devote their energies to a campaign against the militarizts, to reorganizing broken down railway and inland transportation services, and to inaugurating reforms calculated to benefit the people they will be doing something necessary and of immediate benefit. To spend their time on airy and useless theories while wreck and ruin are crashing all about them is to emulate the gentleman who fiddled while the capital of his country, which was in the process of going headlong to perdition, went up in flames. Is there not some voice in Shanghai capable of crying a halt to this madness?"—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TERRIBLE FATE OF HSINYANGCHOW

Missionaries' Account of Brutal Behaviour of Kuominchun Soldiers: Many People on Verge of Starvation Immense Number of Deaths

FROM KUO WEN NEWS AGENCY

Hankow, Feb. 23.

After having suffered for two and half weeks in the besieged city of Hsinyangchow, practically all missionaries have left, being sent either to Hankow or Chikungshan in safety. They are Misses M. Hjelnness, Nelson and Anderson, Mrs. Hellestad and children, Mrs. Bly and children and Mrs. Anderson and children.

According to their story, young women were dragged into the trenches by the soldiers for ill-purposes, and those who refused were brutally shot dead, without exception. Terrible looting prevailed. Some 400,000 souls remained inside the city unable to get out and they are on the verge of starvation. All their foodstuffs have been taken away by the soldiers. The number killed is said to be several thousands and their bodies were devoured by dogs—a horrible scene indeed.

A Brave Little Band

In view of these miserable conditions and in order to offer his services, the Rev. C. C. Skinsness and a handful of faithful Christians refused to leave and they still remain in the city. Information has it that the Hankow Red Cross Society has sent its men to the city. Most of the American Mission buildings are situated in the southwest of the city wehere they are facing the fire of the Hupeh troops.. A short distance from these establishments a number of villages and trenches have been dug by the Kuominchun and Shensi troops.

A short time ago the fighting was in favour of Wu Pei-fu's forces under the command of Gen. Kuo Ying-chieh; the opposing forces were obliged to retreat into the city, but no admittance was allowed to the poor people from outside the walls and, in consequence, they suffered tremendously. Near the south gate of the city, part of the mission buildings has been destroyed but the rest remains intact. There is absolutely no safety near the west gate, owing to the attack made by the Hupeh troops on three sides, west, northwest and the north.

The regular fighting hours during the day are said to be from 11 a.m. to 2.30 p.m. At the commencement of the attack, the missionaries and their wives and children had to take refuge in vaults where charcoal is manufactured, for about a week. The shortage of water and rice began to be felt, but the fighting went on as severely as ever. The missionaries were them compelled to take refuge in the mission hospital about a mile outside the city to the north. They remained there in safety for about a fortnight, but again the food supply got lower. At last they decided they must leave the city of destruction and they ultimately did.

The American Vice-Consul

Later.

With the Rev. E. Sovik, of the Lutheran United Mission, as his interpreter, Mr. F. J. Chapman, vice-consul at Hankow, went to Hsinyangchow to investigate the warfare there and returned to Hankow on the 20th instant. While they were at Hsinyangchow, the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Wu Pei-fu's forces accompanied them to the front. According to their information, only six foreign missionaries were in the city at the time and the rest were said to have been sent either to Hankow or Chikungshan, the well known summer resort, in southern Honan, by Brig. Gen. Liu Nyuh-sen.

On the 18th instant the city was seriously bombarded by the besieging forces and many in the city were wounded. Gen. Tsao Yu-ling, Commander of the 4th Division of Wu's forces on the 12th instant, saved three foreign ladies and about 200 Chinese women from the city, and on the 14th instant, another batch of girl students were taken out of the city of destruction, and they were all sent either to Hankow or Chikungshan in perfect safety.

CHINA'S READINESS TO ACCEPT WASHINGTON INCREASES

Ardent Desire to Conciliate the Powers and Then Negotiate a Loan: Peking Ready to Sign Anything: All Loan to Await Canton Settlement

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 24.

The delegates to the Tariff Revision Conference say that the motive of the Chinese behind their readiness to accept the Washington increases, is now, apparently to be traced to an ardent desire to conciliate the Powers and then to negotiate a loan in the immediate future before the present administration collapses and the leading Chinese and the delegates are forced to flee. The feeling in financial circles is that in exchange for the loan the Powers could now get China's signature to all favourable agreements covering all conference disputes, but that such treaties would be worthless since neither this *régime* nor its successors could guarantee the fulfilment by China of any of its terms. The bankers say that any funding loan must certainly await the settlement of the Canton question since the security offered by the Customs is utterly worthless if the precedent of interference with the Customs is once established.

The whole attitude of the foreign delegations is so radically changed, since October that it is likely that the removal of Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, or the flight of the Chinese delegates would prompt the suggestion that the conference be postponed until a representative, permanent government is established here. A diplomat to-day confidentially told the writer that it was now realized by many that the successful issue of the conference would only serve to make Peking worth fighting for, while the continued recognition of military adventurers as the government of China put a premium on disorder.

CABINET CRISIS IN PEKING

Acting Premier's Resigns After Disagreement with Tuan: Kuominchun Moral Declining

Peking, Feb. 22.

It is reliably reported that General Chia Teh-yao, the Minister of War and Acting Premier, submitted his resignation to the Chief Executive this evening because Marshal Tuan was not willing to countersign the mandate of chaban against General Chang Chung-chang although he did not object to the appointment of a new Tupan of Shantung without impeaching General Chang.

This development has created a crisis in the Cabinet, the members of which are divided, some thinking that the Acting Premier unduly pressed an unnecessary point while others contend that the Chief Executive should have bowed to the wishes of the Cabinet.

There are other indications of the declining morale of the Kuominchun, the leaders of which are therefore urging General Feng Yu-hsiang to take command of all the Kuominchun armies.

Mr. Hsu's Fourth Resignation

Feb. 22.

No Cabinet members attended the regular meeting of the Cabinet this morning. Ministers under the influence of the Second Kuominchun and the Kuomintang are accusing Marshal Tuan Chi-jui of abusing his authority by not signing the mandate impeaching General Chang Chung-chang.

Mr. Hsu Shu-ying has sent in his fourth resignation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CRISIS NOT TAKEN SERIOUSLY

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 23.

The resignation of the acting Premier, Chia Teh-yao, is not regarded seriously, since he is Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang's man, but it is designed to force the Chief Executive to issue a punitive mandate against the Fengtien generals thereby "legalizing" the war.

LORD WILLINGDON'S MISSION

Chinese Association in Peking to Advance Views

Peking, Feb. 25.

In anticipation of Lord Willingdon's arrival in Peking, a number of prominent Chinese here have organized an association with the object of using part of the British Boxer Indemnity for railway construction, the revenue from which to be in turn devoted to educational purposes.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINA AND THE TELEGRAPHS

Refusal by Foreign Telegraph Companies to Accept Messages from Chinese Telegraph Administration on Trust: Failure to Settle Accounts

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

Reuter has received the following statement by the Great Northern, the Eastern Extension and Commercial Pacific Cable companies for publication:—

"For a long time past the Chinese Telegraph Administration's indebtedness to the three foreign cable companies, the Great Northern, the Great Eastern and the Commercial Pacific, has been steadily increasing owing to the Administration's failure to pay in full the cable charges for telegrams handed in at the China Inland Telegraph offices, and has now reached a very considerable amount. These charges are collected from the public by the Administration on the companies' behalf, and not only include the proportions due to the companies but also the proportions due to other cable companies and administrations taking part in the transmission of such cablegrams. These latter proportions are promptly paid by the above three companies so that in addition to receiving no remuneration for their services in connexion with transmission of telegrams, they also have to pay out of their own revenues the proportion of the charges due to other cable companies and administrations.

"Although the cable companies have made every endeavour to come to a satisfactory arrangement with the Chinese Administration so as to prevent any further increase of the Administration's indebtedness, all their efforts have failed, and as the Administration at Shanghai has latterly been unable to settle their accounts with the companies, the latter have been reluctantly compelled as from midnight February 24 to refuse to accept from the Administration telegrams, other than Government telegrams, unaccompanied by cash.

Whilst the companies regret any inconvenience this measure may cause, they feel that the public will readily understand, and agree with them that they would be taking an altogether unreasonable commercial risk in allowing the Chinese Administration's indebtedness to increase indefinitely, and that, in the circumstances, they have no alternative but to insist upon cash payments.

"The inland places affected by the step taken by the companies are offices in Chekiang, Kiansu and the other Yangtze Provinces."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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TARIFF CONFERENCE IN TROUBLE

Several Reasons Why It Should Never Have Been, Long Familiar to the Small Fry and Now Disovered by the Big Fish

JAPAN'S SEPARATE NEGOTIATION CREATES A DILEMMA FOR ALL

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 13.

The Tariff Revision Conference, provided for at Washington in January and February, 1922, has now been sitting nearly four months, devoting most of this time to what are known as informal discussions, which to some degree may be interpreted as conspiracy behind the scenes, and about all that anyone within the delegations or outside of them knows at this moment is that the Conference should not have been held. Quite a few very humble persons knew this long before the distinguished ones began to assemble. Small voices expressed most of the opinions along this line which big voices are now making known to the Peking community as original discoveries, months and even years before the convocation of this assembly was formally announced. We hear now for instance from the high places such statements as these:

No Dealings with a Clique

"The Conference should not have been held because China is not a united nation and because it is therefore impossible for any group in Peking to represent the official opinion of the whole country, much less the opinions or interests of the people of China. It is grossly unfair to the Chinese nation to conclude agreements on issues vital to the whole Chinese people with an unrepresentative clique.

"The Conference should not have been held, because it is inconsistent with the dignity of the Powers to deal with a self-appointed minority group in Peking, representing little or nothing but a Chinese military dictator who is frankly hostile to all foreign interests except those of Soviet Russia, to which he is under obligations and to which he is bound by a written agreement, *bona fide* copies of which are in the possession of several of the Legations. It puts us in the position of negotiating not with China but, through a group of otherwise irresponsible Chinese, with the Soviet and the Third International—a most undignified and invidious position for some of us.

"Our position here is undignified again, because the opening of the Conference was announced to the Chinese nation by the radical element whom the Chinese delegates then represented, if they represented anything, as a kind of reparations conference, at which the foreign delegates were to make atonement for the sins of their imperialistic governments. It was a confession of the defeat of the great Powers of the Occident and of the success of agitation and boycott engineered by Russian paymasters, ignorant school boys and hired ruffians. It was a triumphal pageant, graced by a parade of submissive foreign potentates, staged by the friends of the Soviet for the education of the Chinese masses.

Only Trouble for China

"The Conference should not have been held because the clique in Peking with whom we are dealing was determined to exact spectacular concessions, which China has not earned and can only abuse to her own further sorrow, or to break it up in such a way that the onus could be put upon the foreigners and could be used as the excuse for unprecedented assaults upon foreign rights and the security of foreign life and property.

"It is obvious that any liberal concessions made to China at this Conference will impose fresh burdens upon the Chinese people, but will net them nothing but trouble, since increases in revenues, renewed credit and renewed borrowing capacity, can only foment a series of wars, with the control of the new revenues as an objective, which in turn implies a proportionate increase (proportionate to the revenue increases) in the impoverishment and misery of the people, the disruption of the railways and all other means of communication, danger to foreign life and property and an inevitable decline in production, purchasing power and trade. Every dollar that we make available to Peking through these negotiations buys both the foreign merchant and the Chinese people more than a dollar's worth of trouble.

Guarantees All Worthless

"Finally, the group with which we negotiate in Peking is utterly powerless to guarantee us any sort of a *quid pro quo*. To whatever concessions we pledge ourselves public opinion throughout the world will hold us. The Chinese can default on anything, plead incapacity, and earn the indulgence of the whole world. What is the use of exacting so-called guarantees which the Chinese know are worthless and which those Powers which do not know it now will soon discover to be worthless? We want likin, destination taxes and consumption taxes on foreign imports abolished in exchange for tariff increases. Peking is the least able at this moment of half-a-dozen administrations in China to guarantee us such reforms, even over a limited area. The official clique with which we are negotiating has not been able to prevent the imposition of an illegal tobacco tax in the city of Peking itself, collected by a military chief under the noses of the foreign delegates! The bankers, representing unsecured investments in China, want a funding loan. The Chinese agree to it in principle, but what security is there in China upon which new paper could be issued without swindling the investing public abroad? Everyone says increased Customs surplus—good enough in immediate prospect perhaps, but by no means good enough, in view of the present temper of the Chinese official and military castes and the growing indifference to treaty obligations, to secure a loan throughout a period of amortization that must extend to 30 or 40 years. The integrity of the foreign administration of the Customs is at this moment partly due to the traditions of inviolability with which it is surrounded and in larger part to the personality of one man, the Inspector-General, who is not immortal and who certainly will not be at the head of this service 20 or even 10 years hence. Then what?"

What We all Knew

Strictly speaking, the above paragraphs do not constitute an interview with anyone. They are a digest of the fruits of several interviews with persons very vitally interested in the outcome of the conference and in very close touch with the delegates of at least three Powers and are supposed to be a partial catalogue of the discoveries which those who came from abroad to attend this conference have made since October. There are probably very few old residents of China who could not have supplied them with all these thoughts in concise form before they left their respective homelands.

The natural question which arises to all lips in Peking is: "Why don't these persons, in the light of their expensive experience, quit? It would seem the conscientious and decent thing to do." Perhaps a sporting instinct holds them here. They are not men who are used to defeat; they do not like to drop an undertaking that they have not finished. This, indeed is the only possible apology for them since it is certain that they have been purged of all illusions.

All Sorts of Plans

As for the present state of the Conference, these so-called informal discussions have given birth to a large and various crop of plans for the adjustment of the tariff between this date and January 1, 1929, when China will have tariff autonomy, if a treaty is ever signed. A tentative arrangement by which the increases stipulated at Washington were to go into effect sometime early this year while a graduated tariff, ranging from 10 to 32½ per cent. would be imposed, if the home governments agreed, in 1927-28, was reported a fortnight ago to have very general support.

Any such scheme is, however, dependent very largely upon Japan's support and Japan has shown, from the beginning, a strong inclination to break away and negotiate independently what is known as a conventional tariff. Mr. Saburi, the tariff expert attached to the Japanese Legation, recently made a flying trip to Tokyo with the object of eliciting from the Japanese Government a definite statement of policy. During his absence, contradictory rumours of the results of his mission have been circulated daily by otherwise responsible persons and among all the various folk who have an interest in the outcome of the Conference there has been no little suppressed excitement, because it is pretty generally felt, though not officially admitted, that if Mr. Saburi has come back (he returned last night) with instructions to negotiate independently a conventional tariff, the Conference is doomed.

Japan's Prime Interest

This perhaps requires a word of explanation. The great bulk of Japan's imports is made up of cheap manufactures which must be sold at a minimum price in China. The Japanese are convinced that any increase in the tariff over and above the increases provided at Washington would materially reduce these imports and come near ruining such great manufacturing centres as Osaka. The Chinese, on the other hand, are insisting that if they are to abolish likin, provide security for a consolidation of unsecured debts and have something over for administrative expenses, the Customs revenue must total, in the interim period, $100,000,000. If there is to be no further increase in the tariff upon the bulk of Japanese imports than that provided at Washington, and China is to get anything like the revenue she demands, an unreasonably heavy burden must fall upon the trade of other nations. As a party to the Conference, Japan does not ask the other delegations to agree to the assumption of this burden. She asks China to accept less revenue—a total of approximately $70,000,000.

Peking's Pocket Money

To this China has obstinately refused to agree because such an arrangement would yield Peking no free money to play with for years to come. Japan has been urged to agree to a minimum increase over the present tariff of double the Washington provisions, namely 5 per cent. on ordinary commodities instead of 2½, and to an increase of 7½ per cent. on luxuries, instead of 5. These suggestions the Japanese have hitherto opposed and since there seemed to be no middle course, the Japanese delegation began discussing quite publicly, a few weeks ago, the advantages to her of independent negotiation of a conventional tariff. By making a separate agreement with China, in which all Japan's staple imports would have the advantage of a minimum increase and the Chinese would be free to fix what charges they liked on imports not vital to Japan, Japanese industry, in so far as it is dependent upon China trade, would be safeguarded, while China would be free to make up her $100,000,000, or more by putting exceptionally heavy taxes upon the staple imports of other nations. That this would be very embarrassing to the rest of us can be seen at a glance.

Reductio ad Absurdum

The first Power to negotiate an advantageous conventional tariff would be establishing a precedent to which the Chinese would have to adhere if they wanted any increase in revenue. It is said now that, if Japan does act independently, France will be the first to follow suit and that all others will then fall in line but America. If each, through the temporary obfuscation of the Chinese, were to get a minimum tariff upon its most important imports, permitting the heavy taxation of commodities in which it did not deal, and if all nations were to be fully satisfied by China in this respect, practically all commodities coming into this country would enter the ports at a minimum tariff and there would be little, if any, increase in revenues except through a normal increase in the bulk of trade. It is absurd to hope that the Chinese could agree to any such terms.

If Japan makes the first conventional tariff agreement and gets the terms she wants, it simply means that the other Powers must divide the whole burden of increases among themselves as best they can or that China must be browbeaten into an acceptance of a much lower revenue until 1929 than she demands and expects. Neither solution is likely to be accepted and an independent Japanese agreement is almost certain to wreck the Conference in one way or another. So Mr. Saburi's trip to Tokyo was taken with the express purpose of determining whether Japan could agree to increases above the Washington Conference minimum and continue to work with this Conference—and if so on what terms—or whether she would have to break away and start immediate negotiations towards a conventional tariff.

Camp-followers Gloomy

An interview published with Mr. Hioki yesterday morning in rather a garbled form, seemed to say that Mr. Saburi was coming back with instructions to negotiate independently but that Japan would work with the other Powers in negotiating the consolidation of the unsecured debt. At the same time various delegates confessed that they had received news which darkened the outlook, so it was generally assumed yesterday that the wreck of the Conference was in sight and a cloud of gloom was very obviously hanging over the small army of camp followers who are here "lobbying" for their individual interests. It will be understood that if the negotiations, which are to provide the extra revenue upon which the funding of loans is to be secured, fall through, any further talk of consolidation is purposeless and that the alleged statement from Mr. Hioki to the effect that Japan will be a party to the funding of unsecured loans is meaningless.

A Web of Red Tape

Quite apart from all these difficulties, the negotiation of nine or more conventional tariff agreements in the wake of such a Japanese independent understanding, would create such confusion and encourage so much trickery and subterfuge, that the administration of the revenue collectorate would find itself in a hopeless web of documentary red tape. Unless every parcel of imported goods were accompanied by a certificate of origin, duly attested officially, merchants would soon be shipping their goods to ports in countries especially favoured by agreement with China and transhipping them as the exports of those countries. The issue of such certificates of origin would be an expensive nuisance, the checking of them in China would be an expensive nuisance and discrimination between the tariff upon identical articles from different nations would put a premium upon many forms of dishonesty.

A Pleasant Alternative

Indeed, the deeper one goes, the less advantage there seems to be in this conference for anyone. If the united Powers give China all she wants, she will simply be enabled to finance her own ruin. If the Conference breaks up with nothing accomplished, there will be no increase in tariff, no tariff autonomy in 1929 and the Powers will be held responsible. If it results in a series of conventional tariff agreements, everyone will be jealous and disgruntled, much bad feeling among the Powers will be engendered and almost certainly there will not be enough revenue available to secure a funding loan and, at the same time, yield China any ready money, so China will again consider herself cheated and abused.

CHINESE DIPLOMACY

"Passing the Buck" at the Tariff Revision Conference: New Year Funds Not Enough

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 19.

There is a dearth of news but there is a movement of large bodies of troops of the First Kuominchun Army towards Tientsin and Paotingfu. The rumour current to-day that Gen. Yueh Wei-chun, Tuchun of Honan, has surrendered to Marshal Wu Pei-fu is discountenanced in sober official circles.

Some officers wanted to capture the premier, Hsu Shih-ying, but he was warned in time and escaped which is the real reason for his "resignation."

The funds raised for the New Year have proved quite inadequate and are much below the published figures since from the Salt Gabelle, Sir Ernest Wilton did not release over $1,000,000 from reserves, as the Chinese reported, but only the February collections of the first week. Hence the dissatisfaction of the military here who have now become insatiable.

The session of the Tariff Revision Conference yesterday is generally regarded as an attempt by the Chinese Delegation to induce foreigners to commit themselves to a revenue of $90,000,000 or $100,000,000, after which the distribution of the burden was to have been left to the Powers to fight out amongst themselves. For that reason the Chinese made a surprising concession by agreeing to accept, temporarily, the Washington increases hoping that this would serve as a bait.

The failure of these tactics to yield an immediate result renews the struggle and participants say that the Conference is much in the same position as it was on the opening day.

THOSE NEW YEAR FUNDS

Peking Police for Months Unpaid: Paper Appeal for Help from Foreign Officials

Peking, Feb. 22.

The Peking "Daily News" says that not a single cent was paid to the Peking police at Chinese New Year: the public would like to know what has become of the police share of the money derived from the treasury notes. The paper asks how the police, with starving families and empty stomachs, can be expected faithfully to perform their duties: the time may come when these silent, hard-working policemen will reach the limit of their patience. The question now arises whether a definite sum should not be set aside from the Customs and Salt surpluses to pay the police.

The paper urges the foreign chiefs of the Customs and Salt Administrations to put their heads together and furnish a sum sufficient to pay off the three or four months' wage arrears of the police. It adds that "no one fights more strongly than we do when the country's rights are threatened from outside, but, infringement or otherwise of China's sovereign rights, this question does not brook delay, as the peace and order of Peking are at stake. In order to ensure that the money reach the police and not be diverted into undesirable channels *en route* we suggest following the precedents of 1922 and 1924 of paying the policemen under the supervision of the different departments concerned. It is a heavy responsibility we are urging these foreign chiefs to shoulder, but we assure them that they would have the whole community of Peking, Chinese more than foreign, behind them."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PEKING, Feb. 23.—The meeting of the Tariff sub-Committee was postponed till to-morrow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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LEADING ARTICLES

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THE SUB-CONSCIOUS MIND

Feb. 22.

We published on Tuesday the 16th instant an account of some experiments in spiritualism and psychology by Mr. S. G. Soal, M.A.,B.SC. which was of more than passing interest. From the experiments some very remarkable results were obtained, but these all went to prove that thought transference is capable of producing all the phenomena ususally attributed to spiritualism and that no extra-mundane influence is needed. Mr. Soal followed the usual methods adopted in a spiritualistic seance, In this action three actors are necessary. There is the sitter, that is, the person making inquiry who seeks a response from the spirit world. There is also the medium; a person supposed to be peculiarly sensitive to psychic forces and, lastly, the communicator, or spiritual entity, from whom communications are desired. These three form a triangle, the medium being the apex and the other personalities being the opposite ends of the base. All communications from the sitter and the communicator pass through the medium who is the necessary and, sometimes, the weak link in the chain.

Mr. Soal received messages from his deceased brother and from a boyhood friend whom he supposed to be dead but subsequently discovered to he alive. But, more astonishing still, the medium was able to get into communication with a mythical person whom Mr. Soal had, for purposes of this investigation, invented and clothed with certain attributes and an imaginary past. The deceased brother told of a medal, disc, that had been buried and of which Mr. Soal had no recollection. The disc was discovered in the place indicated. The friend, who was supposed to be dead but was really alive, gave convincing proof of his vitality by describing a house which he was then building. Subsequent investigation proved the accuracy of the information. Equally definite messages were received from the fictitious person whom Mr. Soal had created in his own mind. This non-existent gentleman described himself in exactly the terms which his creator had mentally determined that he should use. To the medium he was quite as real as the deceased brother or the living friend of the sitter who sought information regarding his circumstances. From these results Mr. Soal deduced that all the communications received came through thought transference from his own mind to that of the medium, on the one hand, and from the friend whom he had supposed to be dead, on the other.

Apart from supernatural agency it is amazing enough that wireless waves of thought passed from an unknown person—Mr. Soal's supposedly dead friend—and informed another person at a distance of certain facts which were subsequently verified. Another interesting point was that when a question was asked of the medium, the answer to which was clear in the mind of the investigator, no reply was forthcoming. Later, when the question and answer had passed from the mind of the questioner, the medium suddenly found the answer and gave it correctly. Thus showing that it was the sub-conscious, not the active mind, of the sitter with which the medium was *en rapport*. This opens out a wide and almost untrodden field of speculation. There seem to be two ways of acquiring knowledge. One the plodding method of hard thinking and painful reasoning and the other the flash of intuition which reveals the truth in an instant with lightning-like vividness. The records of invention and discovery are full of instances of men who, wearied with baffled searching, had the solution of their problem revealed to them suddenly as by a gift of the gods.

Kepler sought for 20 years to unravel the intricacies of planetary motion. One day the solution burst on his mind, not as the reasoned results of his cogitations, but like "the unveiled sun". And he cried "Nothing holds me. I will indulge my sacred fury. I will triumph over mankind etc." Saul of Tarsus on the way to Damascus was stricken down by a light beyond the brightness of the sun and saw in that blinding flash a new truth for the sake of which he suffered the loss of all things and died a martyr's death. Men of genius, like Shakespear or Burns, who wrote immortal truths with unconscious ease, seem to have been under the inspiration of this unconscious mind. The Christian doctrine of meditation was to the mystics the way into the illumination of this thoughtless knowledge. Nicholas of Basle said to Dr. Tauler, "If the highest teacher of all truth comes to a man, he must be empty and quit of all else and hear his voice only. He teaches more in one hour than all the Doctors from Adam will ever do" The Buddhist who practises abstraction is also seeking to be "empty and quit of all else." Who can tell what mysterious thought waves drifted though space to the void mind of Buddha as he sat in trance under the Bo tree or what divine effluence thrilled the prophets of Israel as they mused on the glories of the coming Messiah. Or even what thoughts bigger than our own, might come to us, common people, if our minds were empty enough to receive them. But one thing is sure. The sub-conscious mind of the indolent man will never fag and carry for him. Memory will bring forgotten incidents to our remembrance but will not tell us something we never learned and the sub-conscious mind of the average men will only, we fear, reveal average thoughts.

CHINESE DOCTORS AND BRITAIN

Feb. 22.

So often, unfortunately, of late, have we had to report sayings and doings not friendly to Great Britain, that we take special pleasure in dwelling on the fine tribute to her paid last Friday by the National Medical Association of China. Dr. Yen of Changsha, a brother of the next Chinese Minister to Britain, spoke of her as the first to give Government recognition to the cause of public health; British prestige in this direction, he said, had long been established in China by British medical missionaries and by Chinese medical men who had been educated in Great Britain: and among the resolutions subsequently adopted, there was an ardent expression of confidence "that, since Great Britain has been a pioneer in the field of public health the Chinese people may confidently look to her for guidance and help in promoting public health in China." The Chinese doctors ought not to be disappointed in their hope that a part, at least, of the Boxer money will be spent on hygienic and medical training: that, we believe, has always been among the most generally favoured proposals for the use of the money. But we may be forgiven for thinking that the general tone of the meeting was more important than what was actually said. It is interesting to see that the doctors ascribe the present labour troubles—which have certainly been an important ingredient in the friction between Chinese and foreigners—to "the discontent, poverty, sickness, and premature death caused by bad sanitation and the unhygienic working and living conditions of the labourers." Here, we cannot help thinking, is surer ground than the unequal treaties which Mr. Chu, Chao-sin, the Chinese Minister in London, has put down as the cause of all grief and distress. When political and economic conditions are bad, popular discontent becomes the most fertile soil of disorder. However, we have no wish to raise controversial issues here. The spirit evinced by the Medical Association is the same as that shown by Dr. V. K. Ting, Dr. Hu Shih and Dr. C. C. Wang in joining the Boxer Indemnity Commission. In it we have all that is best in China's intelligentsia coming openly before the nation and, in effect, saying: "Here is a thing in which Great Britain wishes to give a practical proof of her friendship for China and to benefit China only and it is for us to cooperate with her to the best of our ability. So we will do." There will be nothing amiss with the relationships of Britain and China while this spirit prevails, for it is one that the British people will heartily reciprocate.

THE ISSUE FORCED IN CANTON

Feb. 23.

THE issue forced in Canton by the Commissioner of Customs is the most important thing that has happened since the boycott began. To make the situation clear, it must be understood that, for months past, the whole trade of Canton has been left absolutely at the mercy of the strike pickets. While British ships have been rigorously boycotted and British goods excluded, foreign goods have been admitted on payment of whatever "squeeze" the strike pickets chose to enforce and they have not scrupled to seize cargoes between ship and Customs and carry them off till the shippers paid up: at the present moment the strike committee is detaining some 2,000 packages of cargo in this way. Americans and Japanese are the chief operators—and victims—of trade on these lines, though other nations have been doing it too. Their own representatives in China have made no protest, at least no effective one, and the Canton Government has done nothing to prevent a practice which reduces trade to the level of brigandage.

The Commissioner of Customs has now boldly forced an issue by calling on the Government of Canton to declare itself. The strike committee's action is a flagrant infraction of all treaties between China and the Powers, he says, and unless this is disavowed by the local Government the latter must be assumed to be identical with the former. Until the Canton Government decides which side it will take and whether or not it will stop the strike pickets' activities, all shipments of outward cargo and landing of import cargo will cease. As will be seen, this order took effect yesterday. The possibilities arising from this action reach very far. If the Canton Government disavow the strike committee, force it to return the cargoes and repress its further depredations, well and good. But if not, the ports of Canton and Whampoa will not be reopened; and then, either the five Powers whose nationals' interests, to-day's telegram tells us, are at stake must assert themselves, or they suffer a reversion to the conditions under which trade languished eighty years ago. It is simply a question whether trade is to be conducted according to the principles of right and the custom of civilized states, or whether it is to go down under open piracy. The question which the Canton Government has now to face affects the whole status of the Customs and thus it must also react on the Tariff Commission in Peking. For it is obvious that if the Canton Government sides with the strike pickets, it is perfectly useless for that Commission to negotiate with Peking new tariffs and surtaxes, the effectiveness of which depends wholly on the integrity of the Customs service.

One last word. The Commissioner of Customs in Canton is by nationality a foreigner. But he is a servant of the Chinese Government, the steward for it of such of its revenues as pass through his hands, the guardian for the Chinese people of interests on which an immense amount of their wealth indirectly depends and is directly secured. In thus challenging the Government of Canton to declare itself for or against the illegal action of the strike pickets, he has done a most courageous thing; and there is no one more vitally interested in seeing that he is upheld through thick and thin than are the Chinese people.

THE MUNICIPAL ELECTION

Feb. 23.

NOMINATIONS for the Municipal Council elections closed yesterday evening with thirteen candidates, not quite so many, perhaps, as one could have wished, but still a great improvement on former years and enough to give interest to the election and quicken the activities of successful candidates at a time when, more than at any other in Shanghai, it is of vital importance that the community should have a clear grasp of issues before it. Although, as was pointed out the other day, there is no distinction between old and new candidates, but all are on the same footing towards the electors, it may be permissible to say that those now offering themselves who were not on the Council last year, are eminently such as one would like to see on it. It is to be hoped that candidates will do something after the fashion of those for the French Municipal Council, though perhaps not so voluminously, in the way of election addresses. The fact that the Municipal business of Shanghai is run very well normally, does not mean that it might not be run better, and "new blood" and new ideas are almost synonymous terms. The community looks for a pronouncement of policy, possibly of criticism, certainly of ideas, from the men who offer themselves to represent it on the Council: and there is a wide field for suggestions.

The appearance of two candidates for the Land Commissionership is practically without precedent. As is generally known, there are three Land Commissioners, one nominated by the Council, one by the ratepayers and one by the land-owning interests. Hitherto, it has been considered that no specially expert knowledge of land values was needed or even desirable on the Commission, whose members were regarded rather as a board of arbitrators, men of general business experience, probity and common sense. Whatever expert testimony might be required could be called before them and they would then deliver their verdict on all facts and considerations after the manner of a tribunal of judges. Now it has been urged that land values in Shanghai have become so highly technical a subject that the mere hearing of expert evidence in any case under consideration is not sufficient and, it is necessary to include among the Commissioners one who is himself an expert. Between these two points of view it will be for the public to decide.

To revert for one moment to the question of Council policy, on Settlement affairs in general: we have not yet been able to ascertain whether it is or is not the Council's intention to make a statement at the next ratepayers' meeting on the question of Chinese representation. This is for the old Council to decide, not for the men standing as candidates, but we would urge once again that the Council shall make a statement and we think it would be advisable that their intentions should not be left unknown till the last moment. At the present time negotiations both for Chinese representation on the Council and the rendition of the Mixed Court are going on between the Diplomatic Body and the Peking Government and the latter has made it quite plain that it does not wish those negotiations to be conducted locally. For this, no doubt, it has its own reasons and of course, when the constitution of Shanghai is being recast, that is a matter for the Powers and China alone. At the same time, it would be taking a quite unreasonable position to suggest that the Council's voice should not be heard in a matter so greatly affecting itself and we feel sure that nobody would suggest it. Furthermore, we may be pretty sure that the Diplomatic Body itself would welcome a public pronouncement of policy from the Council. We also have to consider the large number of Chinese in Shanghai who have been assured in more than one way that the foreign community welcomes the idea of their being represented on the Council, and who will certainly be bitterly disappointed if the ratepayers' meeting passes without this pledge being confirmed in the name of the whole community.

CHINA'S DOMESTIC LOANS

Feb. 24.

A fortnight ago we published details of a movement started in Shanghai by a body known as the National Amalgamation of Chinese Industrial and Commercial Associations and said to be supported by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, to take the control of domestic loans secured on the Customs out of the Inspector-General's hands and vest it in the hands of Chinese banking associations, pending the establishment of a new national central bank which was to be created expressly to look after Customs revenue. It all sounded rather wild. Inquiry

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showed that the National Amalgamation did not exist—at best it was a "one-man show;" and it was hard to believe that the Chinese Chamber of Commerce would do anything to undermine the guardianship of moneys amounting to at least $200,000,000 by Sir Francis Aglen, which had again and again proved the sole bulwark and safety of the loans. Representative Chinese merchants, when interviewed, scouted the idea. The whole story looked like a clumsy attempt to "bear" the domestic loan market.

Subsequent events have proved that it was more than that. The National Amalgamation recedes into a position of comparative unimportance, while the Chinese Chamber of Commerce appears as the prime mover. In this may be traced the same influences which last summer coerced the Chamber into an appearance of supporting the strike and boycott long after most of its members had realized their ruinous results. The fact that this dominant minority is able to rely on the support of labour and student extremists explains also why the Chamber still permits itself to be coerced in a matter which it knows is fraught with the gravest possibilities for itself. It should be said at once that there is no actual danger of the loans being taken out of Sir Francis Aglen's hands. We have no wish to start a scare and investors may rest assured that their security remains as good as ever it was. But that a scheme was formed to transfer the custodianship of the loans more or less as described above to a new bank to be created for that purpose there is no doubt. Several telegrams passed between Shanghai and Sir Francis Aglen, all of which have been published in the Chinese papers: in the last of these the Inspector-General said that he was shortly coming to Shanghai and after hearing what the bankers and merchants had to said he would be able to decide whether he would continue to be responsible for the loans. No one seems to have reflected that what was being planned really amounted to a vote of censure on the Inspector-General which he would have every cause to resent and this last telegram put things in a new light. Wiser counsels prevailed and the resolution adopted by the Chamber last Saturday, to form a Committee for the Promotion of the Joint Customs Treasury, was a very milk-and-water affair. For all practical purposes the scheme has failed and, as we said above, investors may sleep tranquilly on their security in the safe guardianship which has given Chinese domestic loans their gilt-edged quality.

The most amazing thing is that hard-headed Chinese bankers and merchants, who knew perfectly well that under existing conditions, the Inspector-General's guardianship of the loans could not be interfered with or modified in the slightest degree, without a panic in the loan market the end of which could not be foreseen, should not have come out boldly and shattered the schemers at a blow. There is reason to believe that any number of private entreaties reached the Inspetor-General in Peking that he would not allow himself to be affected by the intrigues of the minority. But come out into the open they would not. An extraordinary idea seems to have prevailed that Sir Francis Aglen had grabbed the control of the loans for his own amusement, that he was a walking example of infringement of sovereign rights and so forth. The facts are that he consented in 1921 to undertake the service of the loans at the Government's request and that this task was conferred on him by Presidential Mandate, although it was not his work and he could not have been ordered to perform it. Furthermore, he has again and again resisted attempts by the Government to take from him moneys required for the service of the loans; and readers of this paper will remember how often Chinese merchants and bankers have telegraphed to implore him to stand firm against any attempted raids on the loans' security. But these are days when it is easy to raise an outcry against any foreigner and so the men who know in their hearts and confess to him in private that Sir Francis is their best friend dare not stand up in public against a minority who are combinedly insulting him and working against their interests.

That the idea of a National Treasury ultimately to be formed is a reasonable one, no one will dispute, although it is open to question whether the existing chief banks could not do the work, without need of another organization. Naturally the Chinese desire to manage their own finances. But there can only be one answer to the question whether it would be safe to try the experiment now, in view of the utterly divided state of China, the powerlessness of the Central Government and the greed and corruption of all political bodies. And no one knows better than the Chinese Chamber of Commerce what would be the immediate effect of an announcement that Sir Francis Aglen was laying down the burden of the loans, which nothing but his own strong sense of responsibility makes him bear. Fortunately for the investors there is no danger of that happening.

COMMUNISTS NOT NOT WANTED

Feb. 25.

THE relationships of the International Federation of Trade Unions, seated at Amsterdam, and the Russian Trade Unions have passed from a state of what might be called ceremonious acerbity to one of open recrimination. It may be recalled that the British members of the I. F. T. U. were very keen that the Russians should be admitted. (One hates to mention their nationality, but, as Léon might have sung, "*Y' a des bêtes gens partout*" and one must not forget the famous British Labour Mission to Russia, from which anyone able to speak Russian and thus liable to find out things for himself was carefully excluded). The I. F. T. U. debated the point just a year ago and decided it would admit the Russians to membership when they asked to be admitted and agreed to take orders from Amsterdam. Again last December the point was brought up and the old resolution reaffirmed. Notice was accordingly sent to Moscow, which lost no time in replying that it had no intention of surrendering its will; and at the same time intimated that its own duty remained as ever, "to continue untiringly the work of restoration of international trade union unity with a view to the creation of a single Trades Union International."

But this was not all. The question of affiliation to Amsterdam was discussed at length at the recent congress of the Russian communist Party. Comrade Tomski thought that they must not say they would never affiliate to another society. "That is not the way the Bolsheviks go to work. If it is in the interests of the working class and of the workers' revolution, we will go into any organization you like, —to the devil or the pope, no matter." Comrade Losovski differed. There might, he thought, be concessions to the British Communists, but none whatever to Amsterdam. On this debate the I. F. T. U. bulletin says:—

Subsequently a letter was sent out by the Central Committee of the Russian Communists to all branches of the Communist International stating tersely and concisely that the Central Committee "repudiated all counter-revolutionary clap-trap about the alleged intentions of the Soviet trade unions to affiliate to the Amsterdam International." After this there certainly does not appear much chance of reconciliation, especially as the Russians' disinclination to go to Amsterdam is quite as strong as Amsterdam's to receive them.

These disputes are worth watching because more and more are the Russian Communists becoming as a voice crying in the wilderness of their own infatuation. The International Federation of Trade Unions, a body of very great importance, has steadily rejected all connexion with them. The official Labour Party Congress of Great Britain has resolved that communists are not to be supported by it nor admitted to its ranks. In China nothing is more noticeable than the growing reaction against Russia and Bolshevism. This is probably rather an intellectual and political movement than of the labouring classes, which are hardly capable of having any definite thought in the matter. But the result is the same. Bolshevism is being found out and the effect on the actions of trade unions cannot be other than good. Not a few people think that trade unionism also ought to be "found out": but those most closely in touch with labour do not appear to share that view. For example, the Bournville works, which probably have the most elaborate system of profit-sharing and workmen's committees in existence actually encourage their people to join those unions to which their particular work allots them and hold the view that it is for better to have dealings with organized than with unorganized labour. The secret is, perhaps, that when labour is organized, it is the men of responsibility and sense who inevitably come out and in the end such men must come to see that the interests of capital and labour are not antagonistic, but one.

GEN. YEN CHUN-YANG AND SHANGHAI

Feb. 26.

THE speech made by General Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of the Shanghai and Woosung Police, at the Majestic Hotel on Wednesday, was of unusual interest. It was a statement of problems and policy such as one does not often hear. There was no doubt but that the General was in dead earnest. The earlier part of the speech was written; but he soon got away from this to speak extenpore and it did not need his assurance that "he was speaking from the bottom of his heart and meant no empty phrase:" that was evident from his tone of voice and general manner of speaking. One felt that General Yen took his duties most seriously and desired nothing more than to fulfil them well.

General Yen's position is one to command sympathy. With no previous experience of police work—this was his own statement: he had been a soldier, he said, for twenty years—he has suddenly been called upon to take charge of a district still seething with only half-suppressed discontent, with an empty treasury and a force of police whose pay was months in arrears. That in such circumstances he has been able to do anything, is extraordinary. He has, however, managed to get a loan from local merchants, in order to pay up the police, he has found work for a considerable number of the unemployed, and he has petitioned Marshal Sun Chuan-fang for regular funds and for facilities to do something in the way of educating the police, a matter on which General Yen is particularly keen. Already a general improvement in tone and feeling is visible among General Yen's men. It may be added that cordial and helpful relationships have been established between General Yen and the police of the International Settlement. His readiness to sift all matters connected with the shooting of the late P. C. Goulding may be cited as proof of his anxiety to cooperate with the foreign police wherever he can, and of this spirit he has given evidence in many ways since he took office.

The speech on Tuesday was directly addressed to the journalists of Shanghai. Indirectly it might be taken to imply that when General Yen asks for the assistance of the Press, he means that no one, whatever his walk in life, is free from some share of responsibility for the well-being of the neighbourhood. It is a fact that, during the past eighteen months, the administration of the Shanghai area has been shockingly upset. First it was in the hands of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang; then, partly, but never on any organized scale, in those of Marshal Chi of Nanking. There followed a period when a double set of officials, one appointed by Chi, one by Peking, contested office. Then came the Fengtien administration; now that of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. The district has been turned upside down by civil war and maddened by political agitation. Even yet the people who profit by agitation are plotting continuously to keep it going and will lose no opportunity of making public disturbance. On this subject General Yen spoke plainly: he will only allow mass meetings for purposes which he approves and he will have men in attendance to see that they stick to the programme he has passed. In this respect he has the warm support of all the better class Chinese, business folk and students alike, who fully realize the harm that agitation does and are strongly for making an end of it. One of the first essentials, one ventures to think, is to set the finances of the district on a sound basis. We have no idea how revenue is collected for the municipal work of the surrounding district or what portion of such work it has to cover. Ordinarily one would suppose that the upkeep of the police would be a local charge; but there may be reasons why it should come out of provincial revenues. At any rate, one hopes that General Yen's appeal to Marshal Sun in this important particular will be met with liberality. As for his appeal to the Press, we would not presume to preach. But the influence of Chinese journalists is unquestionably very great and their power for good or evil in the state of the district means much in the reforms which General Yen has at heart.

THE Soviet state's motion picture monopoly has invited Charlie Chaplin to take part in a firm based on Nikolai Gogol's satire on Russian life, called "The Overcoat." Picture experts are of the opinion that this vehicle would give Chaplin an opportunity to distinguish himself as much by his overcoat as he did by his trousers and shoes.

THE OLD LEARNING AND THE BOXER COMMISSION

Feb. 27.

A missionary magazine recently quoted the opinions of a Buddhist priest on our modern civilization. He declared that the characteristic of the present age was speed. Accustomed to seclusion and solitude, it seemed to him, when he surveyed the ways of men, that the world was in a mad whirl. It impressed him like a phantasmagoria and his settled conviction was that it was all *maya*, illusion. It is striking that a recluse should have chosen a word which so fitly describes the distinguishing feature of our age. Our slogans are progress, advancement, forward-movement etc, and we do not pause to consider in what direction we are travelling. We are satisfied to be busy without reflecting whether our busyness achieves any result worth having.

China, once the most conservative of nations, has been caught in the rush of modern thought and is hastily throwing overboard everything that is not brand new. This is particularly noticeable in her educational activities. She clung pathetically to her classical system long after that system had been proved inadequate; but, when she broke with it, she cast it aside like a worn-out straw sandal. Since the Board of Education was established in 1905 and modern schools established, a generation of new students has grown up and the results of the change can be estimated with some degree of accuracy. Leaving out of consideration the political adventures of the youths who have been educated on the new lines, it is abundantly evident to any observer that there is a radical difference between them and the literati of former times. In many respects the students of to-day are the superiors of their predecessors. The old-time scholar believed there was nothing worth reading outside of the classics handed down from antiquity. The students of to-day have a wider outlook on life. They take all knowledge for their province and are convinced that the latest theory on any subject is, necessarily, the best. The ancient learning had for its cornerstone the theory and practice of ethics. The five cardinal virtues were benevolence, righteousness, propriety, wisdom and truth. These were believed in as firmly as the fundamentalist in theology maintains the sanctity of holy writ and the inspiration of the Bible. Conduct, even in the good old days, did not keep pace with precept, but it cannot be disputed that the discipline of the schools did turn out men of outstanding ability and character. Whether they were officials, scholars or merchants, they commanded the respect of those who mixed with them and it is more than mere sentiment that makes the "old China hand" lament the changed standard that prevails amongst all classes to-day.

The modern school has abandoned the classics and lays emphasis on the teaching of science. It is necessary that science should be taught, but there is no morality inherent in physics, chemistry or mathematics. A flood of translations of materialistic books deluges the country and the student, who has been taught that the faith of his fathers was superstition, goes many steps further than his teachers and holds morality to be a convention and honesty a matter of convenience. It is, perhaps, invidious for a foreign newspaper to pass such criticism, but these things are said in much stronger terms by many Chinese. Scholars of the

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old school viewed the displacement of the classics by modern text books with regret not unmingled with hope. Western Powers were strong because of their knowledge of material science and China was weak because of her ignorance. Was it not Chang Chih-tung, himself a great scholar and a great statesman, who issued a trumpet call to reform in education by the publication of his *Chuan hsueh pien*—"Exhortation to study," But the fruits of the new education have been as disappointing as the diplomacy of the new democracy. The Educational Associations of several provinces have called attention to the deplorably low standard of Chinese literature that obtains in most of the colleges. They demand that this shall be rectified and the classics restored to a fitting place in the curriculum. There is, as is well known, a strong agitation against education in Mission colleges and point is lent to it by the rightful complaint that the study of Chinese is relegated, in these institutions, to a very inferior place.

We are not arguing against modern education, but against the neglect of that great literature on which China's fame rests. Confucius said *"wen ku er chih hsin ko wei chih sze"*—he who remembers the old and knows what is new may be a teacher of others. In other words, a suitable system of education for Chinese would maintain a just balance between her great past and her present needs. The Marquis of Montrose sang to his ladylove, "I'll make thee famous with my pen and glorious by my sword." The sages of China made her famous by their pens and her sons will be degenerate indeed if they allow that fame to be tarnished by their ignorance of their country's heritage. The Commission which is now studying the best means of expending the Boxer indemnity funds has made a splendid start in associating with itself three Chinese scholars of outstanding ability. We would venture to suggest that it might go a step further and add a representative of the old learning to the three men already chosen, who represent what is best in the new. It may be that it would be possible to endow a chair of literature in some national university that would do something to promote a higher standard of Chinese scholarship than that which now passes muster. We do not care to name anyone for the suggested chair, but we do think it would be strongly advisable to add to the Commission a Chinese gentleman of recognized standing in literary circles of the old learning. There is no lack of great scholars in China even yet, though the number gets fewer year by year. The time is appropriate and the opportunity is given to us; let us hope it will not be missed.

DISGUSTED with the failure of the populace to observe his order prohibiting gambling, Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Native Police, has ordered his men to arrest all who fail to take heed of his warning.

BECAUSE their friendship ripened into matrimony, Mr. Chow Shoutsang and Miss Yen Li-ching, directors of the 37th and 36th public primary schools, respectively, have been dismissed from their respective posts by Mr. Chiao, Director of the Peking Educational Bureau. Mr. Chow has written a strong letter to Mr. Chiao, says the "P & T. Times" protesting against the dismissal of himself and his wife, saying that it is not against the law for one school director to marry another, especially at this time when free love is openly preached and practised among the thinking section of the people.

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Ships' Officers' Salaries

Confirming rumour which has been persistent for some days, news reached Shanghai yesterday from a private and unofficial, though unimpeachably reliable source in Hongkong, that there is now a distinct probability that on March 1 next the reductions in the salaries of the floating staff of the Indo-China Steam Navigation Company will come into effect. We are also credibly informed that in the event of this, the situation so far as the relations between the Company and its officers are concerned will certainly assume a very serious aspect. Although our information leaves little doubt as to the actual condition of affairs, yesterday afternoon we inquired of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co. (as representing the shipowners) and the Marine Engineers' Guild of China and the China Coast Officers' Guild (as representing the officers) for an official statement in the matter. Nowhere were we successful, although the local secretary of the Engineers' Guild went so far as to state that the situation "appeared to hold serious possibilities." As we stated a few days ago, those concerned have doubtless excellent reasons for not taking the public into their confidence; but we cannot avoid the feeling that any matter such as this is one which concerns the public a great deal, and that any open breach between shipowners and officers at the present time would be little short of calamitous. The trouble—if trouble there is to be—has been brewing for many months, and though, admittedly, any dispute between employers and employed is basically a question between the parties immediately concerned, in the case of shipping on the China Coast the public is also vitally interested. In these circumstances, is it too much to hope that both the Company's agents and the officers' representatives will issue without delay a statement showing things exactly as they are? In previous questions affecting the welfare of their members, the Guilds have seldom been reluctant to lay their case openly before the public. Is there any cogent reason for the prolonged reticence in the present dispute? The ultimate consequences of an open breach are far too important for the public to be kept wholly in the dark.

Lord Willingdon

Coming to China as delegate on the disposal of the Boxer Indemnity money, Lord Willingdon arrived in Shanghai this week and from so many corners of the earth is our community drawn that certain sections here have more than an ordinary interest in meeting him. Probably the section which above all would wish to have the opportunity of welcoming his arrival in China is that from Bombay, for there are those here who were in that city during Lord Willingdon's term of office as Governor and who wish to take this occasion to indicate their appreciation of his work there. By these we are told that seldom has there been a more popular Governor in Bombay, and we are merely passing on their wish to the authoritics when we mention what we have said above. He held the office of Governor of Bombay from 1913 to 1919, whereafter he became Governor of Madras, and it is a great tribute to his work that those of the Indian Empire, born and educated in Bombay and now in Shanghai, should desire an opportunity to offer their felicitations to him upon his coming to China on this important work of the Boxer Indemnity. For those others of us who have come from the West this very fact has its own special significance, for it shows that while we sometimes go far astray in essaying the work of running these immense dominions, we do have the instinct to bring to the front men of great and natural aptitude for getting into touch with the aspirations of those who with us constitute the driving power towards an ever better state of things in these realms. Noting this of Lord Willingdon, we may express the hope that his mission to China will be no less fruitful of good feeling than his term of office in India.

Ship-launching Horrors

The time-honoured custom of christening a ship with a bottle of fine, old, sparkling champagne is another of the laudable ancient institutions which would appear to be in danger of falling into disuse, a victim of the onward march of progress. Christenings with water have already come to be accepted, but we never realized how far we are being removed from the old custom of wine christenings till we read of a ship being christened with ice cream. It seems that a vessel named the Hallfreid was turned over to her new owners, the New York-Florida Navigation Company, and was renamed Henry W. Breyer. Now Mr. Henry W. Breyer, after whom the ship was named, is an ice cream manufacturer of Philadelphia, and it was he who christened the vessel. He performed this ceremony by breaking over the bow of the ship a ten-pound jar of ice cream, his own product. The official account does not tell us whether it was chocolate, strawberry or vanilla, but somehow despite the Volstead Act the thought of a good American ship looking like an ice cream sundae is not an alluring one. We wonder, incidentally, whether this modern movement of appositeness, which had its birth five years ago in American ships being consigned to their element with a baptism of distilled water, will spread, and whether it will become the custom for a vessel, on being launched, to be spattered with an essentially national product of the country whose flag she will bear. For launchings in France, there should be no difficulty, as champagne would naturally continue; and in Germany a bottle of hock or of moselle would be very appropriate. But what of the British Isles, for instance? America has shown that the christening medium may be either liquid (distilled water) or solid (ice cream). What should it be in Scotland: a bottle of whisky or a haggis? Imagine a launching, under the new conditions, on the Clyde. As the vessel commences slowly to move down the ways, the great crowd, present to pay tribute to the skill and genius of its national engineers, is blanched with horror as a beautiful lady commits The Crime of smashing a bottle of matured whisky on the ship's bows! Or again, what would be the feeling, and what the effect, of a mature haggis being smashed, dismembered and destroyed against the stem of a virgin battleship? We do not know, we cannot tell. And yet again, what of dear, decorous England? Assuming champagne to be *de trop*, a very small bottle of cider should logically be used, but if we are to take heed of a statement of a very recent correspondent, nothing but beer, a whole hogshead of it, would be appropriate. We do not know, we cannot tell. Speaking for ourselves, champagne has served so long and so well at these functions that we see no reason why it should not continue.

Our Milk Supply

In another column we publish a report of Mixed Court proceedings against the Chinese licensee of a dairy in Tongshan Road, who was charged with maintaining his establishment in a filthy condition, and failing to take those precautions necessary for ensuring the cleanliness of the product he was selling. It would be difficult to conceive of milk being produced under more appalling conditions. Practically every source of contamination appears to have been placed in close proximity to the milk which was itself obtained in dirty circumstances. When it is realized what extreme precautions are taken by properly conducted dairies to ensure the cleanliness and purity of the milk they sell, and the time given to consideration of the whole question some years back by the Pure Milk Commission, the seriousness of such conduct is difficult to overestimate. The production of pure milk in a place like Shanghai must always be a matter of difficulty and those concerns, which pay every attention to this matter, deserve not only the support of the buying public, but also of the authorities. And it is hardly reasonable to suppose that this is being done when, for such an offence as the one described, a dairyman is fined the paltry sum of $35. The sooner people of this calibre are severely punished the quicker will all risk from the milk supply of Shanghai be reduced to a minimum. Cleanliness is a matter of expense, it is true, but if some dairymen find it cheaper to pay fines they will probably continue to do so, to the detriment of our milk supply.

British Trade Credits

The debate on the extension of the Overseas Trade Facilities Act, which was reported in our issue yesterday, is but a small instalment of opinion concerning that measure. The position is that already the British Government has advanced over £60,000,000 in the way of credits to enable firms in the United Kingdom to carry on their trade with countries overseas, and Government now asks that authority be given to increase this total to £75,000,000. Overseas customers, some in the European states more or less bankrupted by the war, and others in undeveloped parts of the British Dominions are clamouring for certain goods which Britain can supply but they have not the cash to pay for them and the British Government scheme was brought into existence with the intention of providing the necessary long credits which would enable gradual payment by customers in these countries and at the same time obviate any possibility of crippling the firms at Home in a financial sense. It is not that the Labour Party, who made the principal attack on Mr. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Department, object to the principle involved in making these grants, but they do object to the very proper caution shown in allowing funds from this source to be used in furthering trade with Russia. Actually the balance against Russia for the past year in respect of British trade is £15,000,000, and the very suspicion that this balance has been spent in other countries ought to make the Government sceptical as to the advisability of allowing further credits in that direction. The Labour Party, however, has an enormous weakness for Russia, and what this attack has done is actually to obscure the bigger issues of the case. These consist in a general disapproval of the whole scheme. Some old established British firms with large capital have been engaged in this business of giving long credits for many years, and they made it a profitable concern prior to the war. When hostilities were at an end they essayed to carry the same sort of contracting through, and only gave it up on finding that there were not only no profits in it, but on the contrary definite losses of a very heavy character. Such firms naturally contend that where they have failed, it is simply throwing good money of the taxpayers away to give the opportunity to new firms of little experience to try their hands at this form of business. There is much to be said about this point of view, and undoubtedly we shall hear much more of it.

Who Made Them?

Despite recent happenings, "Israfil" ought to have his answer. First of all, however, that with which the Highland Scots dumbfound their enemies and rejoice their friends is not "the bagpipes," but "the pipes." As to the origin and exact date of them or it, no definite answer can be given, though some may attempt it. The Irish claim that the "Great Highland" pipes, or "military" pipes as they more commonly are called to-day, developed from the Irish pipes, and also that the Highlanders are descendants of roving Irishmen. The argument against that is that many authorities claim the Highlands to have been settled—or at least peopled—by Norsemen long before the Viking invasion of England, and it is established that there were makers of "divarshuns" in Ireland before the Norsemen got there. However, to return to the pipes. Practically every country in the world, from Scotland down to the most unenlightened, has had primitive instruments in which a split reed produced the note. It is a curious fact that in almost all mountainous countries, instead of this instrument taking the form of a clarinet, a bag was attached and the wind blown into that and then forced through the reed. The musicians of different countries improved their pipes in a variety of ways, but again Scotland was not alone in attaching "drones" to the bag. Scotland, however, is almost the only country in which there have been notable developments of this form of musical instrument which has stood out against the attachment of keys to the chanter. If any person could tell "Israfil" the origin and exact date of the Scottish Highland nation, the answer probably would serve also as regards their pipes, for the pipes figure in picture and tradition as far back as can be traced. One of the earliest known schools of music was the pipers school of the Crimmons of Skye, many centuries ago.

The Faith of a Nation

The debate in the French Chamber on the Locarno Agreement, if it does nothing else, certainly tends to show that some of the leading French statesmen appreciate the attitude that Great Britain has taken since the war. Col. Fabry, criticizing the document which it is now desired that France should ratify, spoke of the agreement as being full of loopholes, and lacking in precision in the definition of Britain's obligations. The retort of M. Briand was apt when he pointed out that Great Britain, in 1914, placed all her land, sea and air forces at the service of a cause, and warmly asked if that meant nothing. Service to a cause more often calls for higher devotion than the mere fulfilment of obligations carefully defined on paper. The cause which Europe has most at heart at present is the establishment of a lasting peace. To think that that can be attained by rigid definitions and involved legal terminology, is to regard the new spirit of Europe in an entirely false light. What would have been the position in 1914, if Britain bound by a treaty to use all her forces on behalf of France had construed such a document as to mean her forces existing at the outbreak of war? And what sort of peace would Europe now be seeking? A consideration of these two questions alone would seem to show that the widest obligations a reputable nation can have are those which have not been, and cannot, in their entirety, be set down on paper. Paper savours too much of alliances, of the establishment of common causes, to be trusted completely with the creation of a lasting peace, in the maintenance of which there may often arise the necessity for loyalty to a principle, rather than adherence to agreements which may not anticipate all eventualities. It is better to trust in the faith of a nation than the efficacy of the written word.

TOKYO, Feb. 25.—It is officially learned that Yi, ex-Crown-Prince of Korea, and his wife are proceeding to England about June. They will be away a year visiting the principal countries of Europe and will return home *viâ* America.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GEN. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, is said to have received information concerning the forthcoming national conference of labourers and students which will be held in Shanghai. Fearing that there will be trouble, if the conference is to be held he has ordered his police to pay particular attention to the matter and report to him whatever information they might gather from the public.

IN some cases in France when married people apply for a divorce or separation, efforts are made to bring them together again, and the magistrate who is entrusted with this delicate task is known as the "Great Reconciler." In the majority of cases his attempts at reconciliation are vain; but recently no fewer than 48 people who had applied for some kind of separation decided when before the "Great Reconciler" to settle their differences and take up life together again. In every case the reason for the reconciliation was the same—namely, the person who had asked for the separation was unable to find a house or flat to live in, and, rather than be homeless, decided to put up with the shortcomings of the other party.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

THE OTHER HALF—HOW THEY LIVE

Study of the Poor in Peking: Scenes at a Salvation Army Kitchen Established in the Courtyard of a Buddhist Temple: Hot Millet Porridge for the Poverty Stricken

BY ADJUTANT JEAN GRAHAM, PEKING NORTH EAST.

General Bramwell Booth, Commander-in-Chief of the Salvation Army, at the end of a recent voyage remarked on the enormous waste of tears and sympathy expended by travellers on the imaginary woes of the fictitious characters in the novels read during the voyage. He went on to speak of the great difficulty he experienced in trying to get people moved on behalf of the real woes of their fellow creatures.

I would like to enlist sympathy on behalf of some of the miseries endured here in Peking. I invite you to come with me while we go sightseeing. I will not introduce you to beautiful places, but to interesting, if pathetic, people. I promise to keep altogether within the realm of fact.

We will walk in a northerly direction from our little Quarters. You are soon attracted by the number of queerly dressed men and women we pass on our way to the Llama Temple. They are Mongolians, who have come hither to worship the Living Buddha, who is at present the honoured guest of the Peking Government. Though so odd, and dirty in appearance, they are really better off than the majority of busy people we see around: in fact, the greasier their silk and leather clothing, the greater their wealth.

But our business does not lie with these Mongolians. We will pass only through the grounds of their Llama Temple, that being the nearest way to our destination.

The Temple of the White Tree

Leaving the Llama Temple, we emerge at the back into a small hut'ung. Turning the corner, we come upon a different class of people—the really poor. They are congregated outside the gate of another Temple—the Temple of the White Tree. The halt, the blind, the lame, the old, the feeble, the diseased, and even the demented are among this crowd of human wretchedness. Mothers are clasping little babies under thin clothing, and holding on to wee toddlers. A little child leads a blind begger. An old woman of 80 hobbles along with the aid of a stick. Every kind of physical disablement seems to be pourtrayed here, and where in other lands the background would be a hospital and gentle care, here it is cold poverty and the merciless crushing of a hungry crowd. All are waiting for the Porridge Kitchen to open its doors.

We are allowed to enter in advance, and find ourselves in a spacious courtyard. The top has been covered with straw matting, and it is thus transformed into a comfortable shed. In one corner, styled the kitchen, two huge iron pots are built in. These generous vessels are capable of cooking sufficient yellow millet porridge to feed 1,200 people. With the aid of rails and posts the shed is divided into four enclosures.

A Beneficent Buddhist

You think it strange that the Salvation Army should be thus occupying one of the courtyards of a Buddhist Temple? But we need ample space for a Food Kitchen, and this is not always easy to secure. Temples usually possess many large unused courtyards; we begged the use of this one from the Head priest here. He received us in his beautifully furnished private apartments at the rear of the Temple grounds. When, after much ceremony and polite conversation, we preferred our request, he declared that ours was a good work, a charitable work; it was so kind of the foreigner to engage in this work: it was a favour for him to have such good work going on in his premises; and he graciously gave permission for the Army to plant a Porridge Kitchen in one corner of his domain.

But the porridge is now ready, and looks appetising and nourishing. The huge doors are thrown open, and the police have much ado to keep order. No doubt all the people are hungry, but order must be preserved. To relax would mean a scramble—horrid and beastly (this sounds awful, but the word is apt!)—for a place inside the door. Ticketholders are admitted first. These come from hundreds of homes that have been visited by Army Officers and represent a pitiful and varied history of poverty.

And the Poor Pass

The day is bitterly cold, and ice is laying about the streets. Yet many of these people have but a single ragged garment. A number have the remains of many garments, the sum total of which, however, does not provide the warmth of one decent garment. Patches, paper, and string, if not popular, are evidently fashionable. A study of the faces that pass before us ought to move the pity of a sphinx. A knowledge of the facts of their lives, should bring some kind of succour from those with hearts to feel.

As they file by the Officer who is filling to the brim the bowls held out, I will give you brief details of some of their stories.

Do you see that tall, thin woman who is carrying a lovely little girl? She was wealthy once—had her carriage and servant. The little girl's face betokens the retired life she has been used to. The ragged brocaded silk garment tied tightly around the little body speaks of better days. Fortune's smile in China is particularly fickle. Her husband lost his position and his money, and to-day they fight rebelliously against poverty. A bare room, a brick bed half covered with a pile of unsaleable books, a small stove, some broken vessels, and very meagre bedding, comprise the present home. This woman, who is well educated, has sought God's help. She is trying to be good, but the memories of other days—the luxuries, the theatre, the parties, the social round, and the accompaniments of wealth—rise before her and mock her; a rebellious look lingers in her piercing dark eyes. She needs praying for. We try to help her in other ways, too: but *there are so many others!*

Glance at that quiet-looking woman with faultlessly clean, if thin garments; she is looking nervously around at the press of uncleanness beside her. Her soul revolts against this close contact with filth, disease, and vermin The delicate pale-faced girl with her shrinks back, and looks appealingly at her mother. Driven by hunger, they have conquered their pride and come to the Porridge Kitchen, but they had not reckoned on this! They have too recently descended from comfort to poverty to be at all happy here or even much comforted with the food. They are feeling they would rather starve than endure this again!

A Victim of Militarism

They are living in a tiny room near our Hall. The father is very proud and anxious to conceal his poverty. He was a well paid official before the fortunes of war expelled him from his position. He has a little property, and has borrowed as much as possible on this security. He is trying now to sell it, but finds the matter difficult. All available clothing has been pawned.

This family attend our meetings, and each has professed conversion. The girl was the first to take this step. The mother longed to become a Christian also, but was afraid of her husband. One inclement night he came to a poorly attended meeting, and at the close voluntarily sought salvation. His wife could scarcely believe her eyes, and joyfully joined him at the penitent form. They were a happy family circle that night.

He cannot get work. His wife does what little sewing or washing she can get. But the sky is dark. The girl's face grows whiter and more transparent, for she broods over the change so. We encourage them, and help all we can: but their faith is weak, and *there are so many others!**

*It has now been arranged for dry millet to be given to this family in their home.

The Pity of it All

The little bent woman of 63 now passing us looks weary of the struggle for existence. I found myself in her husband's ricsha one day, and drew a sad tale from him. They had two sons, and expected some measure of comfort in their old age, for their sons would take care of them. But one died of consumption, and then this last year the other also was taken from them through the same cruel sickness. The poor old man of 65 crawls along the streets drawing his ricsha behind him. It is his only means of livelihood. He is thankful that his old lady can get a bowl of porridge every day.

Do you see that boy with his head covered with sores? His mother died a few months ago, and soon after, his father sickened, and has not worked or walked since. The cold floor of a neighbour's outer room is their bed. Until recently they had not even a straw mat between them and the cold clay surface. A small brother of four has been sick for a long time, and lies covered with sores besides the father. They wait in the freezing atmosphere for the elder boy to bring something home from the day's begging or from the Pooridge Kitchen. The elder boy feels the burden, and looks as if he does not hope for the clouds ever to lift.

I see you took notice of the pale-faced sickly man who—wonder of wonders in this place!—stepped courteously aside to let others pass. One knows instinctively he is a gentleman. He is well educated, and has had a serious reverse of fortune. He is sick and cannot work. His wife lies in the wretched comfortless place they call home, awaiting death. The awful cough that sometimes brings a crimson stream from her lips tells its own tale.

For him, as yet no gleam of hope pierces the darkness.

That tall grey-bearded man, with a grandfatherly face, has an only son who is a policeman. Misgovernment means hardship for many innocent people. The policeman in China does his work in war and peace, whether under good government, bad, or none, and is wretchedly paid: often for months he is not paid at all. The aged father and mother, two children, and the wife of this particular policeman are needing food and clothing. The industrious little wife is clever with her needle and works hard when she can get extra to do. Her white lips and drawn face bespeak poverty and anxiety. She cannot come to the Kitchen, for she cannot spare the time, but grandfather and the little boy can come, and that helps a little.

Notice those girls with some very fine sewing in their hands. They unfortunately receive very little money for their work. They have been trying to sew while waiting for their porridge, but the crushing, and the uncertain light, make such an attempt difficult. They are wondering if it would not be better to stay at home and sew. But this basin of hot porridge is a *sure* meal! It is a problem to them.

Note.—The fine sewing in the hands of these girls consisted of the joining of the ribbed part of machine-knitted cotton socks to the leg part. A large member of women and girls do this work in their homes, receiving only three coppers per pair. A quick worker can only finish 6 pairs per day if she toils all day long.

As we have chatted, a continuous line of hungry people have slowly passed along. Literally, there have been hundreds of them. Mixed in with such people as I have told you about have been the beggar class—many of whom have settled down to the grime of poverty, and who look for nothing else. Now The thousandth basin is being filled; you look bewildered!

The Last Guest

The last guest of the day is approaching. He is a fine-looking old gentleman, whose venerable appearance creates respect. His innate good breeding has prevented his struggling for an earlier place. He also is of the number who once enjoyed wealth, and is an innocent victim of the uncertainties and cruelties of political muddle. His must be a particularly hard road to tread.

Yes, this kitchen is open every afternoon. There are five others supervised by Salvationists in Peking, and one in Tientsin and it is safe to say about 7,000 people all fed daily therein. When we think it wise, we send the hot food home, or in some cases, dry millet is given.

I hope that when in future you feel like crying over the sufferings of people created by a novelist's imagination, you will remember the afternoon you spent in a Salvation Army Chou Ch'ang, where you saw cruel evidence of actual sorrows being endured by human beings of like passions to yourself.

Here we are on the Main Road again, amongst the Mongols and people who are more fortunately situated than those we have been with this afternoon. Your way leads southwards. I hope we shall meet again.

SIR R. MACLEAY'S SUCCESSOR?

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 23.

There is a persistent rumour here, the source of which, however, cannot be traced, that Mr. Miles Lampson has been gazetted to succeed Sir Ronald Macleay as British Minister to Peking.

***Mr. Miles Wedderburn Lampson, C.M.G., M.V.O., Counsellor in the Foreign Office, entered the Foreign Office in 1903, and in 1906 acted as secretary to the Garter Mission to Japan. From 1908 until 1910 he was Acting 2nd Secretary to the British Embassy at Tokyo, was in Sofia in 1911, and in 1916 came to Peking as Acting 1st Secretary to the British Legation.

ADVANCE GUARDS OF WU IN HONAN

Half-hearted Resistance by Honan Troops

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kueiteh, Ho. Feb. 19.

Keiteh has suddenly become the headquarters of the forces invading Honan on the east on beha'f of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, for Gen. Chin Yuin-ao with his staff of minor generals including Wang Wei-wei is now at the railway-station here. General Chen is staying on his special car whilst directing the preparations for the advance westward to Kaifeng, having arrived yesterday from Hsuchowfu.

The advance guard of the invaders only reached us the day before yesterday in the shape of the 17th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Ma. The defending forces at the railway-station were the 18th Mixed Brigade, old Honan troops who were expected to turn over to Marshal Wu on the first opportunity. They shot off a lot of ammunition for the space of a couple of hours, mostly into the air, and then, that duty having been performed, they retired into the city 12, li south, whither their goods had been transported earlier in the day. Here they still are with our local defence commissioner, Gen. Kuo Chen-tsai, with his 16th Mixed Brigade, having apparently made their peace with the invaders. There were a few men wounded on this side, but most likely by the carelessness of their own comrades, if as is asserted, the attackers did not do any shooting. Presumably this shooting off of a lot of valuable ammunition in some mysterious way saved their faces as faithful defenders. In any case the local people are very glad indeed, of course, that there was not any actual fighting and consider that they have passed this crisis very easily even though they are having to provide necessities for a great number of troops, many of whom help themselves quite freely to anything they may happen to fancy.

The Kuominchun are expected to put up a big fight at Lanfeng, on the Lung-Hai railway, 90 li this side of Kaifeng, and it seems probable that their first real stand against these invaders will be at that place. We have been told that there will be trains running again to-day between here and Hsuchowfu, so the mail will be coming through from Shanghai after only a three days' stoppage this time.

TROUBLES OF SOUTH HUNAN

Chiefly Dear Food: Visit of White Lama and a Rebellious General

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Siangtan, Hu., Feb. 22.

The Chinese New Year has been ushered in with the usual fusilade of firecrackers and excitement. The closing of the old year was fatal to many business enterprises, and rumours say that some big shops will change hands at the New Year. The scarcity of rice has caused it to go up in price again. Though the Siangtan County was one of the few countries that had a good crop last summer, hoarding and shipping outside, together with the fact that the military commandeer rice that comes on the street and pay what they please, sometimes as much as five dollars less per picul than the market price, has made the farmers unwilling to bring their rice to the city for sale. Often they come under contract at night to deliver, to evade the soldiers.

Much Destitution

There are many refugees about and at night the streets are a sight, for all along the main street in front of nearly all the shops these poor people huddle together under the eaves to spend their nights. The dry warm winter has certainly been a boon to these poor people. Some of the benevolent societies have distributed rice, and the poor house has been able to take care of its inmates, with an occasional spell of making them go out on the streets to beg. This has happened on two different occasions for a day or two. The result in each case has been a move on the part of the Chamber of Commerce and other institutions to raise funds to send them back again. The Siangtan Community Guild distributed rice for the New Year to several hundred needy people.

The Hunan Famine

The International Famine Relief Association is making a careful survey of the province to find out famine conditions. The $300,000 from Peking is forthcoming and they have cabled the United States Red Cross for a million or more to tide the province over till the next harvest. There are some places in the province where rice is not obtainable at any price. The County of Siangtan has plenty of rice we are told, but rumours say that Wu Pei-fu is insisting on Hunan rice to help feed his army, and the fear that rice may leave the province and make it scarce before the next harvest is causing a good deal of uneasiness.

Trouble Brewing

The White Lama has been to the Capital and received a very cordial reception by the Governor and religious organizations of the City. Thousands of dollars were expended in entertainment and preparation for his coming. A little side light on the cause, or one of the causes for such a cordial reception extended by the Governor was a political one. It seems that General Tan Shen-chi of South Hunan has been accused of trying to join Canton against Governor Chao, and get the Governorship for himself. General Tan is a very ardent Buddhist and the Governor urged him to come to Changsha for the reception, but he refused and is busy rounding up his 20,000 soldiers in the south of the province to prepare for hostilities in the near fututre.

The Motor Company

The recent showers have brought the river up so that the large launches are running to Changsha. The low water and consequent poor launch service between Siangtan and Changsha has been the means of a rich harvest for the Motor Co. The company has added some fine new Dodge cars and the service is very good, they have surely made good money this winter.

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SHIPPING PERILS IN THE GORGES

Shot at and Shoal Water: Many Ships in Trouble: Crews' Inordinate Smuggling

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ichang, Feb. 12.

Life aboard ship on the I'chang to Chungking run does not get less exciting as the years pass. Just recently there have been few ships that have not been fired on with, unfortunately, in some cases loss of life, or injury. The Fook-Lai's chief pilot had a narrow escape when a bullet just grazed off his knee cap and unfortunately killed a cabin-boy who was standing near. The str. Kia-Ting was stopped three times for searching during her last trip. The Hsu-Ho on her way down was commandeered and laden with troops. All that coupled with rocks only covered with a few inches of water, has made life on the ships anything but free from care. The Ting-Yuen, and the Ih-Ping have gone to Shanghai for extensive repairs. The Teh-Yang, which was wrecked two months ago, has been abandoned as she has broken her back.

The water has been better than usual during the last few weeks as there has been over three feet above zero, but very few if any of the ships have entirely escaped damage.

Smuggling Beyond Bounds

But it is not only the dangers of navigation from shallow water and hard rocks that brings excitement to the officers. There has arisen a condition of affirs which, if not stopped, may make shipping on the upper river hardly worth carrying on. That is the amount of smuggled cargo that is being carried. It is not uncommon for this to be one third of the total weight carried. The native crews seem to think that the good wages they receive are not sufficient for the dangers which they run, or it may just be the native's greed for the extra chance. Recently one heard of one ship which had as much as 80 tons of smuggled goods on board, and the total carrying capacity at low water was only 180 tons. All sorts of things which ought to go up as ordinary freight are carried—cases of sugar, bags of floor, cases of cigarettes, steel rods, kerosene etc. Much of it is not even carefully covered up, but in other cases many are the queer places which are used to secrete the goods. This state of affairs has become so bad that the ship's officers (on many of them there is only one foreign officer), are quite unable to deal with it, and, if they make too strenuous a fight for curtailing it, are in danger of their lives.

Recently two ships flying the American flag were compelled to go alongside the U.S.S. "Elcano" and under the protection thereby received many tons of smuggled goods were pitched over-board, the Elcano men in the meantime keeping the sampan men at a safe distance by playing the fire hose of them. One ship's captain on coming down to his ship found that during his absence the crew had raised the Plimsol mark. The crew usually do not own the goods. They are only carrying it for what they can get, and so, if it is lost, they do not suffer.

Unprecedented Poverty

Never have we seen so many destitute people around us during the past few months. Happily the rich Chinese through the various Shan T'ang have been able to distribute 1000 bags of rice to help them over the New Year.

DEATH OF EX-PRES. TSAO KUN'S BROTHER

Hankow, Feb. 19.

General Tsao Ying, brother of ex-President Tsao Kun, died at Wuchang this morning. He assisted at the funeral of Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan after which he became suddenly ill.

The nature of his disease has not been yet ascertained.—Reuter.

PLAIN TALKING BY CHANG TSO-LIN

Peking and Karakhan Both Told that Manchuria Makes Its Own Agreements

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Antung, Feb. 15.

That he is not going to allow himself to be caught napping is the tone of a communication which Marshal Chang Tso-lin has addressed, in duplicate, to the Peking Government and to Ambassador Karakhan. He warns them not to enter into any agreement with reference to the future management of the Chinese Eastern Railway without the sanction of the Three Eastern Provinces. That he is determined to be an equal party to any such agreement is shown in one of the paragraphs of his warning. The communication reads:—

"The Three Eastern Provinces are not a vassal of Peking, nor are we a tribute-bearer. The Three Eastern Provinces are an autonomous section of the Chinese Republic and as such are entitled to equal treatment to any other section of the country. This being the case, the Administrative Government of the Three Eastern Provinces feel compelled, in view of recent events, to issue a warning to the Peking government, and a copy of this warning which is hereto attached, must be transmitted by the Waichiaopu to the Russian Ambassador.

Agreement Over C. E. R.

This warning is to the effect that:

"(1) In any negotiation with the Russian Ambassador and/or his government in reference to the Chinese Eastern Railway, the Administrative Government of the Three Eastern Provinces must not only be consulted, but must participate on an equal footing.

"(2) Any agreement arrived at between the Peking Government and the Russian government, in respect of the Chinese Eastern Railway, without the sanction of the Three Eastern Provinces, will not be recognized but will be considered null and void.

"(3) The Three Eastern Provinces will take up arms in case the Peking government and the Russian Ambassador act independently when negotiating any agreement concerning the Chinese Eastern Railway.

"The Three Eastern Provinces reserve the right to demand a new system of accounting on the part of the Chinese Eastern Railway management. The management has claimed that the railway has shown a profit of some 2,000,000 yuan over and above the profit shown by the previous management, but it would seem that this 'profit' has resulted through certain accounts contracted by the previous management having not been paid. This system of showing 'profits' is not condoned by the Three Eastern Provinces inasmuch as, in the end, the railway will be burdened with unpaid accounts. This system of showing 'profits' may satisfy the Soviet government but it certainly is not approved by the Three Eastern Provinces.

"We commend this warning to your kind consideration."

The Alleged Help of Japan

It is being wondered whether the Peking Government will forward the duplicate copy to Ambassador Karakhan or will attempt to hush it. In the meantime, Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself is the recipient of warnings. It has been freely rumoured that he had pledged certain rights to the Japanese for assistance alleged to have been rendered by them in the suppression of the Kuo revolt, and public bodies throughout China have telegraphed him to be wary. One such warning read:—

"The country's leaders should never forget that their actions now will be handed down from one generation to another as a sample of their loyalty to the nation or otherwise. What you do to-day is recorded in the pages of history for reference to-morrow. If you do not love your country and your people, you should at least love your own reputation. If you sell the nation's rights in order to aggrandize yourself, your sons will reap the harvest in an unenviable manner. Can you be happy in the next world while your sons are unhappy in this? How can sons honour unworthy ancestors? Consider!"

One warning came from Canton, and the Marshal's reply to that warning is typical of the man. It is:—

Canton's Idea of Loyalty

"You warn me not to be a traitor any longer. I do not know what you mean. If to fight for the elimination of Bolshevist influence in my country is traitorous, then I am truly a traitor. If to fight strenuously for the installation of a central government whose voice would be respected even in the far corners of the country is unloyal, then I am truly disloyal!

"You will have observed that I have never wasted words on promises I have never fulfilled. Furthermore, I most humbly venture to say my territory and my people are more efficiently governed than most other sections of our beloved country. It is true that for the past three years we have been engaged in extensive warfare, but our participation has been due to unusual circumstances.

"When there is a carcase on the ground, birds of prey will fly overhead in their eagerness to devour it. When the carcase is a fat one, their eagerness becomes doubly great. Unscrupulous militarists are this country's birds of prey. It is not necessary for me to tell you which is the carcase.

Sold Yourselves to Russia

"Brothers, judge yourselves! What have you accomplished in your section of the country? You have sold yourselves to the Russian Government and have allowed yourselves to be dictated to by their representatives. You have embroiled yourselves in the creation of a grave situation, and you have gained the enmity of a great Power. Have you forgotten that, in the past, every time our beloved country had gained such an enmity, it resulted to our disadvantage? First one foreign nation, then another, sliced off some of the richest portions of our country.

"Hearing the voices of the Russians, whispered like doves but with the fangs of serpents, you have displaced all the characteristics of the Chinese people. You not only make a bad political situation worse but you have interfered with commerce. In true Russian fashion, you have inaugurated all sorts of committees, including a committee for interfering with the shipping of a great friendly nation.

"Warn Yourselves!

At the same time the Marshal has decided to pay no more heed to telegraphic warnings. Vast sums of money are wasted annually he says on useless messages, and he for one will discontinue the practice. He admits he has been one of the chief offenders but is not afraid to admit it.

INSURANCE WAR EXPECTED IN MANCHURIA

Withdrawal of American Companies from Rate Agreement

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

Changchun, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the American Asiatic Underwriters, representing a large group of American insurance companies have withdrawn from the rate agreement.

General competition is now certain at greatly reduced rates to the jubilation of the Chinese merchants and the regret of conservative foreign business men, who recall the previous warning of the British Consul at Mukden and predict disaster.

THE Chinese Eastern Railway announces that the train connected with the Moscow express is leaving Harbin station weekly on Mondays at 7.55 a.m. The journey from Harbin to Moscow occupies eight days and six hours. From Moscow to Riga mail trains are despatched daily at 11.30 p.m. From Riga travellers can get steamers to Germany daily and to England three times per week. The passenger rates have been changed from January 25 but the new tariff has not yet been received at the local office of the company.

CHINESE ENGINEERS OF HONGKONG

Canton Attempts to Force Them to Strike Defeated by Men's Good Sense

Hongkong, Feb. 20.

Replying to a toast at a dinner at the Engineers' Institute last night, the Governor paid tribute to the Chinese engineers of the Colony.

His Excellency said that for several days before the Chinese New Year a determined attempt was made by the Canton Strike Committee to persuade members of the guild to down tools. They refused to do so, and behaved with sound common sense.

Chinese engineering labour was deserving of special praise and had shown great courage in spite of and in the face of threats and attempts at intimidation. They had been taught the worthlessness of Bolshevik propaganda. The victory over this last attempt of the Canton Strike Committee was complete. His Excellency hoped hat this marked the beginning of the end of the trouble.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HANGCHOW'S NEW PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Dedication Ceremony: City Opposed to Wu Pei-fu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Feb. 22.

This is the Civil Governor's birthday, but there are no public celebrations by request, as he is desirous of its passing quietly.

The Commander-in-Chief is still at Nanking, but he is returning soon, and when he gets back the Civil Governor is going to Painyien to offer his New Year congratulations to Sun Chuan-fang.

The Provincial Autonomy Committee is against We Pei-fu and so are the military.

The New Year holidays are nearly over, the shops are beginning to open again and workers are returning and slowly getting a move on.

The weather is cold and raw, with a little sleet, and has interfered a good deal with the "Week of Evangelism" which is going on just now in connexion with all the churches.

The Lottery Ticket business last year, I am sorry to say, was very good, and thousands of dollars were gambled away.

The artificial silk business is catching on, and one firm is making immense profits.

Gen. Chen Yi, Commander of the Chêkiang 1st Division, arrived here last night from Nanking. He is a Shaoshing man, and the Shaoshing folks in Hangchow are arranging for a public "Welcome Back."

Yesterday, the splendid new Church, substantially built and furnished with oak seats and sanitary terazzo floor, in the Wu Z (northern district) connected with the Southern Presbyterian Mission Community Church work was dedicated by the Rev. Dr. Price of Nanking, who had come specially for the purpose, and who was supported on the platform by most of the ministers of the city churches. Pastor Zen of the China Inland Mission offered the dedicatory prayer, which was full of spirit, pathos, and reality. The essence of Dr. Price's address, which was a very earnest one, was "Make Jesus King"—in the heart, home, church, business, community, and country. He mentioned at some length the four great enemies of the "King of Righteousness"—sin, unrest, injustice, and death, but He was able to overcome them all, and he pleaded with the people to let Jesus reign in their hearts as well as in the Church. The Rev. L. P. Nyi spoke earnestly to the Christians, and urged upon them the necessity of seeking to save others, and bring at least one every year to the Saviour and to the Church, and in a few years the splendid new and commodious church would have to be enlarged.

It is due to the indefatigable energy and push and pull of Dr. McMullen and his sister that the Church has been erected which stands as a witness for Christ in a very important suburb of the city.

RUSSIA, JAPAN AND CHINA

Utterances by Viscount Goto and Comrade Kopp with a Hidden Meaning

The remarks of Viscount Goto are always of interest because he so keenly reflects the general sentiment of the masses of the Japanese people. Even when he cannot himself hold office, he manages to remain a popular idol and therefore we publish his remarks on the Chinese situation as indicating an important if popular Japanese view. Referring to the Sino-Russian situation in Manchuria, Viscount Goto said to the "Japan Advertiser."

"The Chinese diplomats are considered to be in a way the cleverest in the world. The traditional principle of Chinese diplomacy has been for thousands of years to play one Power off against another. The Chinese diplomats of the new school are straight and do things above board, but there are still some others who are under the spell of centuries of tradition, and who try to create friction and jealousy between foreign Powers interested in China in the belief that China will profit thereby. That, I am afraid, is the game now being played as 'regards Russia and Japan.

Viscount Goto then discussed at some length the special position of Japan in Manchuria, admitting the right of the Russian interests in North Manchuria. He called upon the governments in Moscow and Tokyo to work out some solution of the Manchurian problem, each agreeing to forego any aggressive designs in China.

To this proposal, the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo, Comrade Kopp replied most enthusiastically, endorsing all that Viscount Goto said and proposed. But the most significant statement made by Comrade Kopp was the following:—

"The U.S.S.R. does not menace the interests of Japan in the Far East. We know well the national needs of Japan, and we do not intend to prejudice them. On the other side, we take for granted that Japan is also intending to consider our interests and does not intend, under pretext of the defence of its interests, to violate the sovereignty of China nor to hamper China's free national development."

It is sometimes overlooked that the Manchurian situation concerns both Soviet Russia and Japan much more than all else in China and that events there cannot be treated as light-heartedly as some of our Chinese friends would have us believe.

THE PHILIPPINE LEGISLATURE

Discovery That Members Have Not Sworn Allegiance

Manila, Feb. 25.

That the entire Lower House of the Philippine Legislature had not taken the oath of allegiance to the United States last session was the discovery made by Mr. Ben Wright, Insular Auditor, during examination of salary vouchers.

It appears that the Legislature revised the official oath, omitting the clause pledging allegiance to the United States.

Mr. Wright recommends that there by no payment of the vouchers until the Legislature takes the proper oath.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. HARVEY FIRESTONE IN PHILIPPINES

Investigation of Mindanao's Rubber Possibilities

Manila, Feb. 18.

Mr. Harvey Firestone, Jr., and his party are extending their visit to the Philippines at the request of Governor-General Wood and Senor Quezon. They are investigating the possibilities of Mindanao for rubber cultivation and may draw up a plan of rubber development. They leave for Singapore in a week or ten days.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CAPTAIN John Pettie, aged 72, of St. Anne's-on-Sea, who has travelled 30 times round the world, and has been in command of sailing ships for over 40 years, was married at Manchester on January 21 to Miss Edith Hurst.

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THE DESTRUCTION OF POCHOW

Devilish Work by Bandits: Forty Thousand Rendered Homeless: Wealthy Prisoners Held for Ransom: Splendid Relief Work: The War Rumours

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Pochow, An., Feb. 16.

Our city is making commendable efforts to rise out of her ashes. Here are the totals of the final estimates of losses by the bandits in their 18 days of occupancy and hellish work and these figures count nothing of the loss in labour and the profits that would have accrued from business, but the actual destruction. There were over 11,000 families, with a total of more than 41,000 persons, rendered homeless; more than 13,000 kien of houses burned; over 700 killed with 38 reported wounded (I am sure these two items are under-estimated) a money loss of over $15,000,000 and 112 reported taken captives.

Splendid Relief Work

Yuen Tao-yin has been put here to aid in relief work and help start toward reconstruction. He made two money distributions of near $40,000. The Civilian Relief Society of Nanking came with about $600 and several hundred garments and the White Cross, a society from Shanghai came with nearly $20,000 in money and some 10,000 garments and now there is operating a society from Shanghai called the *Hsie E Chen Hwei* that I hear has about $30,000 in money and food and there came voluntarily into our hands about $500. We try to hunt up cases that have had no help from any of these other sources and distribute it.

The Chinese New Year coming so near to this event made people less prompt to rush in rebuilding, but many small houses have been improvised and I expect there will soon be a great rush in work.

One of the saddest aftermaths is that many of those taken captive are still held. A goodly number have approached the missionaries with most earnest pleading that we lend them money on land or houses to redeem the captives. Three of these captives are men, heads of families, and it is pitiful to listen to their stories. The question also arises who has charge of these captives now that the bandit heads have been taken into the Shantung army. I asked some officials yesterday if they were probably *sold* to some other robber bands, but they said not, but had no adequate explanation as to how and why they are held. Perhaps the Shantung army may thus increase its weakened financial state!

Rumours and Uncertainty

I went to Kueitehfu 10 days ago to rest from my long strain here and as I left there three days ago the people were in great excitment in the prospect of an attack by Chen Ao-yui from Kikungshan, who has recently joined the Shantung and Wu Pei-fu forces. The Chen Tai at Kueitehfu was reported as uncertain what to do. If he could only know which side was to win he would immediately be able to make up his mind. On the streets here yesterday there was a wild rumour that fighting was going on in Kueitehfu and that Suen Tien-ying had taken Kaifengfu and would probably become the military Governor!! The telegraph office told me they were still open to both places and did not know of such events.

I can see very little influence checking street expenditures at this New Year time over ordinary years and one very sad thing is that we see more places selling firecrackers, opium using inplements and cigarettes than of any other two or three articles and that no one of these articles helps to feed or clothe the needy and suffering! I was also told the other day that morphine pills are much on the increase, even in country places. My informant said that even beggars were getting the habit! If that curse, opium, whiskey and cigarettes could be removed from this section and the money now expended in those things given to public improvements and schools this would be a marvellously prosperous people!

The weather has continued rather cold, though not very severe for about three months and while we have had not much rain or snow there has been enough to keep the wheat going on in a good way and people seem hopeful, despite all their troubles from bandits and military people.

HONGKONG HARBOUR INCIDENT

Daring Attempt to Cast off Indo-China S. N. Co.'s Vessel

Details of a daring attempt by harbour pirates to set adrift the str. Kwongsang were given by the master of that vessel at Hongkong on February 17, when a report was made to the Police and Harbour Office authorities of an affair which occurred at an early hour of the morning.

According to the report of Captain Bichard, the str. Kwongsang, one of the best-known vessels of the Indo-China S. N. Co., was berthed at Jardine's Wharf, West Point and was all secure when he retired shortly before midnight. At about 3 a.m. he was aroused by a noise on the deck outside his cabin and, rising to investigate, he found that the vessel was drifting away from the wharf. Calling the chief officer, he proceeded to the forecastle head, where he found all wires cast off and running out. A turn was taken on the bollards fore and aft and the ship held.

Some time elapsed before it was possible to get steam on the donkey engine, by which means the ship was warped alongside again and safely berthed. It is only due to the fact that the wires holding the vessel are 120 fathoms in length and were running out on the drift that the chance of holding the ship presented itself, for at the moment of Captain Bichard's first appearance on the deck, her stern had swung out to 60 feet from the wharf.

Gang of Ten

The pirating party consisted of about 10 Chinese, the master says, and these had apparently approached the vessel under cover of darkness in a small junk. Disturbed in their operations, they endeavoured to escape by the same boat, but so great was their haste, that only seven were able to board, before it pushed off. The remaining three dived overboard and what became of them is not known, as the demand upon the attention of the two officers allowed no time for the consideration of any details other than the securing of the ship.

The tide had just commenced to ebb and, the ship being on the western side of the wharf, she stood a fair chance of being drifted out to sea had the schemes of the boarders worked according to plan. What their intentions were cannot be discovered, unless it was to inflict loss upon the company, as it would have been impossible to take the vessel to any other port, even were they qualified to do so.

It is suggested in certain quarters that the dismissal of a boatswain in another of the Jardine vessels may have been at the bottom of the affair, making it an act of revenge, but investigations by the Harbour Authorities and the Police have so far proved fruitless.

CHURCH DESTROYED NEAR CANTON

Anti-Christian China New Year Outbreak

Canton, Feb. 19.

The anti-Christians in Tai-lak Mart, near Canton city, demolished the Church of Christ in China mission building there during the Chinese New Year holidays. Another anti-Christian act reported was the setting off of a smoke bomb in Grant Hall in Canton Christian College, which did but slight damage only.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TAICHOW'S SILENT SENTINEL

Ancient Cannon Which Is Ever Ready to Defend City: The Chinese New Year

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Taichow, Che., Feb. 16.

We are glad to welcome Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Wilson back to Taichów They both had to leave their C. I. Mission station at Lienku last summer owing to sickness. They have now returned, we are thankful to say, fully restored to health and strength. Mrs. Loosely, who has been gallantly working alone at Tinte, has recently been joined by Miss M. Biggam, another C. I. M. worker who has just returned from furlough. Miss Hughes, who has been working for about 28 years at Ningpo in connexion with the C. M. S. has come to give temporary assistance to work amongst women and girls and to strengthen the hands of Miss Marrian who has only been out from England about two years. Our only little foreign boy, little Mark, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. Griffin, of the C. I. M., has betaken himself to school at Chefoo.

The New Year

It would scarcely be correct to say that Chinese New Year has been quietly ushered in. There has been plenty of noise but no semblance of disturbance. The streets have resounded with blasts from countless numbers of trumpets, the only discordant notes that have broken the otherwise peaceful harmony.

The Chinese down here take their holiday very decorously. On New Year's Day numbers of them walk about or stand rather aimlessly, judging from appearances, in the streets, others stroll about the city wall, in some cases accompanied by their children.

They go once more and have a look at the two dismantled cannon lying on the wall overlooking the approach to the city by the river from Haimen. They probably have not once been to the spot since last New Year, and will not revisit it till another 12 months have passed. Again they recount to their children how the smaller of the two guns is 120 years old. I hope they add on each year as it comes, and how the bigger one, some four or five tons weight, has a legend attached to it, passed down by one generation to another.

The legend runs that some inquisitive child or person asked where so large a cannon came from, and was informed that "it floated up the river on the tide, that for countless years it has lain motionless but watchful on the wall. Should an enemy come up the river and attack the city, this wonderful cannon would rise up and firing automatically spread death and confusion amongst the enemy."

Youthful Gamblers

One feature of the New Year celebrations has seemed to me more conspicuous than on any former occasion, and that is the number of women and children sitting round tables in the streets gambling.

It is customary here on New Year's holiday to place tables and forms in the streets for men thus to pass the time. During the recent holiday I was astonished to see boys and girls sitting round these tables playing for money, whilst men and women stood by and watched them. In some cases the children were allowed only a limited time, and then the tables were monopolized by their elders. In other cases the grown-ups had it all their own way, all the time. Then again there seemed to be family tables placed just outside their door, weather permitting, and these were occupied by both grown ups and children. In the old days gambling, as far as my observations went, was carried on chiefly in the house. Here it is seen out in the streets and any empty space adjoining the streets. In wet weather, the temples appear to be the favourite playing resorts of those whose homes are too small to hold any considerable numbers.

WELLINGTON, Feb. 23.—Sir James Parr has been appointed New Zealand High Commissioner in London in succession to Sir James Allen.—Reuter.

EXTRATERRITORIAL COMMISSION

Kiangsi's Preparations to Entertain Delegates: Reception Committee Appointed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Ki., Feb. 17.

As the Extraterritoriality Committee will come here in a few months, Li Ting-kuei, the Civil Governor, with a view to promoting friendship between the Committee and the people of Kiangsi, has invited all the officials and leading people in Nanchang to a meeting to discuss ways and means for receiving these honourable guests. The following were elected to be members of the reception committee: Mr. Wong Tse-shan, pastor of the Methodist Church; Mr. Wong Mei-sen, teacher in Nanchang Academy; Mr. Wong Kwang-yu, principal of the School of Medicine; Mr. Yang Li-chen, professor in the Hsin Yuan College; Mr. Hsiao Min, Chief of the Higher Court of Justice; Mr. Yang Hse, an officer in the Police Station at Nanchang; Messrs. Chow Tai-yin, Chen Chi-chin, and Sen Pin-chen, interpreters to the Commissioner of Foreign Affairs; Messrs. Cheng Chi-hsin and Ko Kei, Japanese translators; Mr. Chi Feng, German translator.

Mr. Chow Ji-kwei, the new manager of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway Company, has given orders that a special well-equipped train should be got in readiness and decorated for the purpose of bringing the committee to the capital.

Bandit Beheaded

A notorious bandit was caught at Chinkoohsien, in the eastern part of this province, and has been put to death. His head was hung on one of the gates of that city for there days. People of that city are extremely happy, the report says.

News reached here yesterday that a post carrier at a country place near Kuangfenghsien was held up by three bandits and was hurt with a knife. All the postal money orders were taken away and many letters and packages were destroyed. The poor carrier was brought back to the post office at Kuangfeng and was put in to one of the country hospitals. Immediate notice had been sent to the Magistrate for clearing off the bandits and getting back the money orders lost.

PAPER'S INTELLIGENT ANTICIPATION

Publication Suspended Before Military Suppression

FROM RODNEY GILBERT

Peking, Feb. 24.

The "Peking Daily News," which is owned and controlled by returned students and which was recently anti-Red and critical of the Kuominchun, voluntarily suspended publication to-day anticipating the military which showed a disposition to discipiine the editor.

This mornin the paper printed an *"au revoir"* statement to readers and advertizers on the front page explaining that the statement that the police were six month in arrears of pay, which was substantiated, had elicited military disapproval, so that in view of the recent arrest of two Chinese editors without formal charge or trial, the "Peking Daily News" thought it wise to take a holiday pending a change in conditions here, which is imminent.

OBITUARY

Mr. H. T. Vars

The death of Mr. Harry Thorpe Vars of Messrs. Foster-McClellan Co., occurred at Kobe on the night of the 23rd instant as a result of injuries sustained in an accident while boarding his ship at Woosung a few days ago, full details of the accident being not yet known.

Mr. Vars, who was the secretary and a Director of the Foster-McClellan Co., Buffalo, New York, with which he has been connected for many years, was accompanied by Mrs. Vars and her sister as passengers on the str. Empress of Scotland in a round-the-world tour.

The local offices of the Foster-McClellan Company will be closed until Monday, out of respect to the deceased.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS AT KIUKIANG

Chinese Banks' Profits: A New Official and His Suitors for Employment

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Kiukiang, Feb. 20.

Four people were caught by Gen. Teng's plain-clothes detectives at the wharf, importing some 70,000 "red pills" and three bags of raw materials for making such pills. The men were sent to the Court to be tried and the pills and other materials were burnt ten days ago by order of Gen. Teng. Further notices were given by Gen. Teng to the effect that severe punishment would be inflicted on those caught selling or making "red pills."

All the official yamêns and bureaux stopped doing business for four days, from the 12th to the 15th instant.

The net profits made by the banks here and the local money shops are as follows:—Kiangsi Bank $20,000; Banb of China $8,000; Bank of Communication $8,000; Chin Yeh Bank $2,000; Heng Yuan Yun money shop $40,000; Wu San Tai money shop $38,000; Yin Chen money shop $20,000; Chang Chi Yi Ta money shop $10,000; Ting Chang $20,000; Ho Chen $12,000; Shan Ho $10,000; Chun Yu, Lien Tso, and Pei To $10,000.

News from Nanchang is that the total profits made by the banks and money shops amount to $900,000.

Large Sums Collected

$450,000 has been received for the building of the iron bridge from Ninhsin, the present terminus of the Nanchang-Kiukiang Railway, to Nanchang city: $150,000 from the Railway Company and $300,000 from banks. The total sum required is $600,000 and the balance of $150,000 will be collected later from different parts of the province.

Two new Chinese banks are about to be established at Nanchang, Yu Chang Bank with a capital of $100,000 and Heng Ta Bank $500,000.

Mr. Huang Tsu-hwei, the newly appointed Taoyin of Kiukiang, arrived here on the 17th instant and is staying in the Great East Hotel. In an interview he said that he meant to take up his office on the 19th instant, but the Taoyin Chow Ji-kwei had not closed his business yet on account of the New Year holidays and the celebration of his birthday. He would, therefore, take office on the 27th instant. He also added that he had received some 100 letters of recommendation been received, but as the monthly total expenses in the Yamên is $2,100, it would be very hard for him to arrange positions for all these claimants.

HANGCHOW NOTES

Feasting and Merriment the Order of the Day

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Hangchow, Feb. 24.

Gen. Chen Yi was entertained to tiffin yesterday in the Educational Association Assembly Hall by the Commander-in-Chief, Civil Governor, and chief officials, gentry and representatives of guilds, etc., in all some 60 guests.

These days are given up to eating, drinking, and being merry. The marriage of Gen. Chang Tsai-yang's son was a very brilliant and joyful affair. The whole of Hangchow and his wife seemed to be there. Several foreigners were amongst the guests. The feast was sumptuous and the presents many and costly.

Mrs. Lion and her daughter from America are visiting their relations Dr. and Mrs. Lasell.

The Rev. H. M. Danner who is much interested in work amongst lepers is to speak on the subject to-morrow in the C.M.S. Hospital chapel. He is a live wire, and we hope he will create a lively interest in the leper work carried on by Dr. and Mrs. Main.

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JAPAN AND U. S. ANTI-ALIEN LAWS

Foreign Minister Tackled by Opposition Regarding Their "Iniquity"

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

Yesterday's session of the Imperial Japanese Diet was notable for two events—the first being a statement on the part of Foreign Minister Baron Shidehara that the Japanese Government did not intend to make any direct or indirect Governmental efforts to get America to repeal such laws as injure the rights and interests of Japanese in the States, and the other a virtual bombardment of the Foreign Minister by a Seiyukai (Main Opposition) adherent who insisted that there was ample proof for believing in Russian aggression in Manchuria —aggression of a type comparable to what preceded the Russo-Japanese war two decades ago.

In the case of the difficulties Japanese in America are experiencing since the passage of the anti-alien laws in May, 1924, the Foreign Minister expressed his conviction that Americans would themselves realize the "iniquity" of the measure and would then set things aright. "The only way to have racial discrimination abolished is through the self-directed efforts of Americans themselves," Baron Shidehara said. When asked whether the Government would co-operate or assist such organizations as were at work to-day, both in Japan and the United States, to remove the ill-feeling against the Japanese by means of education and propaganda, Baron Shidehara replied emphatically in the negative. "The Government does not think such a course is wise at this time," he said in a tone of finality.

Soviet Activities in Manchuria

As regards alleged Soviet aggression and mischief-making, the Foreign Minister had quite a hard time explaining that, in his opinion, there were not sufficient grounds for stating that Russia was burning with ambition to become topdog in North Manchuria at least. His words, however, it was evident, did not convince his interpellator, Mr. Kaku Mori, of the Seiyukai, who read various statements, including private letters from reputable business men, to the effect that Soviet aggression, in various forms, was tending to cast an "ugly cloud on life in Manchuria."

Then turning to his colleagues, Mr. Mori said: "I am surprised that Baron Shidehara thinks the reports of Russian aggression in Manchuria are not founded on fact. What exactly is meant by fact? These things cannot be sifted as though a judge could in a law court. It is impossible to get so-called facts in international dealings. We must draw conclusions from the various reports we receive and that before it is too late. Our country declared war upon Czarist Russia because general reports at that time indicated that Russia had designs on Manchuria, Korea and even on Japan.

"So far as I am concerned there is no question whatever that the Soviet is aggressive in the Extreme Orient, and I want to know if proper measures have been taken by the Government and if so what these are. It goes without saying that Japan cannot allow the spread of Bolshevik doctrines in Manchuria and Korea. This is one of the reasons why the police thought fit to suppress the proletarian party. The Foreign Minister has stated in this house that the rights and interests Japan possessed were the fruit of two victorious wars—the Sino-Japanese war and the Russo-Japanese war. I want to know if our Government is taking measures to preserve and safeguard these rights and interests."

Baron Shidehara's reply was that such a question could not be answered in public by a Foreign Minister and that the honourable gentleman ought to be well aware of this.

Japan Must Preserve Order

But Mr. Mori was not satisfied. "If China cannot preserve order in Manchuria, then Japan must," he went on, "We had to fight Russia to maintain peace in the Far East and for some 20 years there has been peace. When we declared war against Russia, our direct rights and interests had not been trodden on, but there was impending danger owing to the imperialistic designs of Russia. China has, of late, been in a state of turmoil and has been unable to maintain peace, and Russia is taking advantage of the trouble. What is the Government going to do to preserve our dignity and to safeguard our interests?"

Baron Shidehara's reply was that no Government could have acted better or more wisely than did the Government of which he had the honour to be Foreign Minister during the recent civil war in Manchuria.

The Speaker hereupon declared a recess and the passage-at-arms had to be ended.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL CRISIS ENDED

Minister of Railways to Complete the Session

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Owing to the defeat of certain Government bills for railway extension, Mr. Sengoku, Minister of Railways, is expected to resign. This would result in a Cabinet crisis. It is understood that the Premier is endeavouring to persuade Mr. Sengoku not to resign.

Taxation Bill Passed in Lower House

Later.

The Lower House this afternoon adopted the Taxation Reform Bill.

Feb. 22.

Mr. Sengokū, the Minister of Railways, has agreed to retain office until the present Diet session ends, when a Cabinet reorganisation is likely.

Mr. Sengoku, it was reported, desired to resign from the Cabinet owing to certain Government bills for railway extension being rejected.

Budget Past Lower House

Feb. 24.

The Lower House this evening unanimously passed the Budget.

Before passing the Budget Admiral Takarabe, Minister of the Navy, stated that the Naval replacement programme of Y.320,000,000 had not been given up, but, owing to the country's present economic condition, had been postponed pending improvement.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

JAPANESE STEAMER ADRIFT

Remainder of Crew Rescued by Str. Java Arrow

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

The str. Java Arrow, proceeding from Yokohama to San Francisco, to-day sent a wireless message to the effect that she has picked up the Japanese freighter, the str. Taishin Maru, 850 miles northeast of Yokohama, which had been drifting helplessly for a month after a storm. Thirteen sailors were rescued starving.

It is reported that 19 members of the crew essayed lifeboats on February 8 and February 9. It is believed that they are lost.

The Taishin Maru, of 2,000 tons, was on her way from Yokohama to Hokkaido.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

RAPID RISE IN THE YEN

Specie Shipments to America Suspended

Tokyo, Feb. 21.

Owing to the rapid rise in the Yen, the Government has decided to suspend further shipments of specie to America.

Japan's Gold Embargo

Feb. 24.

Mr. Y. Hamaguchi, Minister of Finance, stated officially to-day that the Government does not intend to lift the gold embargo till the yen reaches par through natural healthy causes.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

OUR TOKYO LETTER

Pacific War Next Year and a Great Earthquake: Russian "Diviner's" Prophecy

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Feb. 15.

Sir John Anthony Cecil Tilley, His Britannic Majesty's Ambassador to the Court of the Mikado, landed on Japanese soil in a torrential rain storm. Despite the weather there was a big gathering of high Japanese officials and prominent British residents to greet Sir John, who shook hands with all presented to him.

The welcome given Sir John, in spite of the rain, seemed to have made a great impression on him. "I thank the authorities very much for the kind welcome given me," he said. "I do not think I can make anything like a statement here, except to thank one and all of you again for your welcome."

After Sir John came to Tokyo, I called on him at the Embassy. "The sending of Prince Chichibu, second son of the Emperor and Empress to England for his education," Sir John declared, "has made a great impression at home, where we regard it as proof that Japan recognized the value of the training given in an English atmosphere, especially that important training necessary for scions of royalty." Prince Chichibu's democratic ways and his love of sport have greatly endeared him to London people, Sir John added.

Japanese Liked in Brazil

Sir John who was in Brazil before he returned to London and almost immediately after left for Japan spoke highly of the Japanese emigrants in that South American land. "The Japanese there are living peacefully, are engaged in various trade and are liked by the Brazilians," he said. "Quite a number are on the coffee plantations, while those who took to farming have displayed unusual ability. Their children talk Portuguese and although they like to live in settlements, in bits of Little Japan, they get on splendidly with the people they live among."

Sir John came to Japan with his son. Lady Tilley and one daughter will come in May and another daughter will follow later in the year.

Soviet Downfall Predicted

War in the Pacific next year at the instance of Soviet Russia and another great earthquake calamity for Japan within 25 years—these are two of the predictions made by Mrs. Zoya Kalenina, a Russian refugee, who has for five years been studying the "art" of divination in Japan. Her teacher is Mr. Donsho Takashima, who here enjoys a reputation as being the greatest of the exponents of the Chinese school of divination living in Japan.

The United Socialist Soviet Republics will go to pieces in the war that Mrs. Kalenina foretells, but no monarchy will ensue. Another republic, on the lines of the French Republic, will take the place of the Soviet.

Mrs. Kalenina asserts that her family, which is—or used to be—in the Caucasus has followed the art of divination for years, and that she has studied the Egyptian, Grecian and Indian arts of divination. She says that she predicted the 1923 earthquake, but that people laughed at her when she warned them that a terrible cataclysm was at hand.

"The skies of Asia and Europe which took peaceful at present," she says, "will suddenly become overcast from Autumn next, and next year, a war, which will have its beginning in Russia, will extend its dark shadow to the shores of the Pacific. Soviet Russia will break up in two years from now and a new Republic will arise on its ashes."

British Embassy Wedding

A foreign wedding in Japan is a rare event, and much more so is it the case with a British wedding. Last week, a pretty function took place in Tokyo when Mr. Bernard C. Flynn, of the staff of the British Embassy, was married to Miss Valentino Yakimenko-Yeftushenko, daughter of the former mayor of Nikolsk. The bride came to Japan from America some two years ago and has been staying with her sister, Mrs. Von Kratzer. Mr. Flynn came here about 18 months ago and met his future wife shortly after his arrival in Tokyo.

Both Mr. Flynn and Mrs. Flynn are gifted amateur actors and they met during the recent performances by the Tokyo Amateur Dramatic Club.

New Chaplain to British Residents

We have just got a new pastor in the person of the Rev. Mr. Herbert Henry Foster, formerly Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, England. He arrived in Japan last week and will succeed the Rev. Mr. Gemmill as chaplain of the English congregation of St. Andrew's Church in Shiba, a district of Tokyo.

"The great question in England to-day," said Canon Foster to me, "is the industrial problem with which is closely allied the all-important question of unemployment. Unemployment, however, is gradually becoming less and less, due to the increase in trade which has undoubtedly been helped by the Locarno Pact and all that this agreement means."

Discussing the relations between most Englishmen still retain the old friendship that used to exist England and Japan, he said that for this country before the abrogation of the Treaty of Alliance. The history of these Eastern lands," he said, "had many a point of similarity with that of Great Britain and Ireland."

Stationed in various parts of the world during the past ten years, Canon Foster is best acquainted with South Africa and New Zealand. After taking his M. A. at Pembroke College, Oxford, Tokyo's new chaplain became a student of Wells Theological College. Soon after being ordained he went to South Africa for reasons of health and served in the dioceses of Cape Town, Kaffaria and Natal. At the last-named place he was sub-dean of a cathedral. He then went to Rhodesia and was appointed deacon of Bulawayo. From there he was recalled to take the headship of Burg Missionary College and later became Prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral.

JAPAN AND THE CHINESE TARIFF

Tokyo's Graduation Proposals

Tokyo, Feb. 24.

The Foreign Office spokesman today stated that Japan's new tariff proposals for a regraduated tariff would probably come up for discussion at Peking on about March 5.

It is understood that Mr. Yoshizawa expects the Conference to be completed by the end of April. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

Three New Liners to be Built: Merger with T. K. K.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha contemplates adding three new liners to its fleet to replace the vessels on the San Francisco line which will be taken over from the Toyo Kisen Kaisha when the merger is effected with that company. The replacement is to be effected if the Government subsidy is secured.

The cost of the vessels will be £31,000,000 on the basis laid down by the Communiciations Depatment, which, in return for the grant in aid, requires three liners of 24,000 tons each, equipped with Diesel engines developing 18 knots an hour. The work will be given to the Mitsubishi and the Kawosayi dockyards. According to one report, the funds needed will be raised by debentures, of which the first issue of 10 million yen will take place during the current year. Another report, however, says that recourse will be had to foreign loans.

INCREASE OF MITSUI & CO.'s CAPITAL

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

The capital of the Mitsui & Company has been increased from Y.200,000,000 to Y.300,000,000.—Eastern News Agency.

JAPAN'S POLITICAL SCANDALS

Baron Tanaka Now Accused by ex-Army Officer of Squeezing Y. 2,500,000

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo, Feb. 15

General Baron Giichi Tanaka, head of the Seiyukai (the main opposition party of Japan) is in the limelight again, as the result of a charge, made by Shunji Mikamé, an ex-Army paymaster, that, when Minister of War, the Baron had misappropriated public funds. It was only a short three weeks or so ago that Baron Tanaka was alleged to have promised Mr. Inui, a Kobe multi-millionaire, a peerage if Mr. Inui would contribute Y.3,000,000 to the war chest of the party.

Mikamé, who is now in custody, and being closely interrogated, says that, during the time of the Japanese intervention in Siberia, he was on active service, and was ordered by a superior officer to take Y. 2,500,000 to General Baron Tanaka, who then was Minister of War.

Baron Tanaka has given the lie direct to the whole affair and has stated that Mikamé is an ex-convict in addition to being an ex-Army pay officer, and that he, served a term of imprisonment for a fraud involving Y. 18,000.

The headquarters of the Seiyu Honto (the other opposition party) admit that Mikamé is an ex-gaolbird but, while not implicating Baron Tanaka directly, have made the startling statement that the matter under investigation now is not an affair involvnig a paltry two-and-a-half million yen, but that the figure is no less than Y.18,000,000, peculated from the War Office chest during the time of Japan's ill-starred and lone rôle in Siberia.

The scandal has become the shuttlecock for the battledores of the various political parties and grave developments are expected.

BARON SUMITOMO SERIOUSLY ILL

Premature Report of Death from Influenza

Tokyo, Feb. 24.

Baron Kichizaemon Sumitomo, proprietor of the Sumitomo firm, died last night from influenza at the age of 61.

Later.

The announcement of Baron Sumitomo's death is premature, but his condition is precarious. Virtually all the vernacular papers announced his death this morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Nagasaki, Feb. 25.

Baron Sumitomo is better.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

LORD WILLINGDON IN TOKYO

Tokyo, Feb. 19.

Lord Willingdon, head of the Mission to China in connexion with the disposal of the British portion of the Boxer Indemnity, arrived in Yokohama this morning *en route* to China by the R. M. S. Empress of Russia.—Reuter's Pacific Sevice.

TOKYO, Feb. 23.—Numbers of prominent military men and others, including General Nara and the Vice-Chief of General Staff, saw off Colonel Pigott, the retiring British military attaché, this afternoon on his departure from Tokyo to Yokohama, from where he sails by the Mantua for England.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TOKYO, Feb. 21.—The Tokyo Underground Railway Co. with the object of completing the first section of its line between Ueno and Asakusa by June of this year and of opening that section at the beginning of July, is now accelerating the work and has already succeeded in tunnelling some 2,300 ft. The operation is proceeding at the rate of 30 ft. per day.—Eastern News Agency.

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SHANGHAI NEWS

COMMUNISM UNDER CAMOUFLAGE

Secret Meeting Under Guise of Football Match: Important Arrests and Capture of Remarkable Literature: Contents of the Bolshevik Library

The Shanghai Municipal Police brought off both a remarkable and a highly important *coup* on Sunday, the results of which are expected to have a far-reaching effect. If nothing more, it is obvious that a damaging blow has been dealt to the agitators who for so long have been fomenting trouble in the Pootoo Road mill district.

It was early in the forenoon that the officer in charge at Pootoo Road Police Station was informed that agitators had hit upon the ingenious idea of disguising one of their demonstrations as a football match. Investigation revealed the fact that 200 or more people had gathered in the playground of the Kuo Ming University, 740-7 Gordon Road, ostensibly as supporters of two teams making a show of playing football, but that actually a meeting was in progress.

A *posse* of police dispersed the crowd without any particular trouble and were fortunate also in effecting the arrest of the leader, who was identified as Woo Lai-sai, alleged to be a prominent agitator. When some time ago the so-called "labourers' school" was established at 4647 Robison Road, Woo is said to have conceived the brilliant idea of forming a company of boy scouts in connexion with it, as an excuse to get hold of the younger minds and mould them as Communism would have them.

Before Woo was arrested, it was alleged against him, on reports from different sections of the crowd, that he had made appeals in the following strain:—

"All workers should aide by their principles and help one another. Instead of using their spare money for cigarettes, they should devote it to increasing the boy scouts and a subsistence allowance for workers on strike. A general strike should be started without delay to enforce the demand for higher wages and reduction of working time to eight hours per day."

The police had not very long had Woo in custody before they received information which led them also to arrest Tsai Sai, another alleged mischief-maker, in whose possession they found four letters requesting certain persons to attend a meeting for the consideration of plans to set Woo at liberty.

Woo had on him a list of the Japanese mills in the Pootoo Road district, a list of extremist organizations, and some notes on suggestions for opposing capitalism by class hatred, and further increasing wages and reducing working hours. The police had a look round the "school" already mentioned and, though they could not secure any evidence that it was used for ordinary teaching purposes, they did find the chops of 13 branches of a Communist organization and other matters suggesting that its staff was more concerned with the teaching of extremist ideas.

The following is the list of books, etc., which were seized:—

The A. B. C. of Communism, 11 copies.
The Resolutions and Declaration of the Chinese Communist Party at their 4th National Conference, 11 copies.
The Resolutions of the Chinese Communist Party for Extending the Authority of the Executive Committee, 30 copies.
The True Conditions of the Bolsheviks, 1 copy.
The Communist, 1 copy.
A periodical called "The Monthly," 7 copies all issued in 1925.
The Saturday of Communism, 1 copy.
The Philosophical Problem, 1 copy.
Miscellaneous Themes on Psychology, 1 copy.
The Development of the Labour Problems, Present and Past, 1 copy.
Materialism, 1 copy.
People's Theory, 1 copy.
Criticisms of Christianity by Buddhists, 1 copy.
The New Young Men, Lenin Number, 1 copy.
The Quarterly Review of Social Science published by the Peking University, 1 copy.
The People's Bell, 2 copies.
An appeal to the Peasants by the Chinese Communist Party, 3 copies.
Independent Young Men, 2 copies, (Nos. 1 and 2).
Young Labourers, 21 copies (various numbers).
Investigation Forms of the Chinese Relief Society for obtaining particulars of the persons applying for relief (24 copies).
The Populace, 3 copies.
Ming Foong (La Popolara Batalho), 1 copy.
Honan Young Men, 1 copy.
The Bi-Weekly Publication of the Shanghai General Labour Union.
Why we should support the resolutions adopted by the 4th General meeting of the Central Executive Committee of the Kuomingtang Party, 1 copy.
The Deluge, 4 copies.
The Movement for Protecting the Young Labourers, 151 copies.
Non-Christianity, 1 copy.
Oppose Christianity, 1 copy.
In Memory of the Bloodshed of February 7, 3 copies.
Words to Labourers from the Chinese Communist Young Men's League, 142 copies.
The Young Men's Association Publication, 9 copies.
The Middle School Publication, 8 copies.
The Hongkong Student, 1 copy.
A work by Karl Marx translated by Li Tsung-van, 1 copy.
The Chinese Young Men, 63 copies.
The Problem of the Juvenile Labourers, 12 copies.
Criticisms of the Cinematograph, 1 copy.
A subscription book for the Fund for the Labour Boy Scouts.
Communism and the Communist Party, 1 copy.
The Chinese Student, 1 copy.
The Society Review, 1 copy.
The Liberty Weekly, 1 copy.
Oppose the Western Hills Conference, 1 copy.
The Guide Weekly, 37 copies (various numbers).
The Review of the Present Period, 3 copies.
The Southern Fokien Review, 8 copies.
The Liberty Man, 2 copies.
National Weekly, 6 copies (published by the Shanghai Kuo Ming University).
Citizen Chinese, 20 copies.
The Awakened Lion, 3 copies.
The Spring Grass Newspaper, 3 copies.
The Nyui Sz Newspaper, 3 copies.
A bundle of handbills entitled "The Dead of the Past Year."
A song entitled "The Young Vanguard" (40 copies).
A bundle of blank forms of the Labourers' School.
Blank weekly returns of the work of labour boy scouts.
A Song for Farmers and Labourers.
Blank forms intended for use in obtaining information about the students of various schools.
Admission tickets for the Young Labourers' Entertainment Meeting.
A bundle of the Labourers' Pictorial, Issues Nos. 4, 6, 8, 10, 11.
Two cartoons issued by the Chinese Relief Society.
Two pieces of white cloth on which were written "The Ferry Road Female Workers Lecturing Group."
Two kinds of New Year's Cards containing anti-Christian, anti-Imperialist and anti-Militarist inscriptions (6 cards).
2 postcards bearing Liu Hwa's photo and biography.
A bundle of printed broadsheets containing a list of the works of the Propaganda Department, such as "The History of Russian Revolution and Communism in Russia."
The Regulations of Labour Boy Scouts, Shanghai.
Questions of organizations.
Weekly reports of members.
The regulations of Ping Yang Monthly Magazine Society.
Manifesto and rules of New Youth Society of Great China University.
Resolutions pased at the faculty meeting of China Yoh School.
5 note books containing notes on school subjects in Kuo Ming University.
7 school exercise books.
1 copy of regulations of Great China University of 1924.
1 wooden chop "The Hainen Residents' Educational Society."
Metal badges of the Proletarian School and the Shanghai Students' Union.
1 copy of Tsai Sai's photograph.
1 copy of the Declaration of First National Meeting of the Chinese Kuomingtang Party.
A bundle of miscellaneous papers.
Inscriptions on New Year's cards in English found in Tsai Sai's home are as follows:—

"DOWN WITH CHRISTIANITY"
Christinnity is a tool of World Imperialism.
Christianity is not scientific.
Christianity helps to subject the weak nation in Slavery.
Christianity fools the feeble-minded young students.
Christians conspire with despicable vagrants and outlaws.
Christians, taking the advantage of unequal treaties, influence lawsuits.
Christians occupy Chinese premises by force.
Christians interfere with the freedom of matrimony.
A CLEAN SWEEP OF ALL CHRISTIAN INFLUENCES IN CHINA.
To.....
Wishing a happy new year,
From....."

SHANGHAI ARSENAL TO BE REOPENED

Marshal Sun to Disregard the Order of Peking: More Munitions Wanted

The Shanghai Arsenal is to be reopened as soon as possible and the order of the Peking Government to the contrary is to be totally ignored, says Marshal Sun Chuan-fang in the course of an order to his subordinates. The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce is ordered to hand over to him immediately all documents and material connected with the plant and emergency workers are to be placed on duty in the Arsenal so that the maximum amount of ammunition may be turned out as quickly as possible.

Apropos this order, it is of interest to note that after conducting a careful investigation of the affairs of the Arsenal, Mr. Hu Shu-hua, Commissioner of Education, was especially deputed by Marshal Sun to come to Shanghai for the purpose, says that it is absolutely unnecessary to remove the Arsenal. He gives five reasons in support of his opinion.

The Shanghai Arsenal, he says, was established in 1900 when most of the machinery was installed. Most of this has now either gone rusty or worn out and removal will result in a further depreciation in its value. In the second place, a large quantity of the machinery is practically immovable, such as the steel melting furnace. Removal of this would cause considerable damage and would make the machinery useless. Thirdly, the Arsenal could easily be transformed into a commercial undertaking for the manufacture of ordinary household supplies, just the same as Krupps was transformed in Germany after the Great War. In the fourth place, says Mr. Hu (who studied engineering in Germany), the machinery is old-fashioned and not worth moving,—those for the manufacture of small arms especially. In the fifth and last place, he continues, the factory at Kaochangmiao (Nantao) would could be transformed into an iron and steel works, while that at Lunghua could be converted into a chemical works.

Mr. Hu recommends the establishment of a big arsenal "to wipe out the rebels internally and to cope against foreigners externally" but suggests that neither Shanghai or Hsuchowfu would be suitable. In Shanghai there is so much influence, and in case of attack it would fall into foreign hands, while Hsuchowfu is of little use as it is too far in the interior and has no transportation facilities.

Therefore, he says, the most suitable location would be the Minhuashan or Cotton Hills, 10 miles from Nanking, where an arsenal could be established within five years at a cost of not more than $20,000,000.

THE UNION CLUB

At an extraordinary general meeting of the Union Club Proprietary, Ld., held at the registered office, 38 Avenue Edward VII, on Thursday, the resolution which was passed at the extraordinary general meeting held on February 8 was submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution:—

"That each of the 1,000 shares in the capital of the company be subdivided into 5 shares of Tls. 50 each. Such shares of reduced amount to be fully paid up shares where they have been derived from the existing Tls. 250 shares."

Mr. P. W. Massey, who presided proposed the confirmatory resolution, which was seconded by Mr. T. G. Drakeford and carried unanimously.

THE Shanghai-Woosung telephone service will be opened to the public in April.

THE *"Chung Kuo Pao"* ("China News"), which claims to be a commercial enterprise, neutral in politics and without the support of any politicians or political party, has been appearing in the streets for sale during the last few days. We received on Thursday a copy of the 6th issue. Another paper, the "Shanghai and Woosung Daily News" will shortly appear in public.

MIDNIGHT RIOT IN FRENCH GAOL

Long Conceived Plan of Convicts to Escape Frustrated by Prison Authorities: Dramatic Story of Battle with Warder and Subsequent Shooting

Forty convicts under sentences ranging from five to 20 years, convicted of armed robbery in the French Concession, rose against their guards in the French prison at midnight last Wednesday, after conspiring for the better part of two years, according to the official version by the French police. The authorities, aware of the details of the plot, had taken precautionary measures, and immediately the convicts attacked Brigadier Warden Logerot and his Annamite companion, other police opened fire and killed three outright, wounding 12 more severely, two of whom have died since. Eight are still in a critical condition. The riot quelled the survivors rushed back to their cells thoroughly cowed, and on Thursday afternoon four of them committed suicide.

In the statement of the French police issued last Friday it is stated that the authorities knew for some time of the undercurrent of agitation among the convicts, although they had been unable to trace it to a definite source. The plot, however, came to a head on Wednesday and those in charge knew that at midnight the attempt would be made.

The head-warder, M. Gouget, took extra precautions and more men were detailed for duty that night, being held in readiness on the lower storeys. The usual guards went about their duties in the ordinary manner so as not to excite the suspicions of those concerned in the proposed break.

The Guard Attacked

At midnight the guard made his rounds with his companion and came to the third floor, where the desperadoes were supposed to be confined. Here about 30 cells, all in a row, open on a single corridor, which is closed at either end by a grille. Ten of the 30 cells are separated from the remaining 20 by another grille.

On entering the corridor, he was immediately set upon by five men, who had secreted themselves after they had opened their own cell doors and those of the conspirators, by means of a master key, made, as it was later ascertained, on the premises. They threw lye at Logerot, which fortunately, according to doctors, did not enter his eyes, but burned his face and mouth. After muffling him with clothing they knocked him to the floor and grabbed his pistol. His Annamite fellow-guard, who had been patrolling just behind him, rushed to safety and sounded the alarm.

The reserves from below ran to either end of the corridor, shooting into the crowd intent on escaping from their prison. Just how many shots were fired has not been stated, but when the outbreak was quelled it was found that three had been killed and 12 wounded, some severely, of whom two more have since died.

Armed with iron bars and the Annamite's bayonet the 40 men, scrambling for the doors, looked desperate indeed, and full of hate at their captors. With thoughts of past years in prison and visions of increased sentences in the future, they made for the armed reserves, who had no alternative but to shoot to kill. Fortunately among the precautions taken, the patrol's pistol had been emptied, so it became useless in possession of the gaol-breaker who took it from him. The now thoroughly-cowed convicts retreated to their cells.

A Long Drawn Out Plot

From subsequent investigations made throughout Wednesday night and continuing on Thursday, the authorities ascertained that some of the more vicious had been plotting for several years. In the clothing of one of the dead the officers found a master key which would open all the doors on the floor, which had of course been passed from cell to cell, just before the outbreak. The survivors told them that he had made the key from pieces of metal, which various others had gathered during their labours in the shops, laundry and yard. It was secreted in the heavy clothing, and not found in the daily and weekly inspections. Other bits of metal, bars and small files had been hidden in the same manner. The prisoners had used them to file through the shackles, which all sentenced to more than five years are compelled to wear.

Of those in hospital it is expected that six or eight are so critically wounded that they cannot recover. Of those in the cells four committed suicide, fearful of the consequences. All prisoners, who took part in the outbreak, will appear before the French Mixed Court again to stand trial for this, their most recent offence. This number will include 21, who neither were shot nor committed suicide, as well as all who recover from their wounds.

LABOUR UNION'S MANIFESTO

Opposition to Marshal Wu Pei-fu, Japan and Great Britain

The General Labour Union has at last broken its silence with a statement regarding its stand in connexion with the fighting in Honan. In a manifesto issued yesterday, they say that it is time Hupeh people were rescued from the hands of the militarists and that they should be assisted in their efforts to remove Marshal Wu Pei-fu from their province. They further issue an appeal to Marshal Feng Yu-hsiang to return to public life and resume his command of the Kuominchun in order that he can exterminate Marshal Wu and Chang Tso-lin. They say that it is absolutely necessary that Marshal Feng should drop the idea of retiring from public life while there are such traitors as Chang and Feng in the country.

The Union further urges the Nationalist Government in Canton to take an active part in the present campaign and send an expeditionary army to the north to support the Kuominchun and that Marshal Sun Chuan-fang should join the Kuominchun and the Nationalist government in annihilating Wu and Chang.

The Japanese "imperialist" influence, they further say, is a distinct menace to China and Japan's designs on Manchuria are not to be overlooked. They demand that these must be fought. Britain is next the target of the Union's attack. British "high-handedness," they allege, against the Nationalist Government in Canton as well as her attempts to suppress patriotis movements is alarming and, if it is not opposed, the Union does not know what will become of the country.

In conclusion, they demand that the National Citizens' Convention should be held immediately.

FIRE IN POOTUNG

A large fire broke out in southern Pootung on Wednesday night—seen by the Central station watch tower—and burned fiercely for more than two hours. According to the reports the area burned over covered several acres, but whether there was any loss of life or not is unknown. The vicinity destroyed was villages composed of straw huts.

WHILST Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and several senior officers of the Police, and Capt. J. Gordon Dyson, and other officers of the Fire Brigade, stopped their cars, Chinese in the neighbourhood of the Central Fire Station on Monday afternoon went into raptures over the terrific noise created by a diminutive syren, which, in combination with coloured lights, it has been suggested might be installed in shops and houses as a fire and burglar alarm. A hidden switch easily could be operated and the nearest policeman thus informed of trouble, always provided, of course, burglars had not taken the precaution beforehand of cutting the wires.

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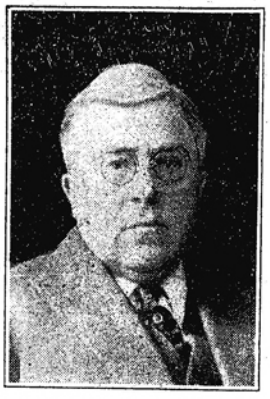
MR. A. D. BELL

MR. P. W. MASSEY



MR. STERLING FESSENDEN

MR. V. G. LYMAN

MR. S. SAKURAGI

MR. E. GORDON LOWDER

MR. W. R. B. McBAIN

MR. W. P. LAMBE

MR. H. B. ROE

MR. J. J. PATERSON

BRIG-GEN. E. B. MACNAGHTEN

DR. H. LOVETT CUMMING

MR. NORMAN MACGREGOR

MR. C. M. BAIN

MR. N. L. SPARKE

MUNICIPAL COUNCIL ELECTIONS

Thirteen Candidates for Nine Seats: A Highly Spirited Contest in Prospect: Contest for Land Commissionership

At four o'clock on Monday afternoon nominations closed for the forthcoming Municipal election as well as for the vacancy in the Land Commission. The following nominations were announced by Mr. E. S. Benbow Rowe, the Returnning Officer:—

Candidates for Election as Members of Council

NAME	PROPOSER	SECONDER
A. D. Bell	C. R. Burkill	H. W. Lester
H. Lovett Cumming	C. H. Rutherford	C. J. Scott
S. Fessenden	O. G. Steen	C. P. Holcomb
W. P. Lambe	R. S. F. McBain	C. G. Humphrys
E. Gordon Lowder	P. W. Massey	J. H. Teesdale
V. G. Lyman	C. W. Atkinson	O. G. Steen
N. C. Macgregor	G. H. Stitt	P. W. Massey
E. B. Macnaghten	C. R. Burkill	L. J. Cubitt
P. W. Massey	G. H. Stitt	H. W. Lester
W. R. B. McBain	C. G. Humphrys	R. N. Macleod
J. J. Paterson	J. Ambrose	C. R. Burkill
H. B. Roe	G. H. Stitt	C. R. Burkill
S. Sakuragi	M. Nodaira	G. H. Stitt

Candidates for Election as Land Commissioner

C. M. Bain	G. H. Stitt	J. Ambrose
N. L. Sparke	C. R. Burkill	R. N. Macleod

The Candidates

It is satisfactory to note the very much larger candidature this year, calling for an election not only for the Council but for the Land Commission as well. To deal first with the Council, it is to be noted that six of those standing are members of the retiring Council. These are Mr. S. Fessenden (the Chairman), Mr. A. D. Bell, Mr. V. G. Lyman, Mr. P. W. Massey, Mr. J. J. Paterson and Mr. S. Sakuragi. Among the other candidates is Mr. W. P. Lambe who has previously served and prior to his retirement from office upon proceeding on Home leave, held the position of Vice-Chairman. He again seeks re-election. The other candidates are Dr. H. Lovett Cumming, Mr. E. Gordon Lowder, Mr. Norman Macgregor, Brigadier-General E. B. Macnaghten C.M.G., D.S.O., Mr. W. R. B. McBain M.C., A.F.C., and Mr. H. B. Roe, whose portraits we publish to-day.

The fact that as many as 13 candidates have come forward on this occasion is extremely gratifying, as showing an enhanced interest in public affairs on the part of the community generally. Of the candidates two are American, Messrs. Fessenden and Lyman, both of whom are on the retiring Council. Mr. Sakuragi, who has also seen Municipal Service, is of Japanese nationality, while the remainder are British. While the experience of the present members of Council is well-known, it should be mentioned all the other candidates have been intimate with China and the Far East for some time, and accordingly their offer of service is of the first interest and importance. The polling days are March 1 and 2.

The Land Commission

Fully as interesting as the Municipal Council election is the fact that for the first time in many years—possibly in history—there is to be a contest for a seat on the Land Commission. This Commission is composed of three ratepayers, each of whom is elected under a different system. The landowners of the Settlement elect one, the members of the Municipal Council appoint a second and the Ratepayers in meeting assembled elect the third. On again offering his services to the Municipal Council Mr. W. P. Lambe has resigned the seat which since his return from Home he has held on the Land Commission, and the remaining members are Mr. A. J. Welch and Mr. C. M. Burnie. The election which is now toward is for the representative of the landowners, and for this position two candidates have come forward—Mr. C. M. Bain and Mr. N. L. Sparke.

While in the past it has been considered that the ideal qualification for a Land Commissioner consisted in an intimate knowledge of conditions here and a sound business outlook, among a section of the community the idea has grown that the Commission would better carry out its functions if it included experts on land values. The forthcoming election gives voice to this manner of thinking, and moreover it is reported that every probability exists that at the forthcoming Ratepayers' Meeting a further contest may be seen.

We publish also the portraits of the two Land Commission candidates. Both are very well-known in Shanghai, and Mr. Bain at one time served on the Council. Mr. Sparke is, of course, connected with the Shanghai Land Investment Co., and he has contributed important papers on land valuation to the local society of architects and surveyors.

INDIAN PORPOISE IN THE HUANGPU

Caught off Customs Jetty

Considerable interest is attached to the capture of a nearly full grown specimen of the Indian porpoise off the Customs Jetty recently. The specimen was taken to Mr. A. de C. Sowerby, who has purchased it for the United States National Museum, Washington, D. C. This authority informs us that the species is known to science as *Neomeris phocaenoides*, and that it inhabits the Yangtze River as far as Ichang. We expect to publish an article dealing with this interesting porpoise from Mr. Sowerby's pen, together with photographs of the specimen noted above.

From time to time the Huangpu yields us strange animals. Alligators, snakes, terrapins and giant loggerhead turtles have each in turn come ashore at The Bund, but it is not often that we can record a porpoise, because this type of animal usually keeps to the open sea. The Indian porpoise, however, is a shallow water species and frequents tidal creeks and river estuaries.

GEN. Hsu Shao-tseng, former Civil Governor of Kuangtung, who has for some time been staying in Shanghai, has been appointed high political adviser to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang.

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CHINESE DOCTOR'S FINE TRIBUTE TO GREAT BRITAIN

Pioneer in Cause of Public Health: British Prestige in China Established by Medical Missionaries and Chinese Doctors Trained in Britain: Dr. F. C. Yen's Testimony

SATURDAY.

Again the principal subject for discussion at the conference of the National Medical Association of China was the utilization of British Boxer Indemnity money for health education in China. In an address delivered before a meeting of Chinese and foreign physicians and surgeons at the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital, Dr. F. C. Yen of Changsha delivered a stirring address calling upon the medical profession to interest itself in an appeal to the British Government to use a share of the funds available for this purpose.

Dr. Yen made the point that the British Government was the first to give to the cause of public health Government recognition and, as a pioneer in this field, the British Government might take a keener interest in it in China. Secondly, British prestige in this direction had long been established in China by British medical missionaries and by Chinese medical men who had been educated in Great Britain. Thirdly, among the western nations the position of Great Britain in China was pre-eminent in industry and commerce. The extent and direction of the present labour troubles in the country could not be predicted; but the causes of the discontent were poverty, sickness, and premature death caused by bad sanitation and the unhygienic working and living conditions of the labourers. The improvement of the health conditions of the workers would increase the happiness and prosperity of a large part of the Chinese people, and would provide the foreigners living in China with a healthier environment.

Finally, Dr. Yen made the point that unsanitary conditions in China were liable to bring ill health to other countries. He referred to the proposal of the League of Nations to classify the ports of the Orient to prevent the spread of epidemics, which would naturally hurt the interests of shippers and shipping companies. Dr. Yen recommended that a minimum of £100,000 a year should be devoted to public health and health education in China.

Resolutions were passed in connexion as follows:

1. That the National Medical Association of China hereby expresses its great appreciation to the British Government and people for the return of their share of the Boxer Indemnity and at the same time expresses the hope that a substantial portion of the Fund may be allocated for the specific purpose of promoting public health activities in China.

2. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by our officers to the representatives of the British Government and to the people.

3. That we appoint the in-coming executive officers and the six ex-Presidents of our association as a special committee with the power to co-opt others to be known as a Committee for the Promotion of Public Health in China.

4. That since Great Britain has been a pioneer in the field of public health, whose present leadership is attested by the low mortality and morbidity rates, by the development of the most modern public health practices and governmental machinery culminating in the establishment of a Ministry of Health, the Chinese people may confidently look to Great Britain for guidance and help in promoting public health in China.

Among other speakers at Friday's session were Dr. J. L. Maxwell, China Medical Association, Dr. W. W. Peter of the Health Council, Dr. I. M. Miller of the Shanghai branch of the China Medical Association, Dr. H. H. Morris of the Shanghai Medical Society, and Dr. J. C. McCracken, dean of the St. John's Medical School.

DR. YEN ON THE REQUISITES OF A MODERN HOSPITAL

MONDAY.

The session opened with a paper in Chinese by Dr. S. F. Chao on "Infantile Diarrhœa and Its Treatment" following which Colonel Truby of the Philippines gave a short talk on the general health conditions in the Philippine Islands. The third speaker, Dr. F. C. Yen delivered a very interesting paper in English on "The Needs of Setting a Standard for Hospitals in China."

"The qualified doctors of the present day," began Dr. Yen, "who have graduated from the schools in China or from abroad, represent the first generation of Chinese practitioners of Western Medicine, and in them rest the responsibility of setting an adequate standard of medical practice for the country. The medical profession of to-morrow will be shaped by the ideals laid down and put to practice by doctors of our generation."

"Unfortunately," continued Dr. Yen, "the use of the name of 'Hospital' has been much abused at present. Strictly speaking, it should be reserved only for large hospitals organized as public institutions and maintained primarily not for the doctors but for the community for which they serve."

Requisites of a Hospital

The speaker than went on and gave a complete outline of a "standard" as follows: In general, a hospital should be regarded as a public institution, supported by either public funds or private subscriptions, maintained for the benefit of the community. Its control should be in the hands of a Board, composed of influential lay members of the community interested in the philanthropies of the place. It should be operated on non-commercial basis.

The members of the staff must be graduates of medicine of good standing competent in their respective fields of activity, and ethical in business and in practicing methods. A staff conference should be held at regular intervals of at least once a month for the purpose of making a careful study and analysis of the clinical work and of the results of hospital treatment during the period under review. A well equiped clinical laboratory constitutes a pre-requisite of good scientific work and should be made a compulsory requirement on all hospitals. In a big hospital, there should be an accredited school of nursing with a staff of graduate supervisors and head nurse to lead, teach, and direct the pupil nurses. And last but not the least of all, the maintainance of an X-ray service and a social service department to do the follow up work and treatment after the patients have been discarged from the hospital should constitute an indispensable part of the regular hospital service.

The other papers that were read were as follows:—

The Diagnosis and Treatment of Trachoma (in Chinese) By Dr. C. Y. Char.

Report of a Case of Mercury poisoning (in English) by Dr. S. H. Liu.

Causes of Mental Diseases (in English) by Dr. A. Bary.

A special session was held on Friday evening as a supplement to the regular third morning session which had to adjourn unfinished owing to the lack of time. The papers that were read on that evening were the following:—

A Report of 1,200 cases of Cholera Treated at the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital by Dr. V. T. Loh.

Mercurochrome in the Treatment of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fever by Dr. E. S. Tyau.

A Study of Malaria Cases of Soochow Hospital by Dr. K. H. Li.

A Study of Ovarian Cyst by Dr. C. S. Shu.

Report of a Case of Myxedema by Dr. Z. L. Toong.

The Clinical Value of Bismuth in the Treatment of Neurosyphilis with Case Reports by Dr. C. H. Tyau.

A banquet was given by the Association in honour of the delegates yesterday evening at eight o'clock in one of the prominent local Chinese restaurants.

Dr. W. W. Peter of the Health Council will give a health lecture this afternoon at five o'clock in the Chinese Infectious Diseases Hospital 454 Thibet Road, to which the general public is also cordially invited to attend.

The last session of the conference will be held to-morrow morning at nine o'clock during which the following papers will be read:—

A Sanitary Survey in Peking by Dr. P. C. King.

Hygiene for Labourers by Dr. V. Kao.

The Paper smoking Apparatus of the Kymograph and the Fixation of the Smoked Paper by Dr. D. C. Doo.

Enforcement of Plans in Public Health by Dr. P. C. Wong.

The Necessity of Public Health Work in a City by Dr. J. L. King.

Report of Four Years Fracture in St. Luke's Hospital, Shanghai, by Dr. C. L. Wong.

The need of a Standardized Chart for Health Examination by Dr. C. L. Kao.

A Strange Case of Atrophic Cirrhosis of the Liver by Dr. S. J. Shu.

The Duration of the Initial Inhibition of Turtle Heart Strips as Influenced by Regional Gradient and Various Conditions by Dr. T. Sollman and Dr. H. P. Chu.

After the reading and discussion of the above papers, there will a business meeting for the discussion of the future work of the Association and the election of the executive officers for the next conference in 1928.

SUPPORT FOR ANTI-OPIUM CRUSADE

TUESDAY.

The Sixth bi-ennial conference of the National Medical Association of China ended yesterday with the election of officers and the passing of important resolutions, among which was one joining in the fight on opium. The resolution reads:—

(1) The National Medical Association shall express its willingness to give its moral support to the Anti-Opium Society.

(2) The Association shall appoint a few competent members to compose a book on the use and dangers of narcotics for the general public.

(3) This Association shall work conjointly with other Medical and Pharmaceutical Societies in the fight against the indiscriminate use of narcotics and other opium pills.

(4) This Association shall work conjointly with other medical societies to establish anti-opium smoking infirmaries in various localities.

(5) This Association together with other medical societies, shall appeal to the League of Nations to limit the production of opium and other narcotics to the minimum amount necessary for medical purposes.

(6) This Association shall request the local branch to help in the work of analyzing the various pills used for breaking the opium habit.

(7) The members of this Association shall organize Anti-opium branches in various localities to further the work of the Anti-opium Society.

One of the most important proceedings of the meeting involving the future growth and development of the Association was that brought out by the motion proposing the purchase of a piece of property to serve as a permanent headquarters of the Association; this was unanimously passed by the members.

With the rapid growth of the Association in recent years, it was deemed necessary to make several amendments in the constitution in order to meet, and adapt the development of the Association to, the changing conditions of the times. The amendments made were as follows:—

(1) Instead of two vice-presidents, there shall be four vice-presidents, namely, the Presidents of the four local branches located in Shanghai, Canton, Peking, and Changsha, respectively.

(2) The Executive Committee, which hitherto had excluded the English and the Chinese Editors-in-chief, shall now include the officers just mentioned.

(3) The membership Committee, on receiving an application from an applicant for admission into membership of the Association, shall, within a period of one month, send the name of the applicant to each member of the Association to determine the eligibility of the applicant.

(4) The membership fee shall be $6 instead of $4 per annum.

The New Officers

After the constitution was amended, the election of the officers for the next two years was held, the results being as follows:—

President .....Dr. J. H. Liu
Vice-President .....Dr. U. K. Koo
Dr. Holt Cheng
Dr. S. P. Chen
Dr. H. P. Chu
English Secretary .....Dr. C. E. Ling
Chinese Secretary .....Dr. C. L. Kao
Treasurer .....Dr. K. Chow
Business Manager .....Dr. L. S. Woo
English Editor-in-chief..Dr. J. H. Chun
Chinese Editor-in-chief ..Dr. C. L. Kao
Executive Members ....Dr. W. L. New
Dr. E. S. Tyau
Dr. C. V. Yui
Dr. T. K. M. Siao
Dr. D. C. Chang

Two British Doctors Hon. Members

Two distinguished members of the medical profession—Dr. C. J. Davenport and Dr. J. L. Maxwell—have been honoured as Honorary Members of the Association.

TO AID MEDICAL MISSIONS

Suggested Use for Britain's Share of Boxer Funds: Dr. Yen's Speech at Rotary Club

Rotarians who have formed a branch of their famous institution on board the Empress of Scotland during her round-the-world trip were the guests of the Shanghai Rotary Club last Thursday, when delegates to the National Medical Association, now in conference, were also entertained.

Mr. A. R. Hager, President of the Club, occupied the chair. Mr. Yinson Lee introduced the medical delegation, which consisted fo Dr. W. L. New (President of the National Medical Association), Dr. F. C. Yen (Dean of Hunan-Yale College of Medicine), Dr. T. K. M. Siao, Dr. E. S. Tyau, Dr. Chiao, Dr. S. C. Hsu (Wusih), Dr. Teng (St. John's University), Dr. P. S. Wang (Nanking) and Dr. J. L. King (Changchow).

Dr. W. L. New spoke on the work of the Conference which was attended by leading physicians from nearly every province in China who took the opportunity of comparing notes upon their work, which exchange of information was most beneficial to the medical profession.

Dr. F. C. Yen, who was one of the men who started the Hunan-Yale Medical College and is now its Dean, and who was one of the founders and first President of the National Medical Association, paid a tribute to the work done by foreign friends in China. He said that in Western education in China, medical training held a foremost position. There were six medical colleges in China which were equal to the best in America. These included the British Medical College in Mukden, the Peking Union Medical College of the Rockefeller Foundation, the Shantung Christian University at Tsinanfu, working under British and American auspices, St. John's University, the Women's Medical College in South China and the Hunan-Yale College of Medicine, supported by the Alumni of Yale.

Speaking of the last named, Dr. Yen said that its development differed from other colleges in China. It was started less than 15 years ago in the province last opened to foreign trade where the people were hot-headed and anti-foreign. The College of Medicine commenced as a small hospital supported by money from America. The work done was greatly appreciated by the people of Hunan and they requested to be allowed to co-operate with the foreign doctors in their work. An agreement was entered into for a period of 10 years and the co-operation of Chinese and Americans had proved highly successful. It is the policy to make the Hunan-Yale College more Chinese, the foreign members of the Board gradually retiring, giving place to Chinese, and in due course making it entirely a Chinese or indigenous organization. The college has been the means of fostering international goodwill and understanding. There is a growing spirit of nationalism spreading throughout China and agitators were taking advantage of unsatisfactory conditions to arouse the people to the spirit of nationalism. Foreign enterprises are therefore going through very trying times. Medical work was, however, enjoying more favourable conditions because it deals directly with suffering humanity which touches human hearts. It was therefore the best means of fostering international friendship and understanding.

Uses for Boxer Indemnity

Dr. Yen referred to the return of the Boxer Indemnity to China by different nations as gestures of goodwill. Various uses had been assigned to such funds, he said. America used it in the cause of education and culture; France used it to help stabilize finances; Holland expended the money on the Yellow River Conservancy work. Japan has devoted her share of the Boxer Indemnity upon an Oriental library and research laboratory. Britain has come to no decision as to what definite use the money should be applied, but a Commission has been appointed to investigate. There have been several suggestions put forward for the utilization of the money, but Dr. Yen stated that the most effective use it could be put to for establishing international goodwill was medical work. He said that it would be fitting for Britain to use the money in this direction as her prestige in China was high in medical and public health matters.

Many of China's leading medical men with international reputations, such as Dr. Wu Lien-teh, Chief of the North Manchurian Plague Prevention Bureau, Dr. W. L. New, president of the National Medical Association, and others were returned students from England. If the funds were allocated for such work, the board of trustees should be composed of men with experience in public health activities instead of officials or politicians. The western nations have seen how such work can be corrupted by politicians.

If £100,000, one-forth of the fund, can be allocated, the capital should be invested and only the income expended. Assistance and encouragement could be given to governmental authorities, who have programmes of public health work but are short of funds to carry them through. The capital could also be used in the public health work by lending it at interest to provincial authorities with proper security for the installation of waterworks and similar public utilities.

Dr. Yen, in conclusion, said that public health work was the most needed and would be the most appreciated of any activity to which the fund could be allocated, besides doing the most general good.

Y.M.C.A. WORK AT CHEFOO

Entertainment of U. S. Army and Navy Men at Summer Base Outlined

The regular monthly meeting of the China District Committee of the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. was held last Wednesday at the Shanghai Navy Y. M. C. A. Those attending the meeting were Dr. J. B. Fearn, (Chairman), Col. G. C. Stroebe, V. C. Lyman, J. B. Powell, R. S. Hall, C. M. Myers, W. W. Lockwood, Dr. F. E. Dilley of Chefoo, Paul W. Brown, and Wilber Judd.

Mr. Paul W. Brown, District Executive Secretary, presented a report of his recent visit to the Y. M. C. A. Army and Navy branches at Chefoo, Tientsin and Peking which indicated that work is being actively carried forward for the men of the service at these various points.

Dr. F. E. Dilley, Chairman of the Chefoo committee of management, was present at the meeting and plans were launched for the opening of the summer work at Chefoo where an intensive programme of social activities is carried on by the Army and Navy Y. M. C. A. during the four months period that the Asiatic Fleet is at the Chefoo summer base. During this time from 2,000 to 4,000 men are stationed at Chefoo and much of the social programmes are conducted in the immense out of doors court which has facilities for caring for 2,500 people. During the past four summers, covering a period of 368 days of operation 485 social activity programmes have been put on at the Chefoo Navy Y. M. C. A., with an average attendance of over 450.

Under present plans, it is probable that Mr. Paul W. Brown, District Executive Secretary, and Mr. A. L. Clark, Social and Religious Activities Secretary, of the Shanghai branch, will carry on the operations at Chefoo during the coming summer.

RICE prices are still dropping. The rains and the arrival of new shipments are responsible for this favourable aspect. The best quality of the grain is now selling at $14 and $14.20 per picul, which is about 80 cents lower than it was a few days before the Chinese New Year.

AMONGST the unclaimed telegrams listed will be noted one for the Chairman of the Labour Unions, sent from Moscow. One wonders not only why it has not been delivered but what the connexion between Moscow and the labour unions of China may be, also, since the date of receipt is as far back as January 21, whether delivery is being deliberately refused.

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CHINESE DOCTORS' AND CHEMISTS' OPEN LETTER TO BRITAIN

Plea that a Portion of the Boxer Indemnity Fund Should be Allocated to the Encouragement of Sanitation and Public Health

The National Medical and Pharmaceutical Association of China and the National Medical Association of China, through their Presidents have addressed an open letter to His Britannic Majesty's Government and the British public. The letter, which was taken to England by Dr. Gray, physician of the British Legation in Peking, proposes a plan for the use of a part of the British Boxer Indemnity funds for public health and praises the service of Great Britain to China through the medical missionaries. The letter follows:

An Open Letter to his Britannic Majesty's Government and the British Public

The Chinese peoples are deeply appreciative of the spirit of international goodwill shown in generous remittance of the various Boxer Indemnity Funds. This action upon the part of the Powers concerned is one of the outstanding proofs of the trend of twentieth century civilization towards permanent world-wide measures to preserve the peace and to safeguard the welfare of humanity, of which the League of Nations and the International Court at the Hague are the forerunners.

Various plans have been drawn up for the use of the several Indemnity Funds provided, some of which are already in force, while others are still in the formulative stage. The latter have to be scrutinized from several angles. There should be no suspicion of ulterior motives benefitting more the donor than the recipient. The proposed measures should satisfy equally the national pride and psychology of each of the nations concerned. It should also show that an earnest attempt is being made to assist China in assuming her logical place in the comity of nations.

Present Conditions a Cause of Trouble

Twentieth century civilization differs from mediævalism because of the results on society of a few essential developments, the most outstanding being universal education, industrialism, rapid communications and sanitation. Due to their interdependance, it is not possible for any one of the factors of modern civilization to develop fully without concomitant progress of the others. China's immediate problems are thus defined. As a corollary it may be predicated that most of her present temporary difficulties may be traced to the lack of one or the other of these factors.

A review of the various plans, either already in force or proposed, for the use of the Boxer Indemnity Funds indicate varying degrees of appreciation of the foregoing and a desire to contribute to the bridging of the transitional gaps in China's state of society. The Americans have encouraged higher education among Chinese both in China and the United States; the French have utilized their funds partly for financial rehabilitation and partly for education; the Dutch have initiated a conservancy scheme for the Yellow River; the Japanese have decided to establish an Oriental library in Peking and a research science institute in Shanghai. The medical profession of China respectfully draws the attention of His Majesty's Government and the British Public to the opportunity afforded in allocating part of the British Indemnity Fund for the encouragement of sanitation and public health.

Public Health Not Charity

In no country has the importance and the necessity of public health been more fully appreciated than in Great Britain. Modern industrialism and modern means of transportation, two of the four fundamental factors in present-day civilization, took their origin in England. The changed social conditions following these two factors resulted in many health evils. It was but natural that the country in which these dangers first arose should also have been the first to undertake measures to check them. The English Factory Acts of the nineteenth century and the Public Health Act of 1848 are the cornerstones of modern industrial and health legislation throughout the world.

The history of social evolution shows that the human race is slow in profiting through the experiences of others. As successive nations have followed the lead of Great Britain in developing modern industrialism and communications, they have also found it necessary, often after bitter experience, to introduce public health legislation for the benefit of the people. In the case of China, industry and communication have made marked progress in recent years. In order to safeguard the nation from evils consequent upon such progress, health measures will have to be undertaken early. We believe that the day is past when public health work is looked at from a charity standpoint; rather that it is an economic advantage to all concerned to introduce it hand in hand with such modern activities as communication, industry, etc.

An Acceptable Arrangement

British interest in public health would not only be acceptable to the Chinese but it would be but natural in such an instance to expect one nation to give to another that part of its culture in which it leads the world. For, since the Public Health Act of 1848, Great Britain has maintained her preeminent position in governmental health activities, culminating in the Act of 1919 creating a Ministry of Health. It would thus be only natural for her to extend to China the already world-wide influence resulting from the social machinery established through the labour of Chadwick, Simon, Farr and others. Moreover, such a gesture in preventive medicine would be especially appreciated in a country which owes the introduction of curative medicine to such British pioneers as Robert Morrison and Lockhart, who stand in the same relation to the history of modern medicine in China as von Siebold and the Dutch to Japanese medical history.

A Lakh Wanted Each Year

To undertake the scheme in view, the undersigned medical bodies suggest the use of £100,000 per annum —less than a quarter of the total sum to be remitted. With this income it is suggested that, safeguards for efficient administration that would be satisfactory to both nations concerned, there be established a Public Health Commission. Already in China there have been instances of provincial and local city governments attempting to inaugurate modern health measures. As yet, these have not resulted in any appreciable results for two reasons. First, owing to a wrong outlook on public health by officials, chiefly because of an ancient classical education, such activities as have inaugurated have not produced desired results. Secondly, there has been lack of funds as well as insufficient coordination of existing facilities. Were there in the country a central body able to give technical direction and occasional financial stimulus to the inauguration of health measures, we are certain that the result obtainable would more than justify the relatively small financial outlay involved. Such a central body would ascertain localities desirous of undertaking some degree of official health activities. It would be able to loan personnel while local officials were being trained in such centres as the newly established School of Hygiene in London. Also, the Commission, in many instances would be able to secure the local appropriation of funds to inaugurate health measures by being able to offer partial support for an initial period of years to an activity which otherwise might have to wait another decade before local public opinion would be sufficiently audible to produce its initiation unaided.

We are confident that no other expenditure on such a small scale could be made to affect within a decade the welfare of as many persons as this plan proposed. It would permit the initiation af organized work against such diseases as cholera and plague, which are not only endemic in China but are a constant menace to the world. Other diseases, as smallpox, typhus and malaria, which English preventive medicine has made a rarity in England, still take an annual toll of tens of thousands of lives in China. Each death represents an additional number of cases of illness, and the total represents annually to China out only a tremendous economic loss but an appalling extent of attendant suffering and poyerty which only the application of preventive medicine will stop.

The world owes British statesman two of its best known sanitary aphorisms. Gladstone said: "The health of the people is the foundation on which repose the power and happiness of any country, and the care of public health should be the first concern of every statesman," Lloyd George, in supporting the bill which led to the creation of the Ministry of Health in England, said "You cannot maintain an A-1 empire with a C-3 population." It would be but fitting that the nation which has lead the world in an appreciation of governmental obligation in health measures, should in remitting its Boxer Indemnity, be desirous of stimulating the development of public health in China.

Signed: S. M. HOWE M.D.
Peking 1925 President, National Medical and Pharmaceutical Association of China.

Signed: W. L. NEW, M.A., B.C., M.R.C.S.,
Shanghai, 1925 L.R.C.P. President, National Medical Association of China.

A HARDOON ESTATE TEMPLE ON FIRE

Spectacular Night Blaze: Building Much Damaged but Fire Stopped from Spreading

There was a spectacular but fortunately not very damaging fire about 1 a.m. on Saturday on Mr. S. A. Hardoon's Bubbling Well estate. In addition to Mr. Hardoon's residence there are many other buildings in the grounds, including old Chinese temples, theatres, etc. It was the largest temple which caught fire and within a few minutes of the alarm being given flames were leaping high into the air, for the fire had taken a hold on very inflammable material and there was a strong wind blowing.

Firemen from the Bubbling Well Station soon were on the scene and were re-inforced by men and equipment from the Central Station, the firemen being considerably relieved on finding that the residence with its valuable contents was not involved. Fortunately also, the firemen for once were able to work entirely unhampered. To attack the flames from the best strategic point, they had to scale the Bubbling Well Road wall and lead hose lines over it, but they were free from crowds of the curious and did not have to grope about in narrow alleys.

From the nature of the building and the fact that the fire had secured a firm hold on the roof, it was difficult to do more than attempt to confine it, but although the place was burning so fiercely, in little more than half-an-hour the flames were under control and soon were beaten down. The building was considerably damaged and most of the contents were destroyed.

A large party of members of the Kuomintang will pay a special visit to Nanking next week to observe the first anniversary of the death of their leader, the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

GEN. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police and Martial Law Forces, has issued an order forbidding the merchants to employ personal bodyguards and to supply them with arms without permission first having been obtained from the authorities. There has been too much of this in the past, he says, and the practice must be done away with.

A CHINESE BUREAU'S MARE'S NEST

Absurd Allegation of Britain's Supposed Intention to Invade China

The last mail from Home has brought us a most extraordinary document from the Chinese Information Bureau, of 65 Belgrave Road, London, S. W. It is called "Chinese Bulletin No. 6" is headed "British Plans for Intervention in China" and is as follows:—

"BRITISH PLANS FOR INTERVENTION IN CHINA"

"The extent of the campaign which is being worked up against China is not fully realized.

"The plans for a war of Intervention to smash the Chinese National Movement have already been thought out in some detail.

"The struggle in diplomatic circles is between those who believe in 'negotiation,' *e.g.* conferences, promises, delays, etc., and those, on the other hand, who believe that 'Force' alone can restore British domination in China.

"Experts have already considered this position and have recommended that only 100,000 men are necessary. Many of those could be speedily brought from India, where there are 80,000 European troops. Also the Hongkong garrison has already been strengthened.

"The plan is to divide China into two commands—North and South. The major portion of the troops would be divided between Tientsin and Shanghai. The first portion would be landed at Tientsin and would endeavour to come to an early and decisive engagement with Feng Yu-hsiang. The tacit support of Chang Tso-lin has already been obtained.

"At Hankow only British gunboats would be necessary to reduce the Chinese town.

"At Canton it is considered that it would be necessary to land only about one battalion of European troops. This can easily be done on the Island of Shameen which is still held by British and French volunteers. From the island of Shameen the attack on the Chinese town would be launched—adequately supported by gunboats and cruisers, which have been collecting on the China Station from other parts of the globe for some months.

"Financial experts have estimated that the cost to the British taxpayer can be reduced by seizing the Chinese railways (of course after the war is successfully terminated). Allowing that the war would last for two years, which was the period of intervention in Russia, and would cost £150,000 per day, this sum can be recovered by a mortgage on the whole Chinese railway system if an additional £50,000,000 is invested in Chinese railways to extend the present trackage from 7,000 to 12,000 miles. It is understood that with a thoroughly defeated and subdued China and with increased 'settlements' and 'concessions,' certain banks backed by the Bank of England would be prepared to invest this sum. It should be remembered that the Chairman of the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank is also a Director of the Bank England.

"It is believed that as all the news services can be controlled and cables censored, the major operations can be effectively launched before British Labour or any other radical organization likely to protest, will know of it.

"Already the Bank of England has transferred £600,000 sterling to the Hongkong & Shanghai Bank in Shanghai for use in beginning a vast propaganda campaign in the East to 'overcome Chinese antagonism' (?nationalism) 'and Soviet propaganda.'"

At the bottom of the page comes another paragraph which looks harmless enough till we come to the last sentence, the connexion of which with the bogey about intervention is obvious:—

WHERE IS WATERLOW?

It is announced that Mr. G. A. Mounsey has been appointed Head of the Far-Eastern Department of the Foreign Office in London. This gentleman has presumably been selected because although he has spent 23 years in the Diplomatic Service, he has never occupied a diplomatic post further east than Constantinople.

What has happened to Mr. Sydney Philip Perigal Waterlow who until recently occupied this post?

Has he been promoted in consequence of the success of British policy in China in the last eight months? Or does his disappearance portend a change of policy?

Chinese Information Bureau,
65 Belgrave Road, S.W.1.
Jan. 26, 1925.

Falsehoods Exposed

Such assertions could be dismissed as laughable at other times. Under present conditions their falsehood might prove very serious.

Taking certain statements in detail, it is absolutely untrue that there has been any recent strengthening of the British fleet in the Far East, which has remained at the same strength since the post-war reorganization. We believe it is equally untrue that the Hongkong Garrison has been increased, since the violent period of Canton's demonstration last summer.

The paragraph describing how the costs of the alleged intervention are to be met is simply a rehash of a supposition of Mr. Putnam Weale in his book "Why China Sees Red" as to how such a venture *might* be financed, and merely represents his personal opinion.

The story about £600,000 being transferred to the H. & S. Bank is an obvious concoction from the fact of $3,000,000 having been advanced to the British merchants in Hongkong last autumn.

As for the general suggestion it is only necessary to recall that twice last summer the Hongkong community appealed to the British Government for action only against Canton, which was then openly making war on Hongkong and was twice refused, because of the danger that such action might lead to war with China.

The whole story is a palpable falsehood.

HONOUR TO PARENTS LONG DEAD

Interesting Observance by Mr. Fu Hsiao-en at Bubbling Well Temple

Filial piety among the Chinese was very clearly expressed at the unique services held in the Bubbling Well Temple by Mr. Fu Hsiao-en, a well-known Chinese merchant and banker on the occasion of the 80th birthday of his deceased parents, the late Mr. and Mrs. Fu Hsiao-chun, both of whom passed away some 28 years ago. The Chinese lay considerable stress on the question of piety, which is not only extended to the honour of their parents during their lives but to which they are expected to continue for their spirits even after they have been laid to rest.

The celebrations in this case were of a gorgeous nature seldom seen in Shanghai. They began on the 22nd instant and ended on Thursday. The temple was beautifully decorated for the occasion and numerous scrolls of honour, as well as congratulatory tablets, covered the walls. Ex-President Li Yuan-hung and Marshal Tuan Chi-jui (Chief Executive), apart from sending presents, deputed delegates to Shanghai to attend the celebration. Among the others who sent gifts, but who were not present were: Gen. Huang Fu (Premier of the Regency Cabinet), Mr. Kung Hsin-chan (former Minister of Agriculture and Commerce), Marshal Sun Chuan-fang (Tupan of Kiangsu), Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang (former Tupan of Chêkiang and Kiangsu), Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan (former Governor General of Kiangsu, Kiangsi and Anhui), Gen. Chen Tiao-yuan (Commander-in-Chief of the Anhui forces), Gen. Lu Hsiang-ting (Commander-in-Chief of the Chêkiang forces), Gen. Chang Tsai-yang (former Civil Governor of Chêkiang), and many others.

Well over 2,000 persons attended, among the most prominent being Gen. Ho Feng-ling (former Military Governor of Shanghai), Mr. Yeh Kung-cho (former Minister of Communications), Gen. Hsia Chiao (Civil Governor of Chêkiang), Gen. Yen Chun-yang (Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police and Martial Law Forces) Mr. Fu Chiang (Shanghai Taoyin), Mr. Hsu Yuan (Commissioner of Foreign Affairs), Admiral Yang Shu-chuang (Commander-in-Chief of the Chinese Navy) and his staff, Mr. Wu Chu-fang (former Minister of Communications), Mr. Chang Tsung-hsiang (former Minister of Finance), Gen. Sun Shih-ching (Shanghai agent for the Allied Armies and personal respresentative of Marshal Sun Chuan-fang), Mr. Chang Shou-yung (Finance Commissioner for Kiangsu), Gen Chen Chi-wai (Commissioner of Defence at Taichow), Mr. Tao Chia-yao (former Civil Governor of Kiangsu and Tupan of the Kiukiang Commercial Port Bureau, who represented Marshal Wu Pei-fu and Chi Hsieh-yuan), Mr. Fang Chu-pah (Vice-Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce), the local civil officials, merchants, bankers and journalists. More than 100 assistants were present to look after the arangements.

THE Chinese press states that the Municipal police are to set up a test shortly for alarm bells and whistles, to perfect a system of defence against the armed robber menace.

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CHINESE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE AND HIS POLICY

Many Problems to Be Faced: Police Without Pay and Crime Abundant: Co-operation with Foreign Authorities: Appeal for Assistance from the Press

Gen. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police and Martial Law Forces, gave a general outline of his policy in the course of a speech which he delivered on Wednesday at a tiffin he gave at the Majestic Hotel in honour of well over 100 local Chinese and foreign journalists. Gen. Yen's speech was marked by its sincerity and his keen desire to work more than talk.

Gen. Yen said that, although he had arrived here several months ago, he had not, on account of administrative duties, been able to meet many of the leading Shanghai journalists; but in spite of this he heartily appreciated their good efforts to co-operate with him and advise him through the columns of their papers on important matters connected with the maintenance of peace and order in Shanghai and Woosung, the districts under his jurisdiction. Although he had not been able to do very much, he had succeeded somewhat in suppressing trouble. Many things, however, could well be improved. Being a native of Kiangsu, Gen. Yen said that he was greatly concerned with the welfare of this province and especially, the immediate locality. He had, however, been away from home for such a long time that he really knew little of how things stood, and for this reason he was considerably handicapped in the carrying out of his duties.

Shortly after he had arrived in Shanghai, said Gen. Yen, he was ordered by his chief, Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, to become Commander of the Martial Law Forces. Then suddenly came an order that he had been appointed Commissioner of Police, a post for which he was not at all fitted. He had been a soldier for some 20 years and had not the slightest knowledge of politics. Much poorer was his administrative ability. There were many problem with which he had been confronted, most of which were of an important nature, and it was through the advice and suggestions of the members of the press that he was able to succeed in carrying out some reforms. There were still many things to be done and many others to be undone, but, he said, "if I can do anything, I will." He had received the advice of the merchants and gentry and he read the papers carefully each day and was sincerely endeavouring to carry out the best suggestions of the press. He hoped they would continue to offer their advice.

The Want of Money

Dealing with the local police question, Gen. Yen said that the one great trouble which faced the police administration was the fact that there was no money for their upkeep and the men were very poor. Their education had not been taken care of and in order to be efficient, they must receive plenty of education, as well as drill and instruction. Gen. Yen hoped to raise the intellectual standard of his men and had petitioned to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang for support and a free hand in elevating their mental facilities. Nothing much in the past had been done and what was to be done would have to be done slowly, but surely. Even recently, the men had been without their pay for months, even more than a year, at a time, but he was now doing away with that evil practice and, was doing his best to pay the men in full. He had secured loans for this purpose. He had issued orders to his men to repair old roads and build new ones, in fact, he was desirous that there should be generous reforms. He was doing and would continue to do things, sincerely, honestly and to the best of his ability. In saying these words, he was speaking from the bottom of his heart and meant no mere empty statement. He wanted no praise but he appealed for the assistance of all in making Shanghai and Kiangsu safer and peaceful.

Robbery and Kidnapping

Gen. Yen then dealt with the numerous cases of armed robberies, kidnapping and threatening letters. Of late, he said, many cases had come to his notice of these, as well as threatening letters and holding for ransom. One could read the daily press and see the number of these outrages each day. "I mean to put this down," he declared, "and I have sent my men out to investigate such cases and to arrest the miscreants. Most of these crimes were committed in the foreign settlements, but they affected the people of the whole district, and the people suffered as a result. The worst aspect in this connexion was the illicit importation and sale of small arms to bad characters. Gen. Yen promised to co-operate with the Consular Body and the Councils of the International Settlement and French Concession to get rid of these scoundrels. We must, he said, work for the suppression of crime, or at least to lessen criminal acts. Gen. Yen said that he had written to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang on the question of his power to execute criminals handed over to him by the Settlement authorities. He would allow the civil and criminal courts to take their own course and he would not interfere with them, but he would execute any bad characters found guilty of heinous crimes.

Unemployment

Coming to the question of unemployment, Gen. Yen said that many had been thrown out of work since the May 30 incident. Some gave up work of their own free will while others were forced by agitators to keep away from work. Others were lazy and without ability. If he found any agitators interfering with the labourers, he would deal with them strictly. With the assistance of the Chambers of Commerce, he had found work for several hundred willing workers, who, having signed papers to keep peace and order and not to listen to agitators, were now model citizens. By this arrangement, he hoped to do away with undesirables and trouble makers. He would continue to try to find work for these people and trusted the public would help him. Most of the unemployed were not natives of Shanghai and they only came here to work. If they had no work, they would go getting into trouble and they would be a drag on the community. If the public helped him, Gen. Yen said that he would exert more strennous efforts to help them.

Public Agitation

After dealing with the subject of martial law, Gen. Yen went on to discuss the matter of mass meetings and labour gatherings. He said that in case anyone wished to hold meetings, they should report to him on the time, place and nature of the meetings. He would then send soldiers and police to preserve peace at such meetings but would not permit any meetings, the real objects of which were not recorded in petitions, to be held. There must be some specific and legal purpose and if the assemblies were not in accordance with the law, they would immediately be suppressed.

In order to comb out undesirables, continued Gen. Yen, there must be a careful census. This was being carried out but there were obstacles in the way. There were no funds to carry out the work and because of the fact that many people or families lived in the same house, which was leased, sub-let, and further sub-let to others, it was difficult to get the real numbers. Such a census would lead to the arrest of bad characters and armed robbers, he hoped.

The Rice Shortage

The food supply was next discussed, and Gen. Yen said that when he came here there was a rice crisis and food supplies were low. He had established cheap rice sale bureaux and had been able to secure sufficient rice supplies to last until May.

In closing, the General said that he would continue in his efforts, and he asked the public to co-operate and support him. With their advice and guidance, he would find some way to reform things. If there were any cases which should be reported to the police, the public could assist the police by reporting them and apprehending criminals.

A Model Province

Mr. O. M. Green, editor of the "North-China Daily News," replying on behalf of the foreign press, expressed the hope that, with the reform of Shanghai, other places in Kiangsu would follow Shanghai's example and later he hoped that other provinces of China would follow Kiangsu's example. Gen. Yen had taken his audience into his confidence and the press should do its best to assist wherever it could to restore order in Shanghai and Kiangsu so that, when the day came, China could have real peace and order and then Kiangsu could take her place in the councils of the nation. Mr. Green then proposed a toast to Gen. Yen Chun-yang.

Mr. Y. Ikeda, English editor of the Eastern News Agency, and Mr. Yen To-hu, editor of the "*Sinwanpao*," then replied on behalf of the Japanese and Chinese journalists present, respectively.

VIEWS ON CHINA'S TREATIES

Interesting Addresses Before Association of University American Women

At a well attended meeting of the American Association of University Women held in the Blackstone Apartments on Tuesday afternoon China's "Unequal Treaties" formed the main subject of discussion. After tea, served by the ladies of the Y.M.C.A., the president, Mrs. Dunbar, called the meeting to order and reports from the secretary, Miss Crofoot, and the treasurer, Miss Lenhart, were given. It was voted that the association should endorse Dr. Margaret Polk's plea that women should have equal voting privileges with men in the affairs of the International Settlement and that the question of their status as citizens in the French Concession should be investigated.

In speaking on "China's Treaties," Mr. N. F. Allman gave an historical outline of the foreign relations of China with other countries which have indicated throughout the Chinese ideas of superiority and condescension. The Chinese nation had limited commercial intercourse with Europe since ancient times but always regarded themselves as one supreme empire under Heaven. All other states were considered as tributaries and were thought to be inhabited by barbarians. The states in Asia for the most part accepted the over-lordship and sent tribute to the Chinese Emperor. This attitude was assumed by China when Europeans seriously sought commercial and diplomatic relations with the Chinese 200 years ago. Up to that time China had never made a treaty with a foreign country with the exception of Russia.

When George III sent Lord McCartney to the Emperor Chien Lung proposing the appointment of a British Trade representative at Peking and certain facilities of trade at several ports, the Emperor replied that "as your ambassador can see for himself we possess all things and set no value on strange objects or manufactures." He made excuses for the ignorance of King George, remembering the "lonely remoteness of your island, cut off from the world, etc."

The Treaty of Nanking

After the war of 1842, a treaty was made between Great Britain and China which ushered in China's modern treaty era. This was the famous Treaty of Nanking which provided for the peace and protection of the respective subjects of each nation within the territory of the other. In subsequent treaties the Chinese Government agreed not to refer to British subjects as barbarians. Rights of residence in designated places were given and access to the interior.

In 1844, the Chinese Government made treaties with the United States and France along the same lines.

Speaking of extra-territorial rights, the speaker said that Russia had enjoyed these since 1689, Great Britain obtained them in 1843 and France and the United States in 1844. The latest country to acquire these rights was Switzerland while Germany, Austria and Russia lost them in 1918 as a result of the war. In the treaties of 1902-3, it was agreed between China and the leading powers that extra-territoriality would be abolished as soon as China reformed her laws and courts. A Commission was now sitting in Peking to make recommendations on this.

The above is a bare outline of a thorough and carefully presented address in which the speaker discussed the Battle of Concessions, the Washington Conference, and so on.

The Inequality

The other speaker of the afternoon was Dr. C. L. Hsia, who gave an address on "Why China considers the Treaties Unequal." This address was given in the place of Dr. Lee of Shanghai College who was ill and unable to speak. Dr. Hsia, who holds his degree of M.A. from Glasgow University and that of PH. D. from Edinburgh University is a professor in Shanghai College of Commerce, which is a part of South Eastern University and the Dean of Southern University. He began his address by defining unequal treaties as those which were antiquated, absurd, or unjust. He said that to Chinese the word treaty connoted a large body of documents, such as contracts, correspondence, reports, exchange of notes, protocols, land regulations and treaties in the western acceptation of the word, and that the Shanghai Judicial Inquiry was concerned with questions which could not be found in treaties.

There were, said the speaker, certain things which Chinese could not do in foreign settlements and other things which foreigners could not do in certain parts of China and the unwritten customs of the country partook of the nature of treaties. To the speaker it seemed obvious that these treaties were unequal and he quoted Sir John MacDonald to the effect that they were a derogation of Chinese sovereignty which should not be permitted. He also quoted another authority who wrote that while the time might not be ripe for the surrender of extra-territoriality there was no such excuse for delaying other details of the treaties.

The demands of the Chinese delegates at the Peace Conference in Paris for the abolition of extra-territoriality, the present tariff regulations, of settlements and concession, spheres of interest and influence, the rendition of leases such as Weihaiwei, of foreign Post Offices and Wireless Stations were only reasonable, the speaker felt. He claimed that by allowing China to fix her own tariffs not only would a better feeling be produced which would react favourably on trade but that unless something of the sort were speedily done China would have no money to purchase foreign goods and an excellent market would be lost. The speakers answered questions from the floor at the close of their addresses.

BOY SCOUTS

Dinner to Commissioner

Members of the Boy Scouts Association who wish to attend the farewell dinner which is being given to Commissioner F. C. Millington prior to his departure on Home leave are asked to inform the Mess Secretary, Mr. S. Godkin, of the China Soap Co., Ld., Hankow Road.

At this Association meeting the New Scout Assistant Commissioner, Dr. H. Couper Patrick, and Mr. Harold Holgate, the late hon. treasurer, will be welcomed and many members of the Scout Council will be present. The Troop Leaders of all Troops are to be the Commissioner's guests. Scouters are asked to bring their wives to this dinner as usual.

Mr. Reginald Kay will help to make the camp fire ceremony after the dinner the success it always is and quite a number of items have been arranged for the singsong.

The dinner will be held in the Taikoo Mess, by kind permission of Mr. T. H. R. Shaw, at 8 p.m. Uniform will be worn by Scouts.

FOURTEEN members of the Shanghai Organizations Diplomatic Support Society have resolved to request Gen. Sun Chuan-fang to accelerate the settlement of the May 30 incident, and to circularize the nation urging that Peking be permitted to settle all international affairs, and further to organize a department to combat Communistic propaganda.

WORKERS SHOT IN KIANGWAN

Brush Between Model Factory Workers and the Chinese Police

Three men were wounded by ricothet rifle bullets fired on Tuesday evening at the Shanghai Model Training Works for the Unemployed (which is connected with the Shanghai Model Training Works and Factories) at Kiangwan and eight others received minor injuries in a stampede which followed.

Trouble had been brewing for some weeks, said Mr. Tsai Chun-fang, the director, and it came to a head on Monday. A worker named Chao, who had been connected with the institution for nearly four years, was reprimanded for delivering an inflammatory lecture to his fellow workers. By expressing sweet words to the men, the director said, he hoped to gain some sort of influence over them. His activities came to the notice of the directors and the latter decided upon his transfer in the form of "promotion" to the position of superintendent of the factory. With this he expressed dissatisfaction and incited the workers to down their tools. He immediately distributed circulars and provoked his workers until they followed his lead. They demanded his reinstatement, which the directors said was impossible. A strike was then declared.

The Police Warned

Realizing that trouble was about to break out in the factory and knowing that the 20 guards were insufficient to cope with the defiant workers, the directors on Tuesday despatched messengers to the Kiangwan police station appealing for assistance. Meanwhile, the men were told to disperse and either return to their work or get out, but they declined to move and threatened to break the machinery.

The Kiangwan police arrived on Tuesday evening and the order was repeated, but the men persisted in their refusal. They were warned of the consequences and the police said that they meant to uphold order and to see that the workers abided by the law. After a careful investigation 13 of the ringleaders were taken into custody and lodged in the Kiangwan police gaol. The workers demanded that they should be released. The police refused to release the men and the latter tried to attack them. The officer in charge of the police (who had by this time surrounded the building) then gave formal warning to the men that if they refused to disperse and return to work within one minute, he would open fire. The mob was now in an obstinate mood and they declined to heed the order. The officer then ordered his men, who were outside, and the factory guards, who were inside, to fire into the ground. This order was carried out, there being no intention to kill, and three of the workers were struck by ricochet bullets, which lodged in their legs. Fortunately, nobody was killed and no others were wounded.

The mob thereupon dispersed but, in the stampede to escape, eight others suffered minor injuries.

Thirteen Arrests

The wounded were later removed to hospital, but the wounds were pronounced to be of a minor nature. The 13 ringleaders were yesterday removed to the Shanghai and Woosung Police headquarters in Nantao and they will in due course be tried. The directors say that they will not receive these men back.

Following the firing, the men surrendered and announced their willingness to return to their posts. Upon signing bonds to observe the regulations of the institution and the law, which was demanded by the directors, the men returned to work without further trouble. On Wednesday afternoon, everything appeared to be normal, apart from the fact that a fire engine was standing inside the premises and a dozen members of the Protectionary Force (Merchant Volunteers) were standing by outside the gate, together with a detachment of police inside the factory. We were told that no further trouble is anticipated.

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DEFENDU'S DEFENCE OF ITSELF

Inspector Fairbairn and a Reviewer in a Duel: Bluff the Robber's Weapon

Inspector Fairbairn, drill instructor to the Shanghai Municipal Police and an expert generally in all methods of making life unhappy for a few moments for any person who seeks to range muscle against mind, appeals to one at close quarters as some kind of modern Achilles, but with even his heel protected. He can argue as clearly as he can demonstrate. The "North-China Daily News" has reviewed Inspector Fairbairn's recently published manual on "Defendu," a system of self-defence of his own invention, and the reviewer, though expressing his own opinion that walking-stick methods are the best and most reliable and conceding that the jiu-jitsu-like part of the system might be accepted as being all that was claimed for it, ventured to disagree with the author's claim that it is "safe and simple" for an unarmed man to disarm another who threatens him with a pistol, and asserted that the only reliable defence against a gun is another gun.

The result was a cordial invitation to meet the author and "shoot it out," so to speak, which is a vastly more pleasant and polite proceeding than the usual fiery denunciation of a critic as one who does not know the first thing about his subject.

A Revolver Test

The inspector's first move was to hand his visitor a heavy automatic pistol, which he declined, saying he knew nothing about them and preferred a revolver.

"Well, you've got a lot to learn," was the smiling answer. "Still, here's a revolver."

So armed, the interviewer said what he really had objected to was the fact that the disarming trick concerned a person held up with a weapon pressing on his body. He claimed that any sane gunman would stand several feet away. The inspector agreed that so he could be murdered, but said that if robbery was the motive the gunman must close in. Our representative answered:—"Not at all. Throw up your hands. Now, with one hand take off your coat."

It was more a presentiment that something was going to happen than anything else which made the interviewer fire immediately and if he was not too late he hit right enough, but the inspector claims that he fired first and it was a fact that the moment he touched a button of his tunic there was a gun in his hand! That was exciting and worth seeing, but of course it does not come into "Defendu." Several more instances of trick work and many illustrations of "Defendu" holds were given, but really the most interesting part was the argument.

The visitor made it clear that his point of view was that only very seldom would a gunman, if he understood the use of the weapon, approach so close as to touch his victim's body (which was why he had argued that another gun was the only reasonable defence) and he could not agree that the great majority of criminals carrying pistols merely are "throwing a bluff."

How Many Mean to Shoot?

On his side, the Inspector demonstrated that there are ways and means of getting at a man's gun even when he stands off, but these, of course, are entirely dependent upon the extent to which the man with the gun will go. What Inspector Fairbairn did insist upon was that the percentage of criminals who carry guns and will use them if pressed is very small. There are callous and determined murderers who shoot on sight, but his opinion, from actual experience and from what he has ascertained from responsible officers in police forces of many countries, is that the common robber very seldom indeed will fire at another person. Such a view coming from a man of his position is vastly important and admittedly is deserving of more consideration than that of a civilian staunch in his opinion but lacking the same opportunities for study.

It was worth the disagreement to hear such a convinced opinion and it should be most re-assuring to many people in Shanghai. Against a bluffer "Defendu" must succeed, of that at least there can be no question.

The family terrier turned the talk to dogs and to a point upon which the Inspector and the interviewer were in cordial agreement—that one good English Airedale for purposes of protection is worth a dozen couples of Alsatians. Because of which it is good to note that Airedales every year are becoming more popular in Shanghai.

SCHEME TO REFORM CHINESE POLICE

Gen. Yen Chun-yang Praised in Resolution by his Subordinates

At a recent meeting of the Shanghai and Woosung Police, held under the personal chairmanship of Gen. Yen Chun-yang, the Commissioner, the following points were discussed at length and passed in the form of resolutions:—

1. That renewed efforts shall be made to reform the police administration:
2. That officers in the force shall agree to a reduction of their wages by 30 per cent., but the wages of the men shall remain the same as before;
3. That the police shall report all occurrences in the district, regardless of their importance, in order that all cases might properly be dealt with;
4. That officers shall report all faults committed by their subordinates and that they shall deal with offenders in an impartial manner;
5. That all arms shall be inspected regularly;
6. That officers shall impress upon the men, the importance of doing their duty properly and efficiently;
7. That faults of officers shall be properly investigated and that offenders shall be punished, regardless of attempts to save 'face;'
8. That all officers and men shall carry out their duties to the best of their ability;
9. That neither officers or men shall be guilty of vices, such as gambling, etc.;
10. That officers and men shall co-operate with the Municipal and French police, as well as the water police, but deal with everybody on equal footing;
11. That attempts shall be made to gain the good-will and friendship of all in order to eliminate unnecessary troubles and international disputes;
12. That Chinese storekeepers who have their front doors facing the Settlement roads shall be requested to open their rear doors in order to allow the police better to afford them protection;
13. That no officer or men shall fire unless absolutely necessary when arresting armed robbers or other bad characters;
14. That, in view of the fact that the water police boats are in useless and unserviceable condition, new boats should be built;
15. That note should be taken of the fact that bad characters, disguised as or claiming to be police officers, are imposing upon and cheating the people;
16. That, pending a settlement of the dispute between the cigarette merchants and the collection bureaux, no inspections shall be permitted nor shall taxes be collected;
17. That all officers shall exert their best efforts to discharge their duties in a strict and efficient manner in order that justice may not be sacrificed, even though one personally may sacrifice himself;
18. That emergency squads be kept in the compounds of the various stations; etc. Apart from these resolutions, there are several other items of minor interest.

The officials present then placed a resolution on record, this being passed unanimously, that they highly admired the open-mindedness and sincerity, as well as the honesty, keenness and high efficiency of Gen. Yen Chun-yang, the Commissioner.

Another meeting has been called by Gen. Yen and this will be held in a few days' time when the local situation will be the subject for discussion.

MILL STRIKERS RETURN

Demand for Seating Accommodation While at Work

Four-hundred male and 500 female workers in the Nagai Wata Kaisha's No. 9 Mill, who went on strike on Wednesday to enforce a demand for a 10 per cent. increase in wages and for seats to sit upon while at the machines, resumed work at 4.30 on Thursday morning.

It is understood that the management has decided to discuss the demands with the Directors.

In the meantime precautions have been taken by the police to prevent agitators from interfering with the operatives.

LORD WILLINGDON, WHO ARRIVED ON THE R. M. S. EMPRESS OF ASIA.

ARRIVAL OF LORD WILLINGDON

The Boxer Indemnity Funds: Advisory Committee Endowed with Large Powers

Lord Willingdon, chairman of the delegation which is being sent to China to advise the Statutory Committee with regard to the utilization of the British Boxer Indemnity funds, reached Shanghai on Monday by the R. M. S. Empress of Asia. Lord and Lady Willingdon were met on board the ship by H. M. Consul-General, Mr. S. Barton, and Mr. J. F. Brenan, Consul, and afterwards drove off to the British Consulate, where they are now staying.

According to present arrangements, Lord Willingdon expects to leave shortly for Peking, where he will stay a few days, and then return to Shanghai to meet the other foreign members of the delegation, Dame Adelaide Anderson and Professor W. E. Soothill, who are travelling eastwards by another route, and the three Chinese members, Prof. Hu Shih, Dr. V. K. Ting and Dr. C. C. Wang

In an interview with a "North-China Daily News" representative, Lord Willingdon said that the delegation, when complete, would either commence its duties by taking evidence in Shanghai with reference to the various matters involved, or travel to the interior at once.

Questioned as to the scope of the investigations, he declined to give any details, at all events not until he had consulted his Chinese colleagues. "All I can say," Lord Willingdon continued, "is that the scope of our inquiries is an extremely broad one. We have large discretionary powers. It has generally been suggested to us that Great Britain should spend this money largely on educational work—this might mean medical or any other kind of educational work."

When reminded that the other day in Shanghai the National Medical Association of China passed a resolution to appeal to the British Government to allocate its remitted share of the Indemnity funds to public health work in this country, Lord Willingdon at once became interested. "Of course, we are charged with the duty of doing all we can for China and the Chinese," he replied. "We shall probably defer a good deal to the views of our Chinese members."

As in other Esatern countries in the past in China there had been too much of the "get-rich-quick and clear out" feeling among business men from the West. They did not realize that the educational work their countries had done amongst Eastern peoples had been responsible for their progress and changed outlook. While they were growing into greater nations, they needed foreign help and co-operation, particularly with regard to organization, which the West could teach them.

Lord Willingdon was appointed Governor of Madras in 1919 and was Governor of Bombay from 1913 until taking up the former post. In Australia he was Aide-de-Camp to Lord Brassey when Governor of Victoria in 1895. He has successively been M. P. in the Liberal interest for Hastings, 1900-6, and the Bodmin Division of Cornwall, 1906-10, and was a Junior Lord of the Treasury, 1905-6. He is a Lord-in-Waiting to the King.

LOCAL BOY SCOUT HONOURED

Bronze Medal for Bravery Awarded by Sir R. Baden-Powell

London, Feb. 22.

Lieut.-Gen. Sir Robert Baden-Powell has awarded the Bronze Cross, the highest award a scout can receive, to Patrol Leader Alexander Ifimchouch, of Shanghai, for risking his life in assisting the French Police to capture an armed robber.—Reuter.

It was on the evening of July 9 last when Ifimchouch, a 16 year-old Russian member of the French Municipal School troop, so splendidly upheld the traditions of Scoutcraft.

While in his house, 2 Avenue Dubail, he heard a commotion in the street outside. Boy-like he rushed out to be in the excitement. Almost immediatly he saw a man pursued by the police and several bystanders. As the criminal ran he fired to keep off his pursuers, whereupon Ifimchouch took cover behind a concrete lamp post.

When the robber was about five feet from the youth something seemed to go wrong with his revolver, the hammer apparently sticking for an instant. This gave Ifimchouch his opportunity and he grappled with the fugitive, seizing the hand which held the revolver. The man, however, was able to break away and as he ran fired on the boy, the first shot entering the shoulder and coming out at the elbow. The second, luckily, missed. This delay enabled the Annamite police to gain upon their quarry and he was eventually shot down in Avenue Joffre.

The Chief of the French Police wrote a highly commendatory letter in appreciation of Ifimchouch's courage and accompanied the letter with a gift of money. Subsequently the Commissioner of the local Boy Scouts Association recommended him for the bronze cross for gallantry.

ON Friday evening in the Louza district, following a gambling quarrel to which the police were summoned, one of those concerned fired a shot at a Chinese constable. The officer returned the fire twice, but the would-be murderer escaped uninjured down an alleyway.

ON Monday last the local Finns held a meeting at the Finnish Consulate-General where it was unanimously decided to form an association under the name of "The Finnish Association in China". The following persons were elected on the Committee: Mr. K. G. Wahamaki, Hon. President; Mr. U. Hartman, Vice-President; Mr. H. Keijola, Secretary; Mr. E. E. Hartzell, Treasurer; and Messrs. G. V. Synnerberg, S. Strommer and V. Warpula as deputies.

CHINESE NEWS NOTES

Mixed Court's Successor: Student Union's Resolution: Appeal to Marshal Sun

In connexion with the rendition of the International Mixed Court, there appear to be two schools of opinion amongst the Chinese as to what should be established to take its place. Dr. Wang Chung-hui, the well-known Chinese jurist and head of the Chinese delegates, to the extrality conference favours "mixed trials," *i.e.*, that all cases in which foreigners are concerned should be tried by Chinese judges with the assistance of consular representatives. The other view, which is favoured by Chinese jurists and lawyers in Shanghai, is that there should be special courts similar to those in Harbin to deal with foreign cases exclusively.

Shanghai-Wusih Telephone Service

A breach has arisen between the Ministry of Communications and the telephone administrations of Shanghai, Soochow and Wusih which has led to a suspension of the long distance 'phone service between these cities. The Ministry claims the right to levy and collect all charges because it paid all the cost of laying the lines but the administrations claim the right to collect as they paid for the machinery. Attempts are being made to effect a compromise on a profit sharing basis after the ministry has paid all expenses. Should this be reached, service will be resumed in the near future.

Sun Chuan-fang's Neutrality

The Kiangsu Self Government Society has telegraphed to Marshal Cun Chuan-fang appealing to him to remain neutral in the fight between the Kuominchun and the Fengtien—Wu Pei-fu armies. They say that Wu, taking advantage of Marshal Sun's attack on the Fengtien army, regained some of his former influence and mobilized his men, nominally to fight against Fengtien but really to support them against the Kuominchun. Wu is fighting in Hupeh and Honan for selfish motives, and he is killing the innocent people of these two provinces who took no part in the warfare and have no reason to quarrel with each other. They ask Marshal Sun, therefore, to declare his absolute neutrality.

Student Resolutions

The Students' Union has passed a number of resolutions, among which are the following:—

That a memorial service should be held for the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen;

That a united effort should be made to overthrow imperialism and overthrow the 'running dogs' of the imperialists (the militarists);

That telegraphic protests should be made against the warning given to the Canton government by a certain governor and a certain foreign minister in Peking;

That Chinese residents of Hongkong should be urged to leave the Colony at once;

That a second strike should be called;

That British influence should be overthrown, Hongkong boycotted, and Whampoa opened as a commercial port as soon as possible; and

That the Kuominchun should be supported against Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-lin.

Similar resolutions were passed by the Shanghai Associated Women's Union of China.

The Kiangsu authorities have ordered the various district magistrates not to permit the immigration of any more war refugees and to send away those who have already arrived so that the province may be free from unforeseen troubles.

FRANTZ Vawbera, Czecho-Slovakian, of 33 Range Road, and Ivan Grondin, a Russian of 33 Route Frelupt, appeared before Messrs. Loh and Hamilton charged with, on divers dates, being concerned with others in the possession of a copper reproduction of Bank of Communications $10 notes, with intent to manufacture counterfeits. Det.-Inspr. Yorke, prosecuting, asked for a week's remand to enable to police to prosecute further investigations. This request was granted and bail was set in the sum of $1,000 each.

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CHINESE RECORDER FOR FEBRUARY

Careful Study of Missionaries and Governments and the Value of Extraterritoriality

The editor of the Recorder records, in this month's issue, his impressions of the Conference of Christian workers held in Shanghai from January 5-7 under the presidency of Dr. John Mott. The most important subject discussed was the relation of the directors of mission schools toward the rules for registration published by the Ministry of Enducation in November last year. These rules provide: That the principal of a privately established school must be a Chinese. That than half the Board of Managers must be Chinese. That the Institution shall not have as its purpose the propagation of religion and, That it shall not include religious education among the required courses. Three courses of action were considered. (1) To make all courses in religion elective. (2) To decline to register. (3) To accept in general the regulations and make efforts to have them modified.

Miss Alice Gregg writes a searching paper on "Missionaries and Sacrifice." Mr. Frank Millican gives a synopsis of the teaching of the Buddhist Monk, Tai Hsu, on Buddhism in the light of modern thought. Tai Hsu holds that Buddhism is in line with science and also with Confucianism. Dr. Lim Boom-keng writes on the Religious Revolution in China. He says "The old religions are left defenceless. The Mandarin Confucianism is dead. But, alas! the age old theism of the classics with all the ethics of social life international goodwill are also being neglected."

Foreign Treaty Privileges

Dr. J. J. Heeren contributes a careful study of Missionaries and Governments. He points out that the foreigner in China has certain treaty privileges. If he violates the law he is tried in a court presided over by one of his own nationals. Thus an American is judged by the same laws as he would be were he in Washington, a Briton as though he were in Britain and a Japanese as though he were in Tokyo. He has the same privileges as his countrymen in his own land. If he sues a Chinese in a civil action he sues in a Chinese court but an assessor of his own nationality has the right to attend "to see that the elements of a fair trial are accorded the plaintiff." This is one of the provisions in the "unequal treaties" against which the Chinese are now protesting vigorously. But, surely if the assessor merely sees that his countryman receives "the elements of a fair trial" his presence cannot be a wrong to anyone. If it is contended that the Chinese courts should be trusted to do right without the presence of an assessor, it should be remembered that when these treaties were negotiated the bastinado, the cangue, death by strangulation or the slicing process were common punishments in Chinese courts. If history is to be trusted, several foreigners tasted some of those punishments in days before the "unequal treaties" were enacted. A commission is sitting in Peking now to discuss whether Chinese courts are so far "equal" as to make it possible to agree to the abolition or modification of those treaties.

Chinese Rights Abroad

Dr. Heeren proceeds:—

"The foreign missionary has the following *special* privileges. He may preach and propagate Christianity without molestation. He may lease for his Society land in the interior and erect buildings thereon. He is to secure efficient protection if he go peacefully into the interior of the country with the regulation passports."

But Dr. Heeren does not seem to remember that a Chinese has all these so called "special" privileges in other countries without any treaty being needed. If a cultured Chinese went to London to expound Buddhism he would find no difficulty in renting premises, "in perpetuity" if he wanted them for so long as that. He would probably find interested audiences willing to listen to him. He would need no special protection, no one would wish to molest him. Indeed, it would be difficult to think of something he might not do. He might imitate a certain wealthy American who bought an estate, with a castle on it, in the highlands and wore a kilt. Our Chinese friend, if he were so minded, might go further than that. He might learn to speak Gaelic and play the bagpipes and, though some benighted Sassenach might deplore his taste, no one would dispute his right to do any of those things. Dr. Heeren thinks "the future right of foreign Missions to lease land in perpetuity should be abolished." Well, it would not matter much. Not many foreigners want a house in China "in perpetuity." But when a Chinese in my country may buy houses and lands or stocks and shares as freely as I can and may hold them just as securely, why am I supposed to be doing China an injustice when I do the same in this country? Is there not something topsy turvy in the argument?

JEWISH RECREATION CLUB

Club Rooms Opened by Dance

The Jewish Recreation Club, which was formed 15 years ago, has at last secured its own Club-rooms on the second and third floors of the building at the corner of Boone Road and Broadway. These consist of a large hall, a billiard-room, a bar-room and a library and reading room.

Football during the winter seasons was practically the only activity of the members of the J. R. C. until the last few years when tennis was taken up during the summer. The Committee therefore decided to launch a drive for funds to secure club-rooms, where members could take part in indoor activities, besides increasing their outdoor ones.

Members will not limit their activities to sports only but dances, theatricals, and lectures and debates are also being organized.

Although the club-rooms were opened at the beginning of this year, the official grand opening did not take place until the 13th instant, when a dance was held from 9 p.m. until the early hours of Sunday morning. Nearly 150 people were present, and everybody voted the affair a great success.

Mr. C. Fuxman, speaking on behalf of the Committee, stated that there was great need for such an institution. He thanked all who had made donations, whether in money or in necessary articles and books, as well as those who had devoted their time in helping to make the Club-rooms a possibility. He said that the Committee deeply regretted the absence of the Honorary and Vice-Presidents who had done so much for the Club, and were not present owing to the recent death in their family.

An auction of the first billiard game was held and went to Messrs. C. Fuxman and D. G. M. Aronovsky. Mr. L. Greenberg was the highest bidder for the honour of opening the club-rooms. Mr. S. Fynland was awarded a prize for winning the January chess competition. A lady's and a gentleman's prizes were awarded to the dancers who drew the lucky numbers.

Season's Programme

A Purim Fancy Dress Ball will be held on Saturday, March 13, when several prizes will be given away. A grand ball will be held in April in honour of the members of the Foox family.

A series of lectures and debates are being arranged and announcements of these will shortly appear in the press.

English and Yiddish plays are being arranged, and it is expected to stage the first one in about one month's time.

An athletic sports meeting will be held, probably at the beginning of May.

Mr. J. Weidman is donating a handsome Cup for an annual Members' Billiard Tournament. An amateur Jazz Orchestra is also being organized.

It is hoped that all Jewish young men will avail themselves of this opportunity of joining the Club. The aim is to make this Club a purely sports and social institution. There is no other such Jewish organization throughout the Far East, as neither gambling nor alcoholic drinks will be permitted on the premises.

The Organizing Committee consists of the following: Mr. H. Foox, Honorary President; Mr. A. S. Grimpel, President; Mr. M. H. Foox, Vice-President; Mr. C. Fuxman, Captain; Mr. M. B. Chaikin, hon. treasuerr; Mr. L. Brunal, hon. secretary; Mr. R. J. Moalem, hon. secretary (sports section) Mr. H. Whitgob, librarian, and Messrs. L. Feingold, S. Feldman, P. Franks, W. Ismond, C. Sipitsky and H. M. Tuttelman.

OBITUARY

Mr. A. E. Algar

Very much regret will be felt in Shanghai upon receipt of the news of the death of Mr. A. E. Algar which occurred at Dr. Fearn's Hospital early on Thursday morning. Mr. Algar returned from a prolonged stay at Home only a few months ago, and this return has been attended by the most tragic circumstances. Just over a month ago his wife became ill, and died following an operation, while pneumonia attacked Mr. Algar about a fortnight ago. He gradually became worse, and, as stated, passed away yesterday morning.

Mr. Algar, who had long been associated with Shanghai was born in Quebec on January 9, 1874, and came here at a very early age. He was educated at the Chefoo School.

He took up the profession of architecture and was a Licentiate of the Royal Institute of British Architects. He was articled to Mr. T. W. Kingsmill in 1888, and remained with him until 1896. In 1897 he was appointed by the then Imperial Maritime Customs, as engineer to superintend certain construction work at Hangchow. In 1897 he established himself as an architect and land agent, and the

MR. A. E. ALGAR

connexion has since progressed without interruption and for some years past under the name of Algar & Co., Ld. Mr. Algar was closely associated with the growth of Shanghai and he had an exceptional knowledge of the value of land, of which the Shanghai Municipal Council availed themselves by appointing him to asess the land values in the Settlement on at least two occasions. His integrity and close attention to the details of his business earned for him a large circle of Chinese friends, as well as those of the nationalities.

In his early days Mr. Algar was interested in many sports and old residents will recall the prowess he Displayed in the Amateur Circus. He was a keen Rugby player and a good oar, rowing for England on several occasions. He had been a member of the Deluge Company of the Fire Brigade, and at one time an officer in the Artillery Battery, S.V.C.

The most considerate of men, Mr. Algar was also one of the most generous, but the amount of charity which he disbursed unknown to the general public was infinitely greater than what even his friends suspected. People in bad health were, even those he probably did not know, able to leave here for more congenial climes thanks to his open purse, but hardly anybody ever heard of such acts on his part. Those who do know of them have always fully realized the great amount of good he did in this respect.

Mr. Algar is survived by two daughters who are both in Shanghai, and a sister the wife of Mr. G. V. T. Marshall Secretary of the British Municipal Council, Hankow.

Mr. Algar was a prominent Mason and belonged to the Northern Lodge of China and Accepted Scottish Rite.

Mr. Bert L. Kuhn

We deeply regret to record the death of Mr. Bert L. Kuhn which occurred at the General Hospital between 4 and 5 o'clock on Sunday morning. It is only a fortnight since he had joined the staff of the "North-China Daily News." Almost immediately he went on the sick list for a few days but was back at work after New Year as cheery and capable as ever. Last Thursday, however, he was taken to the General Hospital and remained there unconscious till his death. It appears that he had double pnuemonia.

Mr. Kuhn was born and brought up in Chicago where he became city editor of the "Chicago Journal" and afterwards was connected with the "Chicago American." In the war he was one of the first to volunteer and, says the "Shanghai Evening News," whose editor was Mr. Kuhn's most intimate friend, enlisted in the United States Navy, when he was assigned to the Great Lakes Naval Training Station near Chicago. Contrary to his own wishes, however, when his newspaper ability was discovered, he was assigned to edit the daily paper published at this big post. They kept him there throughout the war, and although he never got overseas, Mr. Kuhn was highly commended for the splendid service he rendered in this unique means of assisting to upbuild and maintain a high *morale* amongst the men at his post.

In 1920 he started on a tour of the world with another journalist formerly well known in Shanghai, Mr. Larry Lehrbas. He worked for the "Manila Daily Bulletin" for some months and in 1921 came to Shanghai and joined the "China Press." About this time he married Miss Irene Corbally, a well known American lady journalist. Mr. and Mrs. Kuhn went back to Manila in 1923 but next year returned to the "China Press." Last September he left to become the representative in China of the United Press, a big American news agency, at which time Mrs. Kuhn, with her little daughter, went home to visit her people. She was due to sail from Vancouver last Saturday by the Empress of Canada on her return to the East.

Mr. Kuhn was a man of very attractive nature and he was certainly a first-class journalist, both as a news gatherer and writer, commanding an easy, terse and cultivated style. He will be sadly regretted by many friends, by none more than those who were his colleagues though for so brief a time on the "North-China Daily News."

Mr. Kuhn was a Mason and his funeral is to be a Masonic one.

The funeral service took place on Tuesday afternoon in the Bubbling Well Chapel in the presence of a large number of sorrowing friends, including fellow-masons and members of the foreign press.

Services were conducted by Past Master Worshipful Brother Charles G. Irons, and Chaplain Paul W. Brown, of the Sinim Lodge A. F. and A. M. of the Massachusetts Constitution, on behalf of the Monroe C. Crawford Lodge No. 1042, Chicago, Ill.

A number of beautiful wreaths were sent by the following:—Sinim Lodge A. F. and A. M.; Monroe C. Crawford Lodge No. 1042, A. F. and A. M.; "30"; Mr. and Mrs. O. M. Green; Editorial Staff, the "China Press; the "Far Eastern Review"; "Val"; Mr. Herbert Webb; Mr. G. Burton Sayer; Mr. D. C. Bess ("Philadelphia Public Ledger"); Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Powell; Mr. Reginald Sweetland; Mr. and Mrs. George E. Sokolsky; Mr. Percival Finch; Mr. Harry Cooper; Mr. P. Palamountain; Miss Ruth Ohlson; Ellis and Herbert; Commdr. S. E. Ingraham; Capt. John T. Kinley; Savoy Hotel Co., Ld., Dr. Arthur de Carvalho; Mr. E. J. Beardsley; Miss Cecile Hindman; Mr. and Mrs. M. T. Price; Mr. and Mrs. L. Fred Patstone; Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Carter Rea; and Mr. and Mrs. Tenney and family.

Mr. Crawford D. Kerr

Another link with the old days in the Far East has been severed by the death, reported from Hyeres, the well-known French winter resort, of Mr. Crawford Davison Kerr. It is a good many years since Mr. Kerr left the East, but he will be remembered by the older generation of China hands, especially for his keen interest in the Volunteer movement both in Hongkong and Shanghai, and for his marksmanship at the ranges. He was actually a member of the Committee which in 1865 raised the money and presented the National Rifle Association with the magnificent China Cup trophy, valued at 500 guineas, "from the Volunteers in China to the Volunteers in Great Britain." This trophy is shot for annually at the Bisley meeting. Having been a private in 1860 in the first School Corps to start volunteering, the Eton College Volunteers, it was not unnatural that Mr. Kerr, on arriving in Hongkong in 1863, joined the local Volunteers. The story of how the Cup originated was related by Mr. Kerr in last year's May issue of the "National Rifle Association Journal," the article being reproduced at length in the "China Express and Telegraph" of June 4. Mr. Kerr soon became a non-commissioned officer, and was also appointed an extra A.D.C. to Sir Hercules Robinson, the then Governor of the Colony. In addition he was made the Hon. Secretary of the Corps. The then Commandant was Major Frederick Brine, R.E. A most enthusiastic officer, Major Brine was the originator of the China Cup, and through Mr. Kerr communicated the idea to Shanghai, where it was warmly received. At that time the Northern Corps was commanded by Mr. Robert Antrobus, to whose public spirit Shanghai owes much of its prosperity. Amongst other things, he was the founder of the Shanghai Recreation Fund, which acquired the present cricket ground and race-course. Mr. Antrobus was backed by Messrs. John Markham, H.B.M. Consul, Edward Webb, Henry Dent, Frank Groom, and others of the officers and men, and a substantial sum was sent down to the Hongkong committee, of which Mr. Kerr was the hon. secretary, and the China Cup was the outcome. The Hongkong Volunteer Corps was disbanded in 1868, when the Garrison in the Colony was increased from home, but the Shanghai Corps continued to flourish and Mr. Kerr joined it in due course. Among his experiences he was called out to assist in the defence of the Settlement during the Boxer trouble of 1900, when the Corps mustered 1,000 strong. The men all received the China medal. In addition to the China medal Mr. Kerr prized the silver medal of the National Rifle Association, which was sent out to be shot for by the Hongkong Volunteers, and which bears on the rim the following inscription:—"Sergeant C. D. Kerr, Hongkong Volunteers, December 29, 1865."

Mr. Kerr, on returning to England, became interested in rubber, being a director of one of the most successful companies, until forced some years ago, owing to advancing years, to give up his connexion. Indeed, he saw little of London after the outbreak of the great war and with his wife lived almost entirely abroad in the French and Italian Riviera in search of congenial climate and health. His interest in China affairs was, however, maintained to the end. In a letter we received from him some little time ago he mentioned occasional meetings with old associates in China and added "Shanghai will be pleased at Harry Morriss's success; lucky young beggar," which showed that like most of his contemporaries he loved the "ponies."

We are indebted to a valued reader for the following further particulars concerning Mr. Kerr:—"At Eton he was the cox of the Eton crew for one or more years. His father was of the same name, Crawford Davison Kerr, and was a partner in Lindsay & Co., a leading hong in China; his grandfather was also of the same name and was chairman of Lloyd's very many years ago. Crawford was practically the founder of the Country Club at Shanghai, and it was through him that the Council acquired the land for what is now Hongkew Park. Under a private arrangement with J. L. Scott, who was then Chairman of the Council, he bought the whole of the Park in small lots from the native owners, through a well-known old Chinaman called A Kew, at very modest prices—two to three thousand taels per mow—at a time when it would have been quite impossible for the Council to buy it at all if it had been known that they were in the market. Of course he did all this work gratuitously. He married Mrs. Kerr 53 years ago last December 16. I think she was Miss MacNair, and a half sister of Lady Dudgeon."

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THE WASHINGTON BALL

Painting of George Washington Unveiled at Monday Night's Brilliant Function

The American community, in company with their British, and other guests of all nationalities, celebrated the annual Washington Ball at the Majestic Hotel on Monday night in a spirit of joy and good fellowship, all joining in tribute to the great patriot at the unveiling of Arthur's George Washington. The crowded and nicely decorated ball room attested to the popularity of the occasion.

Beginning at 9.30 o'clock promptly, the official guests, including representatives of all Consular services, the navies, the Municipality and the S.V.C., as well as others, began to fill the hall. They were met on the far side, opposite the orchestra, by Mr. E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, and Mrs. Cunningham, Major and Mrs. C. P. Holcomb, Dr. S. A. Ransom, Capt. Sauer and Dr. Fearn, all presidents of American organizations. The reception over, dancing commenced to the strains of "Whitey" Smith's Majestic Hotel Orchestra.

The event of the evening, the unveiling of Stanley Arthur's George Washington, by Mrs. Cunningham, took place just before the supper houn, after all guests had assembled. Mr. Cunningham, as master of ceremonies, stood beside the picture and assured all that the speaker for the function, Dr. S. A. Ransom, President of the American Association, would limit his remarks, after which dancing would again be the order of the day.

The Unveiling

Dr. Ransom, in his opening words, declared that he felt any attempt on his part to eulogize the Father of his Country would be futile talk. The great American needed no eulogy to maintain his fame, and it would be a presumption for him, the speaker, to dwell further on his merits.

The American community, Dr. Ransom continuing, remarked, felt it as early as 1908 desirable to honour Washington and the small group held the first Washington ball, under the auspices of the American Company. To assist in the commemoration of the occasion, Mr. Charles Sturman, then a prominent citizen, presented a replica of Stewart's Washington, which has been used ever since, and has become well worn.

Four years ago Mr. Cunningham indicated to the committee the need for something else, he added, with the result that Mr. "Ted" Doremus, the then President of the American Association, offered to procure a worth-while replacement. He interested Messrs. Du Pont and Sharp, who commissioned,—and bore the major part of the expense—Stanley Arthur to do the present painting, which would rest on 364 days of the year in the American Club.

Mrs. E. S. Cunningham gracefully pulled the cords which removed the shrouds from the work of art. Hearty applause filled the room when it was exposed.

Artistic Decorations

The decoration committee and the management of the Majestic Hotel combined effectively to decorate the ballroom, which in itself ornate, needed only a profusion of flowers, flags and shields of military units. Guests passing by the American flags in the lobby faced six large shields, with the American coat of arms on the six pillars, backed by flags of all nations radiating from stands behind.

Above in the alcoves four shields, two for each U. S. volunteer unit filled the niches, while four pennant flags swung from the dome to the alcoves. The ceiling lighting was red, white and blue. Flowers, red, white and blue, banked high on the fountain and an electrically-lighted eagle over the orchestra, rounded out the general scheme, along with the picture on the south wall.

Patriotic music and a tasty midnight supper, served in two sections, lent the necessary items for a perfect evening which was enjoyed by all.

Officials of all nationalities were present.

THE LADIES' DRESSES

The floor of the Majestic Hotel's Ballroom looked at some moments like a whirlwind of confetti, as the vari-coloured dance frocks swayed and swirled to and fro in time with dress uniforms or conventional black evening dress. That this was a brightly hued season was apparent from the first glance and the intensity and originality of colour displayed in many of the beautiful gowns made the evening one to be remembered from the point of view of the fashion critic as well as from the social angle. Sparkle and glitter were everywhere, with just enough black gowns to emphasize the brilliance around them.

The dancing frocks that graced the Washington Birthday Ball certainly expressed the spirit of youth and pleasure. Made of the lightest and softest materials, and scalloped in petal-like ripples about the figure they floated round the room with the ease and buoyancy of so many gay balloons, the bouffant skirts in some instances adding to this illusion. Gold and silver cloth and lace, *diamante*, glistening crystal and flash of jewels added their richness to the creations imported and of local design.

Mrs. Cunningham's Gown

Mrs. Edwin S. Cunningham, the wife of the U. S. Consul-General, was a distinguished figure in her modish frock from home, fashioned of the supplest cloth of silver, so delicately woven that the pink georgette underdress blushed through. The lines of the gown were straight to the hips and then flaring godets fell in a point far below the short skirt, happily adding the element of grace and dignity to the chic smartness of the design. These godets were lined with green georgette and when the wearer was dancing the irridescent gleam of colour reminded one of an icicle warmed by a passing sunbeam, the sparkle being accentuated by the *diamente* motif which ornamented both front and back of the gown and the shoulder straps. A silver comb and silver shoes and stockings completed the ensemble.

Mrs. Sidney Barton, the wife of the British Consul-General, was a charming picture in an artistically designed gown of rich blue and silver brocade with a train of silver *lamé* gracefully falling from the shoulder. The gown was skilfully cut to give the effect of straight lines but with sufficient fulness for dancing. Silver shoes and stockings were worn with this costume. Mme. J. Meyrier, the wife of the French Consul, wore a striking creation of soft orange velvet, with a full skirt, flaring to the hem and gold shoes and stockings, a colour scheme which proved very becoming, and as it was designed and worn with that taste for which France is famed, it attracted much attention.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, one of the most popular of American women in Shanghai, was wearing an effective combination of black and gold, the flaring skirt hemmed with skunk fur. A soft gold tulle scarf was draped about her shoulders and floated out buoyantly as she danced. Gold slippers and stockings finished out the colour arrangement. One of the smartest of the black dresses which set off the gowns in gayer notes was worn by Mrs. H. D. Rodger, one of the first black taffeta evening dresses to be noted in Shanghai. The round-necked bodice was plain and the bouffant skirt was stylishly short. Over this, however, an overskirt of transparent lace fell to the ankles. Mrs. C. J. Doughty wore a charming gown of white georgette, made with a flounced skirt and embroidered in roses and silver irridescent beads.

Novel Colour Effects

Mrs. C. P. Holcomb wore an original gown of mauve georgette over precisely the right shade of cerise. It was cut with a flare and cleverly draped at the side, with an elaborate design in silver beads on the back and front of the bodice. Silver shoes and stockings were worn with this. Mrs. Willard M. Porterfield wore a dashing combination of green georgette and gold brocade, the brocade forming the bodice and the georgette billowing out in the full skirt. Mrs. N. A. Viloudaki wore a stylish French gown of peacock velvet chenille on an apricot background, made with the popular flaring skirt.

Mrs. V. G. Lyman wore a gown of pink cut velvet, richly embroidered with pearls and *diamente*, a colour and style which fitted her type to perfection. Mrs. Carl Seitz wore a stunning gown of white brocade, trimmed with silver *lamé* and garnished with rhinestones, a silver cape and silver shoes and stockings carried out the glistening ensemble. Mrs. A. F. Kimball wore a gown of satin charmeuse in the new Florida gold shade, the bodice tight-fitting and the skirt flaring and edged with a band of gold. A large velvet poppy was the only decoration. Lavender georgette and silver was the combination which Mrs. William Morris chose, the skirt cut with a slight flare and shoes and stockings of silver.

One of the outstanding gowns in fuchsia tint was worn by Mrs. J. B. Powell, who wore a becoming model of cut velvet in that shade, straight in front but cut so as to bring considerable fulness at the back. It was gracefully draped and trimmed with gold tulle, a gold bandeau and gold footwear repeating the note of yellow. Miss Lillian May Wilkinson, the hon. secretary of the Ball Committee wore an original gown of a Rodier design, in henna, the bodice made with silver and gold threads skilfully woven into a decorative pattern. The skirt, with its godets, was edged with a narrow band of old gold tissue and two big bows of the same material were set low on each hip. A georgette scarf, also edged with gold floated from the shoulders. Mrs. George E. Sokolsky wore a French gown of especially happy design and colour, a peach coloured georgette, trimmed with silver and crystal beads which were flecked with mauve. The front of the gown was trimmed with a deep V of the beads which came to a point on the skirt and finished with a tassel. The skirt was cut in scallops like flower petals and was worn over a peach satin slip.

DRAMATIC STREET SCENE

Foreigner's Struggle with Alleged Kidnapper: Two Arrests Made

Two armed kidnappers, the sum total in the gang, are in custody, and a foreigner slightly injured, by a bullet, as a result of an attempt to kidnap a wealthy contractor of the Shanghai Waterworks on Thursday afternoon.

From the information available, it would seem that the kidnappers had had in mind for some time the plot to trap the victim and brought it to a head on Thursday, when they procured a motor car and, after going to the vicinity where they expected to meet him, awaited the wealthy Chinese. Evidently they proposed to waylay their victim, whilst he was between his home on Rangoon Road and the Company plant.

They instructed their chauffeur to wait, but he, having either seen their weapons, or become otherwise suspicious decamped immediately they left. So far everything went well for them, for they not suspecting any trouble, brought along their man.

But when they got to the car, with no one to drive it, they could do nothing. Their display of weapons alarmed a passerby with a police whistle. A foreigner, believed to be Mr. Broderick, grappled with one of the miscreants and threw him to the ground. In the ensuing scuffle for the pistol, he was shot in the hand. Refusing to let the kidnapper go, Mr. Broderick, one arm disabled, maintained his grip. The pistol was discharged again, the bullet finding a mark in the crook's leg. Chinese constables, who appeared on the scene, arrested the other, pistol still in hand and took them to Yangtszepoo station.

ACTING on information received Det.-Sub.-Inspr. Schmidt, assisted by Chinese detectives, on Friday arrested two Chinese in possession of 300 rounds of ammunition in a Hongkew dwelling. From them it was learned that there was a *cache* in the French Concession, and the party, in company with French police, took into custody three more and seized two pistols and 180 rounds at 7 Rue Vincent Mathieu.

THE BOY SCOUTS' CONCERT

Excellent Entertainment Yesterday Afternoon at Lyceum Theatre

The Boy Scouts' Association, Shanghai Branch, gave their third annual concert on Thursday afternoon in the Lyceum Theatre. That explains it. The programme was full of enthusiasm and originality and evoked hearty applause not only from the fond parents and friends in the packed house, but also from the casual attendant.

Special point was given to the occasion by the presentation to Commissioner F. C. Millington of a handsome silver shield upon a blackwood background. Mr. Millington is sailing for Home by the P. & O. str. Mantua on Tuesday for eight months' leave. The shield, which bore the emblems of the Scouts and Cubs around its margin, bore the following inscription: "Presented to Commissioner F. C. Millington by the Wolf Cubs, Boy Scouts and Rovers of the Boy Scout Association, Shanghai Branch, on the occasion of his departing on Home Leave, as a small token of their appreciation of his unselfish work on behalf of the movement. Shanghai, March 1926." A smart leather case, silver mounted, accompanied the shield. The representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that practically every member of the Association has contributed and that the gifts ranged from a copper to a dollar.

The Chinese Company

In accepting the gift Commissioner Millington, after expressing his surprise and appreciation, appealed to the audience for its hearty support of the Boy Scout Movement. Its books, he said, showed 285 members, but only 100 showed their interest by paying their fees. About Tls. 1,500 were needed yearly to carry on the work and this concert would hardly furnish more than a third of that amount. It was his intention, went on Mr. Millington, to show to the Home people a little bit of Shanghai Scout life through the films which the B.A.T. had kindly allowed him to use for that purpose, showing the exercises at the new Scout Field and similar occasions. Mr. Millington took occasion to refer to the fact that this was the first time the Chinese Company had assisted in the concert and congratulated them upon their success. Their loyal co-operation, he said, marked a new era in the movement in Shanghai.

Returning to the programme, the initial show was put on by the Catholic Troop, a one-act farce, entitled "Wanted: A Boy," a snappy little playlet which threw new light on the errand boy and his employer. The Cathedral Girls' School Pack gave an action song which demonstrated all the activities of the cubs and ended in a marching song. The Yu Yuen Road School Pack was especially happy in its presentation of "A Cubby Evening," which realistically presented a typical evening. They skipped, balanced, danced the Jungle Dance, played leap-frog, turned somersaults and tied knots for the edification of their visitor, Mr. Tom Thumb, with the greatest vim and enjoyment in the world.

"Darkie Troop in Dongaland"

The Camp Fire scene, presented by the Cathedral boys' school showed one of the most valued sides of Cub and Scout life, when the camp fire is lit and the members gather round for entertainment. Songs and recitations, among the latter a "Song of a Sourdough" and Kipling's "If," were the special features. The Public School Troop gave what they described as a "Hodge-Podge in three acts,' by a "Darkie Troop in Dongaland," a very amusing *mélange*. The Chinese Scouts gave a spectacular performance, the Lion Dance and Sword Play, a capital turn in which a ferocious gay paper lion manipulated by scouts within played remarkable pranks. "An Indian Street Scene," by the Jewish Rovers, Scouts and cubs, was another bit of exotic colour, showing the busy life of the bazaar. The verisimilitude of this brought out hearty applause, and as all the performers used the proper Indian dialects—which were not their native tongues—the whole was quite an achievement. "Crossing the Line," a nautical farce where tribute was paid to Neptune, was brought up to the minute with several topical songs and parodies of Lauder's melodies, the whole thing especially written for the Institute, Sea Rovers and Scouts by Mr. A. B. Champlin. During the programme announcement was made by Scoutmaster R. B. Rhyss-Jones of the presentation of a Challenge Cup by Mr. Eric Moller, Asst. Commissioner for Rovers. This handsome trophy is to be competed for by the Chinese and Foreign Troops and the first games will be held on March 21 on Pioneer Field. The concert closed with the singing of "God Save the King."

THE VOLUNTEERS

Routine Orders by Colonel W. F. L. Gordon, C.M.G., D.S.O. Commandant S. V. C.

Shanghai, Feb. 25.

No. 21.—Municial Gazette.—The following extract from the Municipal Gazette dated February 25, 1926, is published for information:—

Machine Gun Company.—2nd Lieutenant B. W. Duthoit to be Lieutenant, dated February 12, 1926.

Customs Company.—2nd Lieutenant K. Ashdowne, M.C., to be Lieutenant, dated February 12, 1926.

FRIENDS of Captain Fiori and members of the French Municipal Police will be pleased to learn that the Chinese merchants of the French Concession have, in view of their strenuous efforts to maintain peace and order and to protect the merchants, against armed robbers decided to present them in the future with suitably inscribed mementoes. The date of the presentation, which will be a public one, will be announced later together with the place.

THE complete change of heart which has come over the student bodies and other nationalist groups regarding Soviet Russia is illustrated in a series of resolutions passed at a meeting on Wednesday in Shanghai to protest against the alleged murder in Russia of Shih Ching-sien, President of the Chinese Oversea Association. After deciding to demand instant action in the matter by the Peking Ministry of Foreign Affairs and that the Chinese Legation in Moscow make a full report of the affair, those present resolved that: "A circular be sent to all organizations throughout the country requesting them to denounce the Soviet Government for allowing its citizens to murder Chinese."

"From the other end of the earth—

we would send for Zam-Buk," writes Mrs. J. C. Lemon of 1102. East Broadway, Glendale, Calif., U.S.A. "In Ontario 20 years back we used it and we took supplies on with us into Michigan. Now we have Zam-Buk sent on to California.

"Zam-Buk is proved a sure remedy for skin troubles. I recall how when we lived in Canada my daughter burnt her face badly against the stove. Zam-Buk healed the sore in a few days. On another occasion my husband injured his foot. The wound went 'the wrong way' and blood-poison made the flesh purple. When we got Zam-Buk on to the foot it soothed, cleansed and healed it in very short time. Promptly used, Zam-Buk prevents burns going deeper, and its antiseptic qualities are a sure guard against infection.

"Zam-Buk has done good in so many instances in our family that I don't know how we would get along without it."

-We would send for Zam-Buk"

Whenever skin is cut, burnt, sore, inflamed or "broken-out" in any way, Zam-Buk is always the safest and most soothing healer. Purely herbal. All despensaries.

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CORRESPONDENCE

SHIPS' OFFICERS' LIVES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—There appears to have been a certain amount of correspondence in your paper re the lives of Merchant Service officers on the China Coast. Although my ship has been in port a considerable time, we have been lying at anchor miles away from anywhere, and your paper of yesterday is the first I have seen for some time. This issue contained a letter signed "A Ship's Officer's Wife," and if I go off at a tangent not keeping to the subject under discussion, my excuse is that I have not seen former letters on the same subject.

In the first place let me say, how agreeably surprised I am, that you have allowed your correspondence columns to be opened to such a discussion. When first I came out here I was burning with a desire to write the papers about the wrongs (fancied or otherwise) the coastal service had to put up with. But an "old salt" told me the people of Shanghai didn't give a hang about us, and that anyway no paper would publish our "grouse" for fear of losing their shipping advertisements.

"A Ship's Officer's Wife" finds it difficult to make both ends meet. Sir, isn't that simple statement terrible? If that lady had married a man of no education, or with no professional training, we would have sympathized with her. But look at the type of man the shipping companies manage to get out here? Although the Merchant Service is democratic enough to draw its officers from all classes—as long as they can pass their special examinations—yet the majority of them are either public school boys or are drawn from the training colleges Pangbourne, Worcester, or Conway. These places of course cost unsuspecting parents about the same as if they had sent their boys to Dartmouth to become Naval officers. On top of this initial expense, officers are going in for examinations up to the ages of 25/30 or even later, which means throwing up one's ship for periods to go ashore and study. And after all this, I cannot ask the little girl at home to share my lot. For she and I would have to exist on from $200 to $300 a month. How can I bring her to Shanghai, without providing her with the society and class of home she is used to? Surely even officers of the Merchant Service, ought to have salaries sufficient to enable them to marry and keep up a definite social standing.

If you can spare me a little more of your valuable space, there is another aspect that gives me cause for wonderment and amusement. Why does the average Shanghai resident look upon us "shippers" as beyond the pale?

Everyone on the ship tells me the same thing. Mutual friends at Home tell them to look up so-and-so who has a "shore job" in Shanghai. They do so—but only once. The atmosphere of that Shanghai house is too uncomfortable—its below freezing point!

This feeling starts in our own shipping offices. Instead of taking a pardonable pride in being in a go-ahead firm, we slink in to the office, as if we were necessary evils, and of much less use than a first-year "pen pusher." Take my own case: I was sent out here 2nd class—the clerk in the office travels first class. In company with four or five more, I arrived at Shanghai about 5 p.m. None of us knew Shanghai, nor where our office was. Policemen, firemen, missionaries, mill workers, all had people down to meet them, but not us. Oh dear, no! Not even a chit with instructions. Well, we got through on the phone to the office—all the Europeans had faded away—and they had left no instructions. We put up at a hotel that night, and reported to the office in the morning. We were received with a grunt, nothing more, not even offered a chair, or a wish expressed that we would like it out here. To add insult to injury the Company refused to pay our hotel expenses, when we were left stranded the previous night. The next few days were spent in shifting from ship to ship with all my gear to save hotel expenses, before being appointed to my proper ship. Is it any wonder officers are dissatisfied and leave when their contracts are finished? Right from the beginning they are up against everyone. The average ship's officer loathes going into his office. He often waits all day—there is no system of sending up one's name—and as I have said before, the ordinary office courtesy of offering a chair is withheld.

But perhaps all this is "just retribution." In the days of my youth the Head said: "Brown, don't go to sea, look here, as a last resource I'll get you in a bank." But I went to sea, and when as a midshipman I floated around in uniform (not in a company's livery) I looked with patronizing air and pitying eye at the "duds" the "old man" as a "last resource" had got into offices. But all that is altered. The clerk in the shipping office treats me to a supercilious smirk and says, "*We* are shifting you to one of *our* other ships."

And as for the bank clerk, well, can you wonder at *him* feeling superior? As he sees me crawling into the awe-inspiring premises of the Bank, he knows that but for his watchfulness my account would be overdrawn each month.

But joking to one side, the people of Shanghai have a lot to answer for. I only see one bright spot, and that is the Blue Light of the Mission to Seamen with its unselfish workers of true ladies and gentlemen. Unfortunately its influence hardly touches the officers of our coastal ships. Its work naturally lies to the "home ship" where it keeps in touch more with the young apprentices and men of the lower deck.

I was speaking to a chum I had not met for years the other day He used to be a jolly laughing boy, now he is a cynical youth at the age of 24. He has been out here on a coast ship for two and a half years, *and has not spoken to a white woman the whole of that time.*

"Am I my brother's keeper?" You probably say you are not. This letter has not touched you—if you are irritated, given furiously to think, then it has served its purpose and I must thank the Editor for inserting it.

Thanking you for your forbearance.

I am, etc.,
STARBOARD LIGHT.

Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1926.

AMERICAN ORIENTAL BANK

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Perhaps you will be good enough to publish the following letter, which is self-explanatory, in the correspondence column of your paper. There is nothing that will do away with rumours more effectively than clear statements and the Directors of the American Oriental Bank will no doubt be glad to have an opportunity to remove any doubts, which some people may have with regard to the Bank's financial position by answering a few questions which are being asked. No doubt, the assurance given, that all notes presented will be cashed, is of some importance but the most important point seems to me, that depositors want to know that the money they save is safe.

The run on the American-Oriental Bank has been and still is one of the topics of conversation these days. This is quite natural around Chinese New Year and the repeated failures of Banks at such a time make people nervous, especially as there is no State supervision of banks, who issue notes, in Shanghai. I found myself in possession of some of the A. O. Bank's notes last Saturday, which the exchange shops refused. As there seem to be quite a few of these notes in circulation, this seems to me a matter of considerable public interest.

The best answer to rumours of course is the publication of the statement showing the Bank's standing. Unfortunately this statement is not in accordance with similar statements, published by other banks, when they publish an extract of their balance-sheet. If therefore the A. O. Bank's statement does not inspire as much confidence as it should, it is the bank's own fault for deviating from what is considered customary in Shanghai.

I do not claim to be able to interpret a bank balance-sheet as a banker would be able to do it, but I take it, that the statement published is supposed to give information to the public in general and I believe those responsible for the statement take too much for granted. What might be perfectly clear to a Bankman, is not so apparent to the man in the street.

Inasmuch as this Bank has been soliciting savings deposits freely by newspaper advertising, its obligation regarding publicity of its status is obviously different from that of the commercial banks, who usually open accounts only as a convenience for their customers. It might therefore be permissible to ask a few questions publicly, to which the Bank no doubt will be able to give answers, which will dissolve all doubts and rumours to everybody's satisfaction.

1. Considering that the Bank's capital is comparatively small (smaller than the medium size Chinese banks' capital) and that about half of it is invested in bank property, fixtures and furniture (although the premises in which the Bank conducts its business in Shanghai do not belong to the Bank) there are probably considerable reserves not mentioned in the statement. It seems to be a mistake not to mention reserves at all as per example the International Savings Society does.

This concern, which also solicits savings deposits, publishes periodically a list of its securities. Would it not be a good policy to do the same for the purpose of showing depositors how their money is invested? Even assuming, that all investments are 100 per cent. safe; as a savings bank the A. O. Bank surely has reserves for contingencies, which ought to appear under the different headings.

2. Circulation. What does this exactly mean? It is not an expression usually found in balance-sheets of Banks out here. Some people seem to be under the impression, that it means the Bank's paper notes, which is hardly correct, as that would mean that the Bank had more than twice as many Notes in circulation as their paid up capital. Are the notes issued by the American-Oriental Bank guaranteed by any silver or gold deposits with the Chinese Government—assuming that most of these Notes are in Chinese hands—or other trustees and are such securities only available for this purpose in order to secure the Notes under any circumstances?

3. Why is not the American-Oriental Bank a member of the foreign Bankers' Association?

4. Would it—in the opinion of the Bank's Directors—not inspire more confidence if published statements were signed by the Manager and, as is customary in Shanghai, by one of the well known chartered Accountants?

There is of course a lot of gossip in Shanghai on all kinds of subjects, to which no serious minded person pays attention but the above questions might reasonably be asked and as mentioned at the beginning those responsible for the affairs of the Bank will probably welcome the opportunity to answer same.

I am, etc.,
H. SCHLOTEN

Shanghai, Feb. 18, 1926.

*** Officials of the bank state that they always have in reserve ample funds to meet both normal and abnormal conditions—as demonstrated in the recent flurry when they had funds on call sufficient to take care of many times the amount withdrawn either through accounts or circulation; that the books are audited by competent bank auditors who made up the statement as recently published in our columns—along the lines usually adopted by large American banks.—Ed.

TELEPHONE TRIALS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Last night at midnight I and my entire household were waked out of a sound sleep by the violent and repeated ringing of the telephone. After listening to eight or 10 long and vociferous peals I crawled out of bed in the cold and answered it, only to find, as I had expected, that the call was not for us, and the operator knew nothing about it. This is the second time in one week we have been rung in the middle of the night, and these two times are by no means the only ones. In fact scarcely—I think I may safely say never—a day passes that we are not called to the telephone only to be told "mistake, mistake" frequently three or four times a day. Such a state of things is quite inexcusable, and should be remedied at once. Operators who make these repeated "mistakes" should be fined or dismissed.

Moreover, that is not the only trial endured by Shanghai telephone subscribers. We also find that it takes the patience of Job to get a connexion in the first place. On an average of once in 10 times are we able to give our number to the operator directly after ringing, and at once have the number given us. The other nine times we stand for minutes on end, either waiting to be asked what number we want, or to be connected. Frequently, after giving the number, I have stood so long that, becoming exasperated, I have rung again and inquired whether they cannot get my number, only to be met with the query, "What number do you want?" This sort of thing happens continually, and is the rule, not the exception. Such service is a disgrace, and renders the term "service" in connexion with the telephone nothing less than farcical. One never has troubles like these in America, where I lived for many years. The service there is prompt and efficient.

A telephone is a necessary convenience, and should be run as it is in America, so as to make of it a *public utility*, as not, as it frequently is here, a *public nuisance!*

I am, etc.,
FED UP.

Shanghai, Feb. 25, 1926.

OUTSIDE RUBBER

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In answer to "I drink soup," I should like to say that if it were good old Scotch broth, then I would "eat it," but if it were the kind of soup one gets in the majority of boarding houses, then most assuredly "drink it."

I am, etc.,
M. L. S.

Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1926.

*** Would you really recommend the last?—Ed.

EMPLOYMENT IN MALAYA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I beg to enclose herewith a copy of letter from the Ex-Service Association of Malaya to the Colonial Secretary, Straits Settlements, regarding the difficulty of obtaining employment in Malaya.

I have been asked by His Excellency, the Governor of Singapore to arrange for publicity to be given to this matter, and I shall be grateful therefore if you will be good enough to publish this correspondence in your columns.

I am, etc.,
S. BARTON.
Consul-General.

H. B. M. Consulate-General,
Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1926.

(COPY)

THE EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION OF MALAYA
Singapore Branch
Jan. 19, 1926.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that there have been several instances in which applications for assistance have been made to this Association by ex-service men who have come from China and elsewhere in the East in the mistaken belief that it is easy to obtain employment in Malaya.

2. It is, as you are aware, a matter of considerable difficulty at any time to find employment in this country and particularly is this so in the case of persons who have had no local experience and who are no longer youths.

3. The Ex-Services Associations in Hongkong and elsewhere are being informed to that effect but it is felt that this action might be supplemented by an official notification by the S. S. Government to the Government of Hongkong and to the Consular Authorities in Shanghai and Bangkok. This Association renders in every case such assistance as its limited funds will permit but is unable to continue to do so for any long period (such as may elapse before employment can be secured) with the result that these persons in most cases become a charge on the Government. The matter is therefore one in which it is considered that the aid of the Government may with propriety be invoked, and this Association would much appreciate action on the lines suggested.

I have the honour to be,
Sir,
Your obedient servant,

Ex-Services Association of Malay,
Singapore Branch,
(sd) ARCH. J. B. CARRUTHERS,
Hon. Secretary.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary, S. S.,
Singapore.

WHO MADE THEM?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—With reference to a difference of opinion between a few friends re musical (?) instruments, could any readers of the "North-China Daily News" kindly explain the origin and exact date of the Scottish Bagpipes.

Thanking you for your valuable space and enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
ISRAFIL

Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The date of origin of the Bagpipes must be difficult to determine, but their antiquity is undoubted and their origin most likely Asiatic. This last one presumes from the fact that probably the most popular music ever written for the Bagpipe is "The Camels are Comin'".

I am, etc.,
SCOTCHMAN

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1926.

A NEW DISTINCTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I am not altogether sure if I "drink" soup, or if I "eat" it; but I manage somehow to get it down, some bad and some pretty good.

Quite another is: Do fleas "bite" or do they "sting."

With many thanks for space under correspondence column,

I am, etc.,
DOG LOVER

Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1926.

TOO MUCH TOBACCO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—I should be very much obliged if you would let me have a little space in your correspondence column. I should like to ask your readers whether any of them knows of a remedy for tobacco smoking. I have tried all sorts of medicines and have seen many doctors to get rid of this evil habit, but so far without result. I am smoking too much and I am feeling my nerves going to pieces more and more but am unable to stop smoking.

I should be very grateful indeed if anyone could let me know of a cure for the evil habit I am suffering under.

Thanking you for inserting this letter,

I am, etc.,
TOBACCO SMOKER.

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1926.

SHORT SKIRTS AND CIGARETTES

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Every fashion dies a natural death in face of youth's yearning for change. It is a question whether people who call the short skirt and the modern dance indecent know what indecency is. Was the crinoline or the trailing skirt any more decent than the

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present day skirt, or was Marie Antoinette's headgear more decent than bobbed hair? When the minuet gave place for the waltz, there was an outcry by decency, but nowadays the waltz is accounted to be very decent indeed. The first women bicyclists were severely condemned as indecent. If they were so, thousands and thousands of women have since become indecent. But are they? Is the explanation not rather that what the eye becomes used to seeing we deem to be decent and that which is still comparatively unusual we deem to be indecent?

Why is it any more indecent for women to wear skirts reaching to the knees when many Scotch men wear them no longer?

I am, etc.,
PAST EXPERIENCE.

Shanghai, Feb. 19, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—It is a pleasure to me still to live and learn and even at my youthful age I observe that this latter quality is sadly conspicuous by its absence among a particulars type of individual whom age has never succeeded in teaching common sense.

Of such are some children of darkness and P.O.Q. (Poor Old Quibbler) is incurable even in a blind asylum.

I am, etc.,
ANXIOUS.

Shanghai, Feb. 20, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR, — Your correspondent "Anxious" despite his youth, can claim to be the parent of this recent correspondence on the above subject, but not a proud parent, for he displayed a lack of that fine quality, common sense, to which he refers, when he ventured an attack upon ladies in their present mode.

I am, etc.,
P. O. Q.

Shanghai, Feb. 22, 1926.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—"P. O. Q." persists in remaining a quibbler.

I emphatically repudiate any attack upon ladies, but, on the contrary, assert that my query can be interpreted as an appeal to ladies, to which distinction women, belonging to the category under discussion, in the opinion of decent minded people, have little or no claim.

I reiterate that the object of my first letter has been gained and now add that it is just as fatuous to hope for a response as it is to expect grapes to be growing on thistles, so this correspondence so far as I am concerned, is now closed.

I am, etc.,
ANXIOUS

Shanghai, Feb. 23, 1926.

"POCHOW SAVED FROM BANDITS"

Not According to the Real Facts

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—In your issue of January 9 Father d'Elia of Aurora University makes some statements about the siege and relief of Pochow. In his first sentence he says, "Perhaps you would like to have further and reliable information" and then proceeds to make several most glaringly erroneous statements which I feel ought in justice to all concerned to be corrected. I have hesitated thus long because all parties are professed missionaries of one Lord and Master.

First of all the bandits got into Pochow city in the early morning of December 9 about 2 a.m. and not on the 7th as this article stated. They did almost certainly eight-tenths of all their looting, killing, etc., within the first 20 hours after getting in and not after they had been unsuccessful in getting out by reason of the besieging troops on the outside. In stating that we went for Fr. Biancolini in our Ford, he remarks: "the Protestant missionaries whose house outside the city walls had also been looted." This is entirely erroneous, and I cannot understand how the Father could have been led to such a serious misstatement, for he came on horseback to my home the first time just before night Thursday, December 17, in great anxiety about his brother Priest and their property in the city. We of course took him in, though we had abandoned living in the south part of our home, because of many bullets constantly coming in and were sleeping in the unexposed halls and living and eating in the kitchen. He remained over Friday and tried to get in touch with his associate in the city but without success. He also told us that he was an acquaintance and friend of Kao Lu-chang, who was then the highest military official here and who had come only a few days before and was stopping 12 li east of the city. He decided on Saturday to send his man and animals back and wait, and so my brother and he and I went in our machine to see Kao Lu-chang, but he declined to see us—we saw only his secretary and so Fr. Biancolini decided to overtake his animals and return to Kuoyang and await a letter from Fr. Grech. At that time we had had no word from him at all, but had received a note or two from Miss Barratt in the city.

Next day letters came out for the Kuoyang Father, but it was difficult to get men to carry letters, all were so frightened, so on Tuesday my brother took the letters and went to Kuoyang and brought him, hoping that he could have influence with his acquaintance, Kao Lu-chang. In the meantime I had a long letter from Swen, the head of the bandits, begging that I go into the city to help say peace—also similar letters from Fr. Grech, but officials on the outside insisted that Swen wished me to go in order to get one more hostage. I walked daily one to four times from my home to the official head quarters of the local officials for 15 days, dodging from bullets as I went and came.

We got letters about the 23rd from the bandits, saying that unless the troops allowed them to depart, they would kill the citizens and the three missionaries in the city. I decided to enter the city at whatever risk, but when I went to headquarters they reported they had more encouraging news and urged against it. It is now a well known fact here that Swen was making preparation all during Saturday, the 26th, to leave that night—he had even called our two ladies to his headquarters, after Fr. B. had gone in into the city and had his last talk with Swen. Swen's headquarters were near the compound where Mrs. King and Miss Barratt live and they both knew from early that day that the bandits expected to get out at the earliest hour.

Fr. B. and I went finally on Saturday at 11 a.m. to see Kao Lu-chang and begged him to accede to a request that had come through us from Swen that the soldiers promise not to attack them for the first seven li out—they had already agreed to allow five li free from attack. Kao told us he would not grant another li—that he wished to blot them off the face of the earth! Fr. B. started back with two or three gentry and some Red Cross men into the city, getting into Swen's place about 4 p.m.—no officials went with him. The bandits began to move out in the early evening and I think had evidently been promised immunity from attack by Hua Lu-chang and Ting, who was once Swen's superior officer and who had come to the city on Friday afternoon. He had some 11 ying of horsemen 18 li out and it was agreed that he should withdraw back toward Luihsien from whence he had come. I think that undoubtedly Swen must have paid large sums of money to some of these higher men outside and so got a gateway out. Those of us who were on the spot all the time cannot see that Fr. Biancolini's two visits had any special influence in getting the city open any more than the very many visits to headquarters by the resident missionary did. But if Fr. B. knows any inward facts to the contrary which he did not let us know about while in our home, he is welcome to all the honour and praise that may be bestowed upon him. On every hand we have people thanking us for our efforts and they think that we had more to do with the final release than we feel that we did have. But certainly we were most anxious and tried to do our best, and even then feel that we were "Unprofitable servants."

I am, etc.,
G. P. BOSTICK

Pochow, Anhui, Feb. 19, 1926.

INSURANCE IN MANCHURIA

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Yesterday's issue of your valuable paper contains a despatch from Changchun dated February 22 prominently displayed with the heading "Insurance War Expected in Manchuria." Would it not be a good idea to verify reports such as this one before printing them? The main office of the American Asiatic Underwriters is situated in Shanghai and is easily accessible.

There is no insurance rate agreement in Changchun, neither is there one in Mukden. The American Asiatic Underwriters has not withdrawn from any rate agreement in either city because it has never been a party to one. The "general competition" to which your correspondent refers has been existent in both Changchun and Mukden for many years. As for "conservative business men" and their regrets, why should any except insurance men be interested one way or the other? Why should general competition among insurance companies precipitate a "disaster"? Just what kind of disaster is expected? And just what is the interest of the British Consul in Mukden? Why should he be particularly interested in the rates charged by insurance companies? And why should a warning from the British Consul be directed to or include American insurance companies in Mukden?

The fact is, of course, that rate agreements are entered into in many parts of the world by groups of insurance companies. Such agreements usually last just so long as they are wholesome for the public and honourably observed by the parties to the agreements. When such a rate agreement dissolves, the first office to withdraw is likely to be one fed up with bad faith among the members, or one which believes that the agreement has ceased to benefit the public and the business. There have been times when the American Asiatic Underwriters have not hesitated to withdraw from rate agreements under the above circumstances, but no such occasions have arisen in Changchun or in Mukden, and we have never been favoured with warnings from the British Consul concerning disasters which might follow our actions.

We are etc.,
AMERICAN ASIATIC UNDERWRITERS.,
C. N. STARR
President.

Shanghai, Feb. 24, 1926.

ATAMAN Semionov, in company with his wife, appeared in Tokyo quite unexpectedly on February 8. The Ataman is still in pursuit of an illusive Y.6,000,000 in gold bullion, which he claims from one Mr. Kuroki, and for which he insists there is a witness and evidence to prove his ownership. Ataman Semionov is quoted to have stated that the Russians are now suffering from a despotic administration much worse than Tsarism, that they have entirely lost their religion, but that he himself is no longer able to fight the Soviet Government by arms. The Ataman is determined to save his fellow nationals by means of religious and good thoughts. When the Y.6,000,000 is recovered, he will carry on business at Nagasaki.

WHAT is described as "an unpleasant incident" marked the close of a race meeting at Bangkok recently. The stewards—Messrs. D. Robertson, J. Dunn, R. B. H. Gibbins and R. P. Jones—had disqualified two horses and temporarily suspended the two Siamese riders. In consequence of this decision some roughs prepared to attack the stewards as they were leaving the Club. An official statement of the incident mentions that one Siamese jockey who had been suspended at a previous meeting did his utmost to get the roughs to disperse, and his influence, coupled with the knowledge that the Police had been telephoned for, enabled the Stewards to get away unmolested before the Police actually arrived. The "Bangkok Times" mentions that while waiting for his employer, the driver of Mr. Gibbins, was struck down while sitting in the motor-car and his head was cut open for three or four inches right down to the bone.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES

Feb. 26.

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for £1 at 3/0 1/32 = Tls. 6.61 at 71.40 = $9.26

Bank's Demand Selling Rate for G.$100 at 73 3/8 = Tls. 136.29 at 71.40 = $190.88

Chinese Dollars, market rate	71.575
Copper Cash	348,500
Bar Silver	30 2/8
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
New York on London	G.$4.86 1/32

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES

LONDON—	Per Tael
Telegraphic Transfer	3/0 1/4
Demand	3/0 5/32
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	73 1/4
Demand	73 3/8
PARIS—	
Demand	2025
INDIA—	
Demand	199 1/2
HONGKONG—	
Demand	78 3/4
YOKOHAMA—	
Demand	62 1/2
BATAVIA—	
Demand	182
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	77 1/2

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES

LONDON—	
Demand	3/0 11/16
4 m/s. crrdits	3/1 1/4
4 m/s. Docs.	3/1 3/8
6 m/s. credits	3/1 3/8
6 m/s. Docs.	3/1 1/4
NEW YORK—	
Demand	74 1/2
4 m/s. credits	75 1/4
4 m/s. Docs.	75 1/2
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	2100
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/0
New York T.T.	.73

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR FEB.

Hk. Tls. 5.87	£1
" 1	Frs. 22.06
" 1.21	Gold $1
" 1	Yen 1.86
" 1	Rupees 2.24
" 1	Mex. $1.50
" 1	It. Lire 20.33

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK
Bank Closing Rates

Feb. 26.

BUYING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S.	G.$100.00 = Mex.	$191.01
Stg.	£1.0.0 = "	" 9.28
Frs.	100.00 = "	" 7.01
Yen	100.00 = "	" 87.42

SELLING DEMAND DRAFT

U.S.	G.$100.00 = Mex.	$187.39
Stg.	£1.0.0 = "	" 9.10
Frs.	100.00 = "	" 6.83
Yen	100.00 = "	" 85.54

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates, Feb. 26:—

It. Lire 18.15	Tl. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.79	Tl. 1
It. Lire 11.16	Y. 1
It. Lire 12.93	Mex. $1

SHANGHAI MARKET REPORT

Caution All Round: Business Dependent on a Settlement of Northern Situation

Feb. 27.

It is characteristic of China that the startling happenings at Canton appear little to have affected the commercial world outside that immediate area. On the other hand, all Shanghai appears to be awaiting the issue at Tientsin. Most commercial men, foreign and Chinese, think there is but small chance of fighting, the strength being all on one side, but few care to take risks and therefore there is a state of suspense in the markets. Beyond this, the Chinese have not settled down to business after the long holiday so quickly as had been expected, a fact which has increased the slackness. However, there is general agreement that the readings of the trade barometer are encouraging and the optimism on which so many have lived for so long is as great as ever.

Piece Goods

The revival fondly anticipated as a certainty after the holidays has not materialized and the business done has not nearly come up to expectations. Some say the Chinese have been slow to shake off the holiday feeling, but there is no doubt that the real handicap is the uncertain situation in the north. More settled conditions in the interior also urgently are required, for although it is possible even now to ship cargoes to the treaty ports, it is hopeless to attempt to transport anything to the interior, despite the fact that stocks are very low in all districts.

Generally speaking, the undertone has been good and the unexpected activity of some other markets to some extent has offset the depression in the north. A very big percentage of Italians—far greater than usual—has been cleared out and they seem to have started on their usual annual slump, the extent of which it will be very interesting to note, as prices have been very high as compared with present replacing costs. The Korean demand has strengthened. The outstanding markets during the week have been the local, Ningpo, Changsha and Korea.

Cotton, Yarn, Etc.

Chinese Cotton.—During the past week both cotton and yarn have declined considerably, as a consequence of the gradual decline in American cotton and also some local factors, such as the accumulation of stocks in Shanghai, the dearth of any demand from the interior and the uncertain state of affairs in Peking. Spot quotations are:—Tungchow, 34.50; Shanghai, 33.50; Shensi, 32 to 33; Ningpo, 32. Yesterday being delivery day, the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange was closed. The closing quotations on Thursday afternoon were:—March, 31.85; April, 32.45; May, 33; June, 33.45; July, 33.70. The total business done during the day was 26,000 piculs.

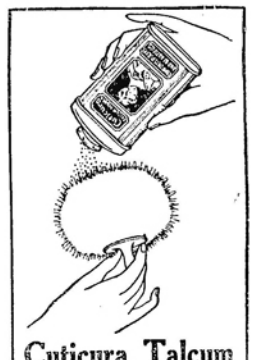
Yarn.—As stated above, there has been a notable decline during the week, the drop being from Tls. 6 to Tls. 7 and there is likely to be a further drop of from Tls. 2 to Tls. 3 during the ensuing week. Spot quotations are:—10's, 129 to 138; 12's, 140 to 144; 16's, 140 to 149; 20's 153 to 161. Thursday afternoon's closing prices on the Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange for 16's were:—March, 143.60; April, 144.20; May, 145.10; June, 145.40; July, 146.10. The total business done during the day was 18,400 bales.

Silk

The market has been very quiet, though there has been a better demand from Lyons. The market closes again quiet and dull. There has been a small demand in Canton silk, principally from America and Lyons, but prices show a decline of about $20. Only a small business has been done.

Produce

All the Home markets for China produce articles at present are very depressed, buyers generally holding off for lower prices and being averse to submitting bids. Therefore prices for most articles are nominal in the absence of business.



Cuticura Talcum

Is a delicately medicated, antiseptic, deodorizing powder ideal for both children and adults. It is cooling and refreshing and imparts a pleasing fragrance leaving the skin sweet and wholesome.

Soap, Ointment, Talcum sold throughout the world. British Depot: F. Newbery & Sons, Ltd. 31, Banner St. London, E. C. 1.

Try the Cuticura Shaving Stick.

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Share Report for Week Ending February 26, 1926.

No. 26/8

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET, SHANGHAI"
Codes:
Broomhall's Imperial Combination,
A.B.C. 5th and 6th Editions.
A1. Lieber's
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Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Skanghai Bank Building
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.
Telephones No. Central 171 & 174.

Owing to the continued and considerable drop in the price of rubber on all markets the local share market has been lifeless and depressed during the past week, with practically no quotations for shares from day to day and no business worth mentioning. Undoubtedly the market has become more depressed and nervous in view of the present rubber situation and the looming March Settlement. Cabled private advices from London received to-day report that "the present rubber position is due to heavy liquidations of speculative accounts assisted by Bear sales and no trade demand. The general opinion is that the present position is not justified, though it is impossible to gauge the immediate trend of the markets." Business in other local stocks is neglected.

London quotations are slightly easier, and the following are the latest prices cabled to us.—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913—B.I. ..	£ 68.	10.	0	(Middle Price)	
" " " " " " " —F.I. ..	66.	15.	0	" "	Cum B.I.R.S.
" " " " " " " —G.I. ..	64.	7.	6	" " "	"
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co., Ld. "B"	2.	7.	6	" "	
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est., Ld. Fully Paid	2.	6.	0	(Buyers)	
Pekin Syndicate Ltd. (Ord)	0.	6.	3	"	
Singapore Traction Co., Ltd.(Ord.)	0.	11.	6	(Sellers)	

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/0¼d.

Following is the official business record on the Shanghai Stock Exchange :—

FEBRUARY	20th		22nd		33rd		24th		25th		26th	
	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.	Cash	Mar.
RUBBERS												
Kroewoek Java Plant., Ld... Tls.	33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tebong Rub. Co., Ld. .. .. "	..	..	3.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Tanah Merah Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.80	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	62	..	62	..	..	..	62	..
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ld. "B" .. "	..	..	..	..	167½	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
COTTONS												
Ewo Cotton Mills Ld. (Ord.) Tls.	..	..	8¾	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
DEBENTURES												
American Club 8% Debs. .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..
S'hai Land Invest 6% 1909 Debs. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	..	..	..
S. M. C. 6%, 1909 Debs. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	97	..	97	..
S. M. C. 8%, 1921 Debs. .. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	106	..	..	..	..	..
American Club Debs. .. .. "	100	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 8%, 1921 Debs. .. $	..	..	105	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 7%, 1919 " .. Tls.	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1926.

Companies' Notices, Meetings, etc.

The Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd.—The 5th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Friday, March 12, 1926, at 11 a.m.

To pay a dividend on 900,000 Ordinary shares of Tls 0.25 per share. The Transfer Books will be closed from February 27 to March 12, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.—At a Meeting of directors held on 18th inst. it was decided to recommend at the forthcoming annual general meeting of shareholders the payment of a final dividend for 1925 of Tls. 2 per share.

The Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd.—The 23rd Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 French Bund, Shanghai, on Monday, March 15, 1926, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay of Tls 6.—per share on Ordinary shares.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 1 to 15, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 27 The Bund, Shanghai, on Tuesday, March 16, 1926, at 11 a.m.

To pay dividend of Tls. 10—per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 2 to 16, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.—The Resolution for reducing share capital as confirmed by order of the Court having been registered, shareholders are requested to send their Share Certificates to the Head Office of the Company at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, for endorsement necessitated by the reduction of the Company's capital, when Warrants to the extent of Twenty-five Tael Cents per share will be issued.

The Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.—The 16th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, March 10, 1926, at 11.30 a.m.

To pay a final dividend of Tls. 0.70 per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 4 to 10, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Anglo-Dutch Plantations Ltd.—The 16th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, March 12, 1926, at 4.30 p.m.

To pay a final dividend of 65 cents per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 5 to 12, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, (1925), Ltd.—The Statutory Meeting will be held at No. 7 Avenue Edward VII, Shanghai, on Thursday, March 4, 1926, at 12 noon.

The Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.—The 16th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Wednesday, March 17, 1926, at 4 p.m.

To pay a dividend of Tls. 1.- per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 11 to 17, 1926, both days inclusive.

The Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.—The Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 28 Jinkee Road, Shanghai, on March 16, 1926, at 11.30 a.m.

To pay a dividend of 6% and bonus of 4% per share.

The Transfer Books will be closed from March 6 to 16, 1926 both days inclusive.

Week's Exchange Notes

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 52,093,000 and $72,150,000. These figures include Tls. 24,170,000 and $49,470,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were 5,248 bars.

BAR SILVER

Arrivals :—

2,000 bars from London.
625 ,, ,, America.
61 ,, ,, Japan.

2,686 bars

Shipments :—

Nil.

SYCEE

There were no movements of Sycee during the week.

DOLLARS

Arrivals :—

$950,000 from Chinkiang.
600,000 ,, Soochow.
300,000 ,, Wusih
300,000 ,, Kashing
200,000 ,, Nanking.
200,000 ,, Hangchow.
150,000 ,, Yahzah.

$2,700,000

Shipments :—

$1,050,000 to Swatow.
500,000 ,, Hongkong.
100,000 ,, Amoy.
50,000 ,, Tsingtao.

$1,700,000

Silver

London prices are 30¾d. ready and forward, which is

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FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1926.

March 23, Tuesday. April 27, Tuesday. May 27, Thursday.

RUBBER PRICES

The following telegraphic advices have been received :—

	London	Singapore	New York
Spot	2/2d.	$0.85½	51½ cts.
March	—	—	51
April/June	2/2d.	—	50
July/Sept.	2/1d.	—	—
1927	1/11d.	—	—

Silver

London prices are 30¾d. ready and forward, which is ⅛d. higher for both deliveries than last week. Both China and India have been buyers during the week; the Continent also bought to a small extent. The market closed quiet, with probably more sellers than buyers.

Exchange

The official rate is quoted at 3s.0¼d., the same as at the close of last week, but in the meantime it has been down to 3s.0d. There has been very little merchants demand. The market has been inclined to be easy all the week on the strength of news from India that the Commercial Conference at Delhi had passed a resolution favouring the adoption of a gold standard for India.

There are cash sellers T.T. at 3s.05/16d. and U.S. $73½.

Quoted rates are:—Selling T T.3s.0¼d. and U. S. $73¼; Buying, 4 m/s L/C 3s.1-1/16d. and U.S. $75.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded *		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	d 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	6-3-25	T99	500,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	15-1-26	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	25-2-26	T97	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	23-1-26	T97	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	3-3-25	T99	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	6-10-25	T96	756,300	6	do.
	1913	10 to 50	8-2-26	T98	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	17-8-25	T85	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	11-11-25	T91	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	6-11-25	T99	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	20-11-23	T101	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	25-2-26	T102	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	22-2-26	T102	2,240,000	7	do.
	1920	10 to 30	28-12-25	£102	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	22-2-26	$105	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	9-2-26	T106	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	2-2-26	T102	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	19-2-26	T98	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	25-2-26	T98	T5,000,000	6	do.
	1925	do.	22-2-26	T98	T(a)	6	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	17-3-25	T91	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	27-2-25	T108	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	11-2-25	T93½	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.	28-1-26	T100	T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Waterworks	1921	10 to 30	8-4-25	T108	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	15-9-25	T101	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	800,000	6	do.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded *		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment	1905	5 to 20	9-1-25	T98½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	25-2-26	T96½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.			250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	,,	do.	1-2-26	T96½	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,,	do.			250,000	6	Jan.-July
	1912	do.	7-5-25	T99	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1913	do.	3-4-23	T98	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	,,	do.	31-8-25	T94	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	,,	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	9-2-25	T95	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1916	5 to 25	13-10-24	T88½	237,600	5½	do.
	1922	do.	3-4-25	T100	750,000	6	Mar-Sept.
	1922	do.	29-9-24	T95	500,000	6	May-Nov.
Shanghai Club	1907	20	1-4-24	T94	450,000	6	June-Dec.
Country Club	1901	Perpetual	19-2-24	T87	139,000	6	do.
Lane, Crawford	1914	5 to 20	11-9-25	T94†	130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1915	do.			110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
Anglo-French Land Invests	1911	do.	9-2-25	T98	300,000	6	June-Dec.
	1924	do.	8-2-26	T96½	440,500	6	do.
Tel. Co.	1909	5 to 15	20-1-25	T96	h T350,000	6	do.
Race Club	1923	25	2-9-25	T97	1,200,000	6½	Mar.-Sept
Culty Dairy Co.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k $313,402	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co.	1922	5 to 20		—	l T500,000	7	Jan.-July
American Club	1922	20	25-2-26	T100	T750,000	5	August

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment. †Nominal

a—Now Issuing. Redeemed or Unissued: b—Tls. 65,100: c—Tls. 51,100: d—Tls. 34,100: e—Tls. 68,500: f—Tls. 262,400: g—Tls.189,800; h—Tls. 92,300; i—$18,900; j—Tls. 500,000; k—$29,119; l—Tls. 468,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company		Paid up Capital	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Output last fin. year: Quantity	Standard Production	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-7-25	1925 Aug.	1925 Sept.	1925 Oct.	1925 Nov.	1925 Dec.	1926 Jan.
					lb.		lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls.	630,000	30-9-25	265,500	450,000	9.82d.	..	..	..	26,300	29,000	38,800	441,000
Amherst (New)	,,	98,945	31-10-25	206,166	a) 210,000	d) 12.62d.	..	..	..	..	33,073	33,000	27,406
Anglo-Dutch	,,	1,575,000	31-12-24	651,023	a) 675,000	..	351,514	55,000	56,000	54,000	56,900	67,000	65,000
Anglo-Java	,,	2,093,011	31-12-24	1,700,442	2,676,500	..	1,153,177	25,000	107,000	112,500	138,000	143,200	158,000
Ayer Tawah	,,	218,790	30-9-24	296,297	463,840	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	,,	400,000	31-12-24	175,613	324,462	10.85d.	118,800	16,600	18,000	15,000	19,300	28,200	29,800
Bukit	,,	408,650	31-3-25	242,350	441,879	9.79d.	136,819	36,300	36,300	27,900	32,400	46,400	36,400
Bute	,,	300,000	31 12 24	155,688	288,400	11.16d.	118,900	16,200	17,000	18,600	17,000	19,000	18,500
Chemor United	,,	360,000	31 12 24	246,035	429,485	8.40d.	146,004	33,500	30,800	31,200	31,500	42,600	42,800
Chempedak	,,	232,177	31-10-24	158,100	243,300	9.11d.	58,500	20,500	18,800	19,800	20,000	18,500	17,000
Cheng	,,	274,875	30-6-25	143,600	240,828	10½d.	92,079	18,000	15,500	16,500	20,000	21,000	16,500
Consolidated (1914)	,,	281,250	31-12-24	566,602	..	7.86d.	264,267	54,400	51,500	57,282	63,500	77,500	80,200
Dominion	,,	166,745	31-12-24	304,632	[547,700	9.63d.	289,146	33,996	32,694	30,639	32,604	37,973	41,953
Gula-Kalumpong	£	460,000 (Fully pd.) 100,000 (10/-pd.)	31-12-24	979,600	1,684,500	..	615,300	140,000	164,000	165,000	165,000	180,000	220,000
Java Consolidated	Tls.	650,113	31-12-24	707,036	b) 797,300	..	258,026	Nil	70,900	65,100	65,200	72,200	69,700
Kapayang		148,000	31-12-24	76,233	181,040	c) 44.12c.	69,343	11,920	12,177	14,066	13,673	..	..
Karau	,,	250,000	31-3-26	72,806	134,980	1/0.19d.	34,360	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kota Bahroe (1921)	,,	390,000	30-6-25	201,614	388,424	12.96d.	23,167	22,779	21,330	20,605	18,263	25,144	34,211
Kroewoek	,,	473,000	31-12-24	609,311	b) 715,800	..	418,707	37,000	15,000	67,000	68,000	71,000	70,000
Langkat	,,	..	..	..	a) 960,000	..	562,493	91,072	91,089	80,045	75,679	89,943	90,154
Padang	,,	500,000	30-4-25	178,129	287,451	11.10d	42,900	16,800	17,400	18,200	18,200	28,880	28,600
Pengkalan (1921)	,,	90,000	31-3-25	103,000	181,500	9.21d	35,885	11,500	9,400	10,100	11,100	12,200	10,700
Permata	,,	226,585	31-10-25	99,588	162,722	8.75d.	..	..	..	..	15,065	16,775	13,540
Repah (includes See Kee)	,,	450,000	31-12-24	..	643,520	..	97,400	39,000	33,600	33,000	25,700	29,000	43,400
Samagaga	,,	411,000	30-9-25	248,246	340,589	..	103,900	..	..	..	..	..	..
Semambu	,,	300,000	31-12-24	170,299	267,540	11.98d.	112,100	16,500	19,000	17,900	17,600	16,400	19,000
Senawang (1921) Ord.	,,	285,000	31-1-25	229,600	421,650	10.35d.	65,000	30,500	28,800	30,300	30,000	38,300	33,800
12% Cum. Pref.	,,	33,943											
Shanghai Kedah	,,	300,000	30-9-24	275,426	461,260	9.32d.	..	..	..	26,062	33,407	40,580	38,667
S'hai-Kiebang	,,	313,613	31-12-24	94,349	170,200	9.46d.	51,950	14,000	14,900	15,700	12,300	17,400	15,500
S'hai-Malay (ord.)	,,	300,000	31-12-24	253,350	471,240	10.49d.	147,400	35,900	43,400	44,100	51,900	53,700	56,100
,, 8% (pref.)	,,	237,800											
S'hai Pahang	,,	200,000	30-6-25	166,500	290,905	10½d.	19,500	19,700	18,300	17,000	16,000	20,000	17,900
S'hai Seremban	,,	325,000	31-12-24	115,628	233,920	9.82d.	70,721	17,200	15,700	16,200	17,400	19,800	18,900
S'hai-Sumatra		..	31-10-24	..	a) 680,000	..	428,505	58,532	56,270	54,801	44,677	48,951	56,640
Sua-Manggis	,,	270,000	31-12-24	147,775	239,879	..	11,420	..	17,015	..	..	48,951	..
Sungala	,,	100,000	31-3-25	85,445	164,720	..	28,951	..	..	..	..	12,540	15,138
Sungei Duri	,,	340,000	30-6-25	211,251	404,640	11.22d.	18,399	21,700	21,000	20,200	24,800	30,000	33,500
Taiping (1913)	,,	200,000	31-12-24	77,975	99,900	46.00c.	40,418	8,714	8,701	6,254	8,850	9,954	..
Tanah Merah	,,	1,300,000	31-3-25	..	1,132,991	..	135,500	49,500	68,250	71,000	75,000	76,371	77,000
Tebong	,,	710,000	31-1-25	649,000	1,154,193	9.59d.	351,000	70,000	75,000	84,000	86,000	93,000	91,000
Ziangbe	,,	1,930,043	31-12-24	706,999	b) 910,209	..	437,137	20,400	66,300	69,000	70,100	90,000	98,600

a) No restriction, estimated output present financial year. b) Restricting output voluntarily. c) F. O. B. cost. d) Excluding Debenture Interest.

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CLOSING SHARE QUOTATIONS, FEBRUARY 26, 1926.

STOCK	Last business done		Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorised Value	Reserves, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or due
BANKS.										
London	£	130								
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corpn.	$	1100	1080		81) 400,000	H $125	a H $3,390,508 c H $65,668,918	Dec.	Final £5 (mkg. £8, 1925)	27-2-26
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. London	£	19 11/16			500,000	45	a £210,624 c £4,000,000	Dec.	Interim 1925, 14 % p. a. Free of I/T	6-10-25
INSURANCE.										
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H $	255	255		50 200,000	d £10	at £320,974 b £69,500 c £3,921,892	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) & Bonus 5s. ex 1923 Work, a/c., Interim 24s. ex. 1924 Work. a/c.	29-5-25
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T	125	125		10,000	at £15 c		Dec.	Final 25s. (mkg. 50s.) ex 1923 Work %, and Int. 25s. ex 1924 Works, a/c.	27-7-25
Yangtaze Insurance Association, Ld. ..	$	35	35		21) 250,000	M $10	au M $2,474,544 at M $1,857,164 c M $3,728,603	Dec.	M $2.25 ex 1924 Works, a/c.	24-6-26
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T	22			1) 50,000	T	au T217,451 at T520,907	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1924 Work, a/c.	23-6-25
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H $	600		600	10,000	f H $250	at H $1,727,039 c H $7,362,152	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1923 Work, a/c., Interim H $18 ex 1924 Work, a/c.	14-5-25
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld... ..	H $	600	520		5,000	H $250	at H $513,777 c H $4,504,942	Dec.	H $35 ex 1923 Working a/c.	28-3-25
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H $	160	165		20,000	h H $100	at H $1,026,257 c H $6,056,106	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1923 Working a/c. ..	29-5-25
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F	500	455		14,000	F500	a F101,368 c F3,784,330	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
Asia Life Insurance Co., Ld.	G $	300			31 5,000	G $100	a G $21,973 c G $164,149	Dec.	Incorporated 1921	....
SHIPPING.										
Indo-China S. N. Co., Ld. (6% cum. pref. (def. ord.	H $ H $	38 140			2) 120,000 2) 120,000	£5 £5	a £944 c £1,665,060	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil.	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. (ord. (5% cum. 1st pref. (7% cum. 2nd pref.	'B' £ £	£4:13:1½	£4¾		56)) 30,000,000 21) 300,000	£1 £10	a £230,084 c £5,000,000	Dec.	2s./- free of I/T, 1925 (Coupon 46)	5-1-26
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord. (7% pref.	T T	76 49			57) 10,000,000 A 40,000 10,000	£1 T25 T50	a T29,135 c T430,000 a H $22,747	Dec.	Final Ord. Tls. 5.50 (mkg. T8.50, 1924)	3-3-25
Hongkong Tug & Lighter Co., Ld... ..	H $	4½		3¾	4) 200,000	k H $10	c H $3,275	Mar.	Incorporated, 1924	....
DOCKS AND WHARVES.										
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T	104	95		47) 55,700	T75	a T172,445 c T1,125,000	Apr.	Final T6.75 (mkg. T10.50, 1924-25)	31-7-25
Hongkong & W'pao Dock Co., Ld. ..	H $	52			‡ 60,000	H $50	a H $20,569 c H $4,081,698	Dec.	Final H $2 (mkg. H $4, 1924)	30-3-25
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld. (ord. (8% pref.	T T	7 5½			42) 500,000 65) 500,000	T5 T5	a T98,794 b T300,000 c T640,000	Dec.	Ord. T0.75, 1924 .. ..

Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T	5.20			50,000	T10	b	T45,000	Apr.	T0.50, 19 26	22-1-26
Permata Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	7¾			150,000	T1	a	T2,681	Mar.	3rd Interh. T0.30 (mkg. T0.45, 1925-26)	28-1-26
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T	3.35		49)	50,000	T5	a	T6,350	Oct.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T0.75, 1924-25)	5-2-26
				12)	500,000	T1		.....	Dec.	Interim T0.15, 1925	20-10-25
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	1.90		56)	600,000	T1	a c	T6,554 T25,000	Sept.	1st Interim T0.10, 1925-26	10-2-26
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	1.85			300,000	T1	a c	T2,796 T20,000	Dec.	Interim T0.10, 1925	12-11-25
Senawang Rub. Ests., Co. (1921), Ld. ord.	T	3.85		(63) (67)	300,000 100,000	T1 T1	a	T8,037	Jan.	3rd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.40, 1925-26)	19-2-26
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	4.10		34)	400,000	T1	a c	T5,523 T15,000	Dec.	Final T0.20 (mkg. T0.25, 1924-25	16-12-25
S'hai Kelantan Rubber Estate (1925), Ld.	T	1.85			350,000	T1		.....		.....	
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1.35		13)	315,000	T1	a	T5,046		Interim 1925, T0.05	12-10-25
S'hai Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. ord.	T	21			30,000	T10	a	T983	Dec.	Ord. Interim 1925, T0.50	16-10-25
8% cum. part. pref.	T	23		22)	30,000	T10				Pref. Interim 1925, T0.50	16-10-25
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	4			200,000	T1	a c	T11,029 T5,000	June	1st Interim 1925-26, T0.15	18-12-25
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	1½			325,000	T1	a	T10,352	Dec.	Interim 1925, T0.05	7-8-25
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	33		7)	120,000	T5	a c	T30,388 T812,170	Oct.	Final T2 (mkg. T3, 1924-25	19-2-26
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	7½	6	30)	56,000	T5	a c	T13,564 T25,000	Dec.	3rd Interim 1925, T0.25 (mkg. T0.35)	4-2-26
Sungeia Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	3½			100,000	T1	a c	T5,959 T16,102	Mar.	2nd Interim T0.15 (mkg. T0.25, 1925-6)	20-1-26
Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	17.75	13		40,000	£1 (T8.50)	a c	T14,851 T12,519	June	1st Interim T0.50, 1925-26	11-2-26
Tuiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	1½			200,000	T1	a	T48	Dec.	2nd Interim 1925, T0.05 (mkg. T0.10)	8-1-26
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	1.80	1.70	28)	1,500,000	T1	a	T20,628	Mar.	Interim 1925-26, T0.10	11-12-25
Tebong Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	3.70		‡54)	750,000	T1	a c	T2,170 T4,326	Jan.	3rd Interim 1925-6, T0.15 (mkg. T0.45)	12-2-26
Zianghe Rubber Co., Ld.		9½	8	32)	300,000	10s. at 2/5½	a c	T8,234 T4,435	Dec.	3rd Interim 1925, T0.25 (mkg. T0.70)	13-1-26
COTTONS, ETC.											
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ord.	T	9¾	8.90	48)	1,000,000	T5	a b	T1,143 T378,000	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1925	12-3-26
do. 8% cum. pref.	T	104	104	43)	10,000	T100	c	T2,540,000		Pref. T8, 1925	12-3-26
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ord.	T	3		60)	500,000	T3	a b	Nil T200,000	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50, 1921)	25-2-22
pref.	T			3)	5,000	T100	c	T1,128,088			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai	T	55 old)			80,000	T50	a (loss)	T413,113			
Boshoku K.K.)	T	30 new)	27½	f)	40,000	T50	c	T1,270,000	Oct.	T3.50, 1922-23	24-3-23
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ld.	T	8¾	8	12½	200,000	T10	a c	T46,876 T270,000	June	T0.50, 1924-25	30-9-25
INDUSTRIAL.											
British-American Tobacco, Co., Ld. ord.	£	5 11/16	5¾	66)	18,000,000	£1	a c	£3,531,846 £2,251,649	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T	11-1-24
5% cum. pref.					8,500,000	£1					
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350			5,000	T100	a b c	T187,136 T300,000 T2,250,000	Feb.	T8, 1924-25	....
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	22			80,000	H $25	a (loss) c	H $32,155 H $100,000	Dec.	H $40, 1922	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25		37)	5,000	T25	a c	T12,404 T143,015	Feb.	T1.75, 1924-25	30-9-25
Green Island Cement Co., Ld. old	H $	12			400,000	H $7.50	a	H $14,556	Dec.	Final H $1.25 Old shs. & H $0.15, New shs. (mkg.	
new		2½		f)	400,000	H $7.50	c	H $1,050,000		H $1.75 Old shs. & H $0.18 New shs., 1924)	4-3-25
Maatschappij, etc., In Langkat	T	15			250,000	Gs.10	a (loss) c	T93,575 T181,955	Oct.	T0.50, 1912-13	30-2-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	7.40 (comb. T29)	(comb. T)	(comb. T)	250,000	T5	a c	T27,427 T375,000	Dec.	T1, 1925	2-2-26
S'hai Exploration & Developt. Co., Ld.	T	4.60		23)	800,000	T5	a (loss) c	T309,771 T100,000	Dec.	.....	....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	5		10)	6,000	T20	a c	T6,941 T70,000	Dec.	.....	....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	16		11)	25,000	T10	a c	T3,130 T50,000	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-22
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	54	50	‡)	24,000	T50	a b c	T10,621 T50,000 T654,277	Dec.	Interim T2, 1925	10-8-25
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld. Regd	T	165					a	T24,870			
Bear	T	167½	165	‡9)	30,000	£20	b c	T110,000 T865,298	Dec.	Final 30s. at Exchange 3/0¾ (mkg. 40s. 1924) Interim 10s. at Exchange 3/2, 1925	17-4-25 31-8-25
STORES.											
American Drug Co.	M $	10		44)	10,000	M $100	a (loss)	M $221,180 M $75,560	Dec.	.....	—
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5.50	5	‡16)	28,000	M $20	a (loss) c	M $8,781 M $265,770	Feb.	$2,1917-18	1-4-12
J. Llewellyn Co., Ld.	$	30			1,200	$60	a c	M $21 M $26,000	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Montrie & Co., Ld.	$	50		17)	10,000	$50	a c	$12,581 $592,000	Mar.	Interim 1924-5, $2.50	30-11-25
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	5		‡16)	28,000	$20 $20	a (Loss) c	M $48 M $131,641	Feb.	$1.60, 1921-22	3-5-22
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	103	106	‡)	2,500	$100	a b c	$6,000 $20,000 $200,000	Feb.	T5, 1924-25	18-6-25
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	10			10,000	T10	a (Loss c	T24,390 T121,381	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22	30-12-22
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ld. "B"	T	16.35	16				a	£17,022	Dec.		
London		£2:8:9			40,000	£1	c	£114,315		2nd Interim 1925, 3% less I/T 4/1½ (Coupon 30)	1-2-26
China General Omnibus Co., Ld.	T	9	8¾	12)!	100,000	T10	a	T789	Dec.	Floated July, 1923	.....
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	50			5,400	T10	a c	T20,134 T190,415		T5, 1924	24-4-25
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T	62	61	‡)	50,000	T50	a b c	Nil T3,833 T624,025	Mar.	T3.50 (50,000 shares), 1924-25	16-6-25
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100			840	M $100	a b c	$109,513 $9,000 $21,101	Mar.	$10, 1922-23	5-7-23
Hankow Press Packing Co., Ld.	T	210			5,000	HT100	a c	HT18,039 HT60,000	Dec.	HT20, 1924	20-1-24

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 73.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Gen. Meeting
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e " " £10 "
f " " H $150 "
g " " H $200 "
h " " H $ 50 "
i " " Tls. 25 "
j " " H $6.50 "
k " " H $4 "
l Working Account 1924
m Working Account 1923
n Working Account 1922
o Working Account 1921
* Registered; or Bearer (idem, "B.")

†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares Ordinary 16,270 shares.
‡ Debentures issues also
§§ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Capital paid up G. $683,899
1—14,000 shares unissued
2—70,411 "
3— 5,000 "
4— 2,620 "
5—19,182 "
6—160,000 "
7—43,044 "
8—10,000 "

A—20,000 shares now being offered for subscription to shareholders

9—16,470 shares unissued
10—500 "
11—15,200 "
12—50,000 "
13—1,387 "
14—3,063 "
15—400,125 "
16—1,658 "
17—3,832 "
18—5,746 "
19—183,255 "
20—15,000 "
21—100,000 "
22—2,620 "
23—44,899 "
24—70,810 "
25—125,000 "
26—60,000 shares unissued
27—8,121 "
28—200,000 "
29—4,683 "
30—2,000 "
31—4,000 "
32—60,000 "
33—243,028 "
34—100,000 "
35—200 "
36—189,000 "
37—1,243 "
39—7,695 "
42—290,000 "
43—1,000 "
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea)
44—1,672 sh. unis'd.
47—500 shares unissued
48—100,000 "
49—4,683 "
50—8,178 "
54—40,000 "
55—89,000 "
56—19,634,856 "
57—5,000,000 "
60—16,000 "
61—240,000 "
62—401,055 "
63—15,000 "
64—600,000 "
65—200,000 "
66—1,953,930 "
67—66,057 "
68—91,350

In order to ensure accuracy o the above details, Agents and Secretaries, Companies are request to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations errors and omissions.

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MEETINGS

SHANGHAI SUMATRA TOBACCO CO., LD.

Satisfactory Results from Rubber Estate

The annual meeting of the Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld., was held at the offices of the general agents, Messrs. George McBain, 1 The Bund, last Friday. Mr. R. S. F. McBain presided.

The Chairman said:

The accounts are presented in the usual form, and there is nothing in them which calls for any special comment. The profit of Tls. 12,581.94 on the tobacco working account is a very disappointing one. When we met last year I said that the market had opened on a lower basis than the previous year, but at the same time it was reported to us that the market was not unsatisfactory, and we hoped and had reason to suppose that later sales would show better results. In this, however, we were greatly disappointed and the average of our whole crop was a very poor one. For this year we are advised from Amsterdam that the prospects for tobacco suitable for the American market are very good, but that the prospects for the European markets are uncertain. It is to these latter I fear that we must chiefly look for our market. A special effort is being made this year to bring our tobacco to the notice of buyers in Amsterdam and I hope that this may result in part of the crop being sold by private treaty, but in any case it will mean that our tobacco will receive a little more attention.

Mr. Burkill has recently visited Amsterdam in our interests. I am sorry that he is not back in time for our meeting, as I am sure he also will be. The first auctions will be on March 12.

Rubber Sales

The rubber estate working account shows a profit of Tls. 277,276.01 which I think may be considered satisfactory. The cost of the crop was considerably higher than the estimate. This is accounted for by the fact that the production was so much less than was expected. This reduction in the crop was caused by the abnormally unfavourable weather conditions during the year. Our estimated production for the current year is 620,000 lb., and this I think should be reached unless we have a recurrence of such conditions as we had last year. The rubber estate stands in the balance sheet at Tls. 871,000—as against Tls. 732,000 last year. This is accounted for chiefly by the much larger quantity of rubber in transit and in stock. Last year the rubber in transit and in stock amounted to only 104,554 lb. valued at Tls. 44,753.12, and in the accounts before you the stock unsold amounts to 191,426 lb. valued at Tls. 191,157.53. Of this amount 84,100 lb. realized Tls. 106,980.28 and of the balance of 107,326 lb. we have, since the closing of the accounts, received advices of the sale of 85,620 lb. at an average of 4s. 1d. per lb., leaving only 21,706 lb. at present unaccounted for.

Advantages of Shipping to London

Last year we sold most of our production in Sumatra, but this year we have been shipping to London during the latter part of our financial year, and on the rising market we have reaped the benefit of so doing. As I told you last year at our meeting, we had sold 10 tons per month for three months at 1s. 6½d. c.i.f. New York, for shipment January to March, and in August we advised you by circular of the sale of 20 tons at the equivalent of 3s. 9½d. c.i.f. New York for August shipment. During this year we have repeatedly been urged to sell a considerable portion of our crop forward, and of course it is difficult to say whether this policy will prove to be right or wrong in the long run, but it has been our experience, and the experience of many others who have tried, that it is very difficult to beat the market. It is my opinion that if we obtain the average price for the next five years the company will do very well. Argument on the subject seems to be more or less useless as it is impossible to see into the future.

We have taken in a further 150 acres of land for our rubber estate since last year, and the work on the extension is proceeding systematically and well. We have it in contemplation to take in some further land from the tobacco area for this purpose.

Experiments are being made in manuring with sulphate of ammonia on some of our land. As striking improvements in yields have been made in other parts by so doing we are hopeful that the same may be the case with us.

Tapping was greatly interfered with by a great deal of morning rain, and the wintering period last year was most prolonged. The quality of the tapping has been maintained at a satisfactory standard.

There is nothing new to report with regard to the oil concession.

Mr. Lemarchand asked whether the company were still prospecting for oil.

The Chairman replied in the affirmative, but said they had no report regarding this.

Mr. Elmore said that only surveying was being carried on and that the company could not force them to do any more.

The following resolutions were then passed:—

That the report and accounts as presented be passed.—Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That the balance at credit of profit and loss account be dealt with as follows:—

	Tls.
To pay a final dividend of Tls. 2 per share=40 per cent.	153,912.00
To carry forward	30,387.79
Total ..... Tls.	184,229.79

Proposed by the Chairman, seconded by Mr. A. J. Welch.

That Mr. W. R. McBain be re-elected a director of the company.—Proposed by Mr. W. R. Lemarchand, seconded by Mr. C. A. Skinner.

That the appointment of Mr. A. J. Welch as a director of the company be confirmed.—Proposed by Mr. W. G. Pirie, seconded by Mr. C. A. Skinner.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year.—Proposed by Mr. W. G. Pirie, seconded by Mr. L. Soyka.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY

Another Highly Successful Year: Big Increase in Charity Reserves

The annual meeting of the local branch of the Royal Society of St. George was held on Thursday at the General Chamber of Commerce under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Trenchard Davis.

The Chairman said:

In the absence of our President, Mr. Brooke-Smith, it is my pleasure to present to you the report and statement of accounts of the Society for the year 1925. The accounts have been audited as usual by our fellow member, Mr. E. S. Wilkinson, A.C.A., who certifies them as being correct. The figures speak for themselves and there are no outstanding features to refer to on this occasion. It is another record of success and usefulness in which the society keeps Englishmen together in this part of the world and enables the more fortunate ones to assist those of our countrymen who meet with trouble and distress.

Charitable Activities

The amount disbursed for charitable assistance is considerably below that of the previous year, but all cases coming before your Almoners and the charity committee received the fullest consideration—according to the circumstances of each case. As usual a considerable proportion of the money was expended on shipping out of China worthless individuals whose downfall in most cases was due to drink.

One satisfactory entry in our statement of income is "Charitable advances refunded" amounting to $1,615. By advancing this money when we did we enabled several of our countrymen to tide over bad times in which they found themselves through no fault of their own. The refund of this money and the generous reply to our Christmas appeal amounting to $3,197 has enabled us to finish up the year with a surplus of $4,581.

May I again impress on members that they should communicate with the officials of the society when they have vacancies in their offices or factories or in steamers. We usually have names of desirable Englishmen wanting employment.

Our charity reserve investments now amount to $25,347, an increase of $3,453 over the figures for 1924.

New Members

By the election of 106 new members during the year, we have now nearly 900 members actually resident in Shanghai. I think there are still some Englishmen in Shanghai waiting to be invited to become members. The hon. treasurer is always pleased to hear of new members, so any Englishmen reading this speech who desires to become a member need not wait for an invitation, but just communicate direct with the hon. treasurer and he will very soon with pleasure do all that is necessary to arrange for his enrolment. As you know our objects are:—

First, the relief of Englishmen and/or their families when destitute or in difficulties, second, the promotion of good will and friendship among Englishmen in the Far East, third, the celebration of St. George's Day and the holding of social functions on such other occasions as may from time to time be thought desirable.

St. George's Day, 1925

On St. George's Day, our Almoner held a special morning service in the Cathedral, after which the President laid a wreath on Shanghai's Cenotaph. In passing I should like to say that during my recent visit to Great Britain I motored 4,600 miles and every city, town and village had its War Memorial, but I did not see one to equal our Shanghai Cenotaph. In the evening of St. George's Day, our annual ball at the Majestic Hotel was attended by about 800 people and proved, as usual, one of the smartest and most enjoyable functions of the season.

I would like specially to mention the names of Captain A. W. Dixon, Captain R. M. J. Martin and Mr. I. H. C. Godfrey for the very valuable services they rendered in connexion with the Ball. (Hear, hear).

Members who attended the Children's Celebration of Empire Day must have been gratified with the success which crowned the efforts of the committee of the various national societies, on which we were represented by Captain R. M. J. Martin. Another of our members, Mr. R. L. S. Webb acted as hon. secretary to the Committee for the second time and did splendid service. I thank the Members of this society who so generously subscribed $500 towards the expenses of the celebration.

Prentice Cup a Permanent Trophy

I call your attention to the John Prentice Golf cup which is again in our possession, our 32 members having scored a decisive victory in April over St. Andrew's Society, winning by 29 points to 15. The autumn match, which was to have been played in December, had to be declared off on account of inclement weather. The death of Mr. John Prentice, who has been so prominent in all national Society matters is much regretted by our members. At the suggestion of your Committee the St. Andrew's Society have agreed to change the conditions of the competition for this John Prentice Cup to enable it to become a permanent trophy for these matches, and thereby perpetuate the memory of a thoroughly good sportsman.

Grant to Parent Society

Whilst in London recently, I called on Mr. Howard Ruff, the Founder Hon. Secretary of the Parent Society in London and found him a really grand old Englishman whose life is wrapped up in the society and the furtherance of the interests of Englishmen in every way. Owing to the paucity of funds at headquarters, your Committee have decided to send them £25 this year as a donation from this branch. I attended the annual general meeting of the society held at the Mansion House on October 1 under the Chairmanship of the Lord Major of London, Sir Alfred Bower, at which there was a large and influential attendance and much enthusiasm.

Success of Scholarships

The competition for the Scholarships offered for the sons and daughters of Englishmen under the age of 17 was held in April and again very keenly competed for by 20 candidates, the winners being Dorothy Forshaw of the Cathedral School for Girls and William Hamilton Lyttle of the Public School for Boys. Later in the year Lyttle won the Peace Memorial Scholarship on which event I now express to him our congratulations. This Scholarship is for £350 per annum for three years in any University in the world and Lyttle won it in competition against all British boys in China and Hongkong. The examiners for our Scholarship, Messrs. O. M. Green, G. M. Billings and R. F. C. Master were very pleased with the ability shown by the candidates and the keeness displayed. The examiners recommended that similar Scholarships should be held again this coming year. Your Committee have agreed to their recommendation and arrangements are now being made to hold the examination on April 12, next. A special period of history, the reign of Queen Elizabeth, is to be set on this occasion.

Your Committee during the year extended their congratulations to the following members:—Sir Skinner Turner, on his appointment as a member of the Extraterritorial Commission; Our President, Mr. Brooke-Smith, on his appointment on the Tariff Commission; Major Hilton Johnson, Capt. E. I. M. Barrett and Mr. A. G. Mossop, on their recent promotions; Mr. M. W. Budd, on winning the Golf Championship of Shanghai; Mr. Harry Morriss, on winning the Derby with Manna.

New Office-bearers

The following resolutions were passed:—

The Chairman proposed, and Mr. O. M. Green seconded, the adoption of the report and accounts.

The Chairman proposed, and Major Hilton Johnson seconded, the election of Mr. A. C. Clear as President.

The Chairman, in proposing the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons as Vice-President, said that as Almoner the Dean had for years done some of the hardest work on behalf of the members. He (the speaker) made this proposition to express to the Dean their recognition of his splendid services.

Mr. O. M. Green—I second most cordially that resolution, as I know we all feel what the Chairman has just said. (Applause).

Messrs. C. G. Humphrys, Major Johnson, Capt. R. M. J. Martin, Mr. R. F. C. Master and Mr. W. Nation, who were eligible for re-election to the Committee, were again chosen as members, and will serve with Messrs. A. E. Baker, E. F. Bateman, A. L. Blechyden, Capt. A. W. Dixon, Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, Mr. O. M. Green, Mr. M. Reader Harris, Mr. R. C. Phillippo, Mr. D. L. Ralph and Mr. R. E. Stewardson.

In moving the re-election of Mr. E. L. Allen as hon. secretary, the Chairman voiced the feelings of all present when he expressed the society's appreciation of what he had done for them. "St. George's Society without Mr. Allen would not be St. George's Society." (Applause).

It was decided to celebrate St. George's Day by the laying of a wreath at the War Memorial in the morning and by a ball at the Majestic Hotel in the evening. With regard to the walking match, which England had won the year before last, members would be asked to subscribe to the fund to defray the expenses of training the English entrants.

Good News from England

The newly-elected President, Mr. Clear, in a speech, said he remembered that Sir Skinner Turner had once remarked that it was a very laudable ambition for any Englishman to aspire to election as President of the society. He (the speaker) confessed that he had had that ambition and from that moment he promised to do his very best to carry on the high tradition set by his predecessors.

Referring to his recent visit to England, Mr. Clear said that at Home there was a general consensus of opinion that though there might be certain little troubles, things were looking much brighter than for some time past. "This, gentlemen," he continued, "is due to the efforts of our Prime Minister who is of no other nationality than English. (Cheers). It is delightful to think that I could not have a better greeting than to come from the ship to meet so many of my fellow Englishmen here to-day. I thank you most heartily for your welcome and electing me to a position of such great honour."

PAPER IMPORTERS ASSOCIATION

A Successful First Year: Co-operation with Chinese Guild: The Luxury Duties

The annual general meeting of the Shanghai Paper Importers Association was held in the General Chamber of Commerce, last Friday Mr. W. von Normann presiding. The Chairman read the committee's report, which follows:—

Since the formation of the Shanghai Paper Importers Assoiation on December 12, 1924, when the present committee was elected, the committee has held 16 committee meeting. The only changes that have taken place are that Mr. G. F. Huggins has taken the place of Mr. Tegetmeier, who has left Shanghai for good, and during the absence of Mr. J. F. Acheson, who has now returned, Mr. H. B. Gallop, of Messrs. Fobes & Co., served in his stead on the committee at the invitation of the committee.

There are now 25 members of the Association who have paid all fees. There are still a few firms who are signatories to the rules and byelaws of this Association who later on informed the committee that, owing to their not being interested in the paper trade to such an extent as to justify payment of fees for membership, they will abide by the rules and byelaws without becoming members. The committee discussed the advisability of inviting associate members to the Association, but on going carefully into the matter they considered that associate members would have equal benefits with those who had full membership, and in the circumstances it would not be advisable. The entrance and annual subscription fees were put so low that anyone really interested in the benefits of belonging to the Association could easily be able to overcome the expenses.

Chinese Satisfaction

Soon after the formation of the Association, the committee met the committee of the Chinese Paper Guild, in order to discuss matters of mutual interest. We might in this connexion mention that we had occasion during the past year to bring different questions before the Paper Guild, and their co-operation with us has aways been of the best. The committee is convinced that the members of the Chinese Paper Guild appreciate the formation of the Shanghai Paper Importers Association and are well satisfied with the results so far attained.

The Committee devoted much time in framing the rules and byelaws of the Association and owing to the numerous laws applying in Shanghai, the Committee had same approved by a local lawyer. The Rules and Byelaws were accepted and confirmed by the Association at General Meetings held at the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce on February 25 and March 4 of last year respectively.

Since the original rules and byelaws were framed, the committee decided to alter Byelaw No. 2, regarding arbitration, as circularized to members on November 20, last year, and as no objections were made to the alteration, same has come into force. The reason for altering this byelaw was the constant request from the Chinese dealers for a Chinese arbitrator to take part in arbitrations. As the committee could not find any just reason for refusing, they deemed it advisable to alter the byelaw and to agree that in future arbitrations could be made by two arbitrators—one foreigner and one Chinese. In cases where these arbitrators could not agree, it was decided that the committee would act as umpire and give the award. Since the alteration of the above byelaw the committee has had occasion to discuss the question of arbitration with the representative of a Norwegian paper mill, who was of the opinion that the Scandinavian mills would probably abide by the arbitrations made in the way proposed by the committee of the Shanghai Paper Importers Association. The committee has taken steps to inform the Norwegian and Swedish Papermakers Associations regarding the method proposed for dealing with claims in order to obtain their approval of same, as it would of course be of great advantage to members of this Association to know that arbitrations undertaken by this Association would be accepted by the mills at home.

The committee has arranged with a local credit information bureau

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for credit reports about Chinese dealers. Information has in the meantime been obtained of nearly all the Chinese paper dealers, which has been circularized to all the members of this Association. In the opinion of the committee these reports are of great assistance, and they will be kept up to date as far as possible.

Soon after it was resolved to sell on c.i.f.c.i. terms only, it was reported to the committee that various firms were not adhering to the rule, but sold on ex-godown terms. The committee thoroughly investigated each case, and it was learnt that in most cases such reports were based solely upon rumours. In a few instances it was proved that, through some misunderstanding, sales had been made on ex-godown terms. However, on being approached on the subject, the firms agreed to alter their sales contracts in accordance with the rules of the Association.

Customs Conference

As is known to all the members, the Chinese delegates at the Customs Conference in Peking have proposed a luxury duty on certain qualities of paper. The Association has been approached by various official bodies in this connexion and has discussed the question at various committee meetings, and as they found the wording of the Chinese proposal would lead to misunderstandings the committee made a counter-proposal and circularized same to the various chambers of commerce in Shanghai, as well as to the members of this Association. As a result of the negotiations in Peking, during which the Chinese delegates to the Conference objected to some of the denominations used in the committee's proposal, it has been found necessary to somewhat change the proposal and now it is as follows:—

CLASSIFICATION OF PAPER

Class B:—Paper, Cigarette.

Class C:—Wall Paper, Paperware of all kinds.

Class D:—Paper, Coated and/or enamelled, embossed, metallic or otherwise decorated, glazed (flint, friction, plated or marbled), art printing, banknote, copying, parchment, pergamyn, greaseproof, glassene, pelure of all kinds containing rags.

Class E:—Paper, Kraft packing, free of mechanical woodpulp not otherwise specified.

Class F:—Paper of all kinds containing mechanical woodpulp not otherwise specified.

Efforts are being made to get the Chinese Paper Guild's support of this proposal, and if that is obtained it is quite likely that this last proposal will be agreed to in Peking, as it is supported by the Norwegian, Swedish and Japanese delegates, and probably will obtain the support also of others.

Owing to the condition of trade after the May 30 incident and the trial of the Chinese dealers to make the foreign firms responsible for charges which were incurred owing to the cargo for Shanghai having to be discharged elsewhere because of the strike here, the committee thought it necessary to advise the members to strictly adhere to the terms laid down by the Association. However, later on, information reached the committee that some members had probably not collected the charges incurred in the transit ports, and efforts were made to find out how things were in this regard and came to the conclusion that in most instances the charges had been collected and in a few cases in the course of collection.

Initial Successes

In conclusion, the committee want to emphasize the success the Association has attained during its first year of existence. It is agreed both by foreign importers and Chinese dealers that the Association, by introducing new terms of sale, has eliminated the speculative elements and smaller Chinese dealers and has placed the paper business on a sound footing, which has resulted in an extraordinarily good year for the Chinese paper dealers. The Association has been recognized out in the Far East as an authority in the paper trade and it has proved that the weight it carries as such is of no small importance. As already mentioned, there is good reason to believe that it will be equally considered in the various home countries, and the members can be satisfied at their decision to form the Association. If more co-operation could be obtained amongst members in such a way as to make the paper trade a better paying concern to foreign importers and stop the policy of offering ruinous prices, where there is no reason for such, the success of the Association would be complete.

The report and accounts were adopted.

The following were elected a committee:—Messrs. W. von Normann, A. Eveleigh, J. F. Acheson, H. Stromwall, H. W. Breuer and H. B. Gallop.

The question of a standard sale contract was brought up and the Chairman said the committee already had discussed it, but considered the Association was too young to take such a step. Several members spoke in favour of such a contract and it was decided to leave it to the new committee to prepare a draft for the consideration of members.

B. W. A. HOSPITAL WORK

Excellent Effort of Past Year: Over 9,000 Articles Made by Department

The fourth Annual Meeting of the Hospital Aid Department, held last Friday afternoon at B.W.A. Headquarters and which was well attended by members and friends was opened formally by Mrs. Teesdale, and both Mrs. Barton, President of the movement and Mrs. Byrne, Chairman were present. After the opening Mrs. Dovey, Chairman of the Department, gave the following interesting report of the work done during the year ending December 31, 1925.

"The Hospital Department was inaugurated under the auspices of the Social Service Board, and tomorrow will celebrate its fourth anniversary, and will have held 176 Meetings.

"The interest in this work and attendance at the regular weekly meetings increases with each succeeding year. The meetings are held every Tuesday from 9 to 5. The idea of meeting all day is to allow of friends coming in at any hour of the day most convenient to them.

"This work has been financed by the Social Service Board to the extent of $50 per month; since April of last year the grant has been raised to $60 a month. This amount has been augmented by members of the Section giving regularly the sum of $1 or more per month.

An Efficient Year's Labours

"There have been 42 bundles of hospital necessities sent away during the year. These in all contained 9,101 articles. I might add here that although last year's (1924) figures shewed a large increase on those of this year (1925) it does not mean to say that there has been a diminution of work, but simply that we have tried to do more efficient work, for instance bandages of five or six yards instead of two or three which naturally decreases the output by half when it comes to numbers. Then again, we have sent dozens of warm bed-jackets which have been so acceptable during the cold winter months.

"During the year also the Hospital workers were called upon by an 'Emergency Relief Committee' to fit out three ambulance cars. This meant the making of 1,200 articles in addition to the number already mentioned which of course also meant time which could have otherwise been given to direct hospital work.

"The number of hospitals helped has been lower for 1925 than the previous year, the reason being that we have sent larger bundles to a smaller number of hospitals. Owing to the unsettled state of the country and the difficulties of transport only the more accessible hospitals have been able to receive help."

Mrs. Dovey here expressed her gratitude for the number of faithful workers who go to the rooms week by week making an average attendance of 16 the whole year round. She especially thanked for their devoted services, Mrs. J. D. Forrest, Mrs. Mellanby, Mrs. Hotson, Mrs. Adnams, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Aiers, and Mrs. A. Macgregor.

A Work Worth While

"In closing this brief report," continued Mrs. Dovey "I am sure I am voicing the sentiments of each worker in the Hospital Aid Department when I say that the work we are doing is more than worth while. The relief of the sick and suffering is the same the world over. The work of the doctors and nurses should appeal to the sympathies of every human heart. To wind bandages and make swabs and pads to ease the pain of some poor cast out leper or others of China's suffering millions seems a little thing to do, but to the Creator who said, 'Inasmuch as ye have done it unto one of the least of these . . . ye have done it unto me,' it is a very big piece of service."

The officers elected for the ensuing year were:—Chairman, Mrs. J. W. Dovey; Vice-Chairman, Mrs. James; Hon. Treasurer, Mrs. J. W. Adnams; Committee, Mrs. Weston, Mrs. Hotson, Mrs. Hunter and Mrs. Wingfield.

After this reading, the year's accounts were given by Mrs. Adnams, followed by an short address by Miss Leathers on "Work Among Educated Chinese," which was of great interest and showed the feelings of the people and some of their customs, giving a real insight into the mind of an educated Chinese. This address was followed by another by Miss Lawrance of Shantung on the medical work that took place in the hospital there and incidentally showed the members of the Hospital Aid Department what became of their bandages and other useful articles once they had reached their destination.

Mrs. Byrne, after the two addresses, closed the meeting with a vote of thanks to Miss Leathers and Miss Lawrance for their addresses.

HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO.

Hope of Government Assistance

The one hundred and sixth ordinary meeting of shareholders of the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company, Limited, was held at the offices of the Company on February 16, when the Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak occupied the chair and there were also present: the Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Mr. W. E. Clarke, Mr. T. G. Weall, Mr. J. M. Alves, Mr. H. Staples Smith, and Mr. R. M. Austin (Directors), Mr. John Arnold (Secretary), Messrs. G. S. Zimmern, S. H. Michael, L. S. Greenhill, Cheng Ching-po, S. Danenberg, J. Owen Hughes, Paul Lauder and G. E. Towns.

The Boycott

The Secretary having read the notice convening the meeting,

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen.—The Directors' Report and Auditors' Statements having been in your hands for some days, I propose with your consent to follow the usual custom of taking them as read. For obvious reasons, gentlemen, you will, I am sure, realize that it is difficult, and indeed would be unwise, for me to dwell at length on the incidents of the past seven months which are common knowledge to you all. Under all the circumstances, the balance sheet may be considered satisfactory. For the first six months of the year, our trading results compared very favourably with the average figures of preceding years, and, given normal times, we feel certain we could have set before you a good balance sheet. The year has been marked by the strike in June and the subsequent boycott of British shipping in South China. Our Macao service was suspended from June 18 to July 27 when one boat was put on the run. Less than a month later, on August 22 the full service to Macao was resumed.

Unprofitable Sailings

In September, at the request of the authorities, and in consultation with the Government, the Honam reopened the Canton sailing and we have maintained our Canton sailings continuously ever since. It was obvious that the boats could not earn a profit, but it was felt by your Directors that it was in the interesst of all to maintain communication with Shameen and Canton and our flag upon the river. I have reason to believe that we shall receive financial support from the Government in meeting the loss which has been involved in giving vital and essential service, which is not likely to be forgotten by our loyal supporters, Chinese as well as foreign, when times are once more normal and our fleet is in full operation. It is fitting here that I should record the high appreciation of your Directors of the services of the floating staff under the especially trying conditions which have prevailed, and I may say that on restarting the Canton service with the Honam and when satisfactory insurance on the lives of the officers and crew had not yet been completed, to a man, from the captain downwards the officers volunteering to sail without.

The Taishan

Our fleet has been added to since last we met by the new Taishan, which promises to be the most popular boat on the river, as she will unquestionably be the most beautiful and best equipped. She is being "worked in" temporarily on the Macao run and we hope the general public will take the opportunity of visiting Macao whilst they can do so under the comfortable, not to say luxurious conditions which this vessel affords. She re-placed our old friend the Honam, which, after 43 years' very faithful service, was sold for breaking up purposes last December. Her passing removes one of the oldest "landmarks" on the river and to the end, her machinery and engines were a tribute to the integrity and superiority of British engineering and shipbuilding.

The Accounts

Turning now to the accounts, your Directors have transferred the sum of $60,000 from Depreciation Fund which added to the net profits for the year, and the amount brought forward from last year of $30,976.27, makes a total of $108,246.82, which your Directors recommend be dealt with as follows:—To write off book value of steamers, $60,500; to write off book value of wharves, $26,350; to write off book value of office furniture, $2,937.25; making a total of $89,787.25; and carrying forward to the New Profit and Loss Account a sum of $18,459.57.

We regret that owing to the present financial position of the Company, the prevailing tightness of the money market, coupled with the inadvisability of realizing the Company's holdings in local stocks at their present low level, and which will doubtless commend itself to you, since they are firstclass investments, they are unable to recommend the payment of any dividend this year. Our fleet has been further written down during the year and has, as usual, been maintained in good order and condition.

The Future

It is futile, gentlemen, to speak of the future, and I can only close with the expression of sincere hope that before very long the present unfortunate disagreements between here and Canton, which for many months now have disturbed our former happy relations, will pass away and mutual trade once more resume its sway between the two ports, without which neither of us can hope satisfactorily to develop the great trading opportunities which await us both with the return of settled and peaceful conditions.....

Seconder's Speech

Mr. L. S. Greenhill:—Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—It gives me much pleasure to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented. After the interesting speech of the Chairman, I think it quite unnecessary for me to make any other comments. Considering the conditions which have ruled during the last six months of our working year, I think all shareholders will join me in voicing our appreciation of the very satisfactory work done by our Directors, our staff afloat and on shore under more than normally trying conditions. With these few words I beg to second the adoption of the report and accounts as presented.

The resolution was unamimously carried.

Business Matters

The appointment of Mr. A. O. Lang and Mr. R. M. Austin as directors was confirmed on the proposition of Mr. Zimmern, seconded by Mr. Michael.

Mr. G. Owen Hughes proposed and Mr. Towns seconded the re-election of Messrs. J. M. Alves and R. M. Austin as directors; and this was carried.

Messrs. Linstead and Davis and Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews were re-elected auditors, on the proposition of Mr. Zimmern, seconded by Mr. Cheng Ching-po.

CO-OPERATIVE FRANCAISE DE SHANGHAI

Annual Meeting: Successful Year's Working Reported

The general meeting of the Co-opérative Française de Shanghai, a company without fixed capital, took place on February 10 in the French Police Club.

The accounts presented to the meeting by the Board of Directors show a net profit of $3,154.99—a very satisfactory figure inasmuch as no account has been taken of the rebate of 2 per cent. allowed the shareholders on the total of their monthly purchases.

The general meeting which unanimously approved the accounts for 1925 decided to make the following division of the profits:

		$
To the legal reserve funds 5 per cent.		157.99
6 per cent. to the shareholders		1,000.00
3 per cent. bonus to the shareholders on the total of the year's sales amounting to $42,878.47		1,286.35
10 per cent. written off initial expenses		338.96
Special reserve fund		371.93
Total		$3,154.99

The initial expenses account which was $3,389.60 after the sum written off in 1925 and those written off in previous years, has been brought down to $2,618.86 and the legal reserve fund has been increased from $330.79 to $488.54. There has also been created a special reserve fund with the sum of $371.93 taken from the abovementioned profits. The total of these resreves which amount to $860.47 has been applied to the purchase of French Municipal Debentures.

All these different figures were considered at the meeting as proofs of a prudent management, and the shareholders present at the meeting did not grudge their congratulations and thanks to the outgoing Board of Directors. In their name, Mr. Premet thanked the out-going Chairman, Mr. Mornu, sub-manager of the French Tramways Co., founder, and chairman of the Co-opérative during four consecutive years, for his efforts in making the society so prosperous.

Mr. Mornu who is proceeding on Home leave and on this account is not able to continue at the head of the affairs of the Co-opérative will be succeeded in the chairmanship by the traffic superintendent of the French Tramways Co., Mr. Vialy, who had been previously re-elected to the Board.

Balance Sheet

ASSETS

By initial charge	$3,389.60	
Less amounts paid off	431.78	
		$2,957.82
Investments		447.83
Goods in stock	$13,257.60	
Sundry debtors	57.87	
Accounts due by shareholders	5,230.10	
		18,545.57
Cash in hand	20.88	
Cash at Bankers	4,966.94	
Cash due on shares	317.22	
		5,305.04
Total		$27,256.26

LIABILITIES

Capital		$18,206.80
Special reserve fund		330.79
Guarantee deposits	$2,000.00	
Due on merchandise bought	2,904.11	
Interest on shares	423.37	
Uncollected dividends	181.51	
General charges	54.60	
		5,563.59
Balance		3,154.99
		$27,256.26

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

Dr.	
To General charges	$7,133.89
Commission	1,265.50
Interest and difference of exchange	100.87
Net profits	3,154.99
	$11,655.25
Cr.	
By profits on sales	$11,475.98
Entrance fees	179.27
	$11,655.25

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SPORTS AND PASTIMES

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL

Shanghai Interport XI's Easy Victory Over Combined Chinese Team

The Shanghai Interport football team had little difficulty in beating a combined Chinese team, chosen from the best of the East and South China team on Sunday by the score of 5-0. Although the score would indicate a one sided game, such was not the case at all for the Chinese have a speedy team, which had they bulk and ability to shoot goals, would have shown the crowded field a much closer game. Shanghai knew each other. They knew where and how to pass. They needed no introduction to their general style of play, for they had played together. The Chinese, on the other hand, were much lighter and had the great fault of not being able to put the ball into the net at times when it seemed though they must score. True, Tetstall, in goal, did marvellous work, supported well by Falconer and Brown. He saved many kicks, which, had they been delivered from the powerful boot of a Goldman or Coulcher, could not have been prevented, but, on the other hand, he was ready for any emergency.

The full attendance of Chinese at the Pioneer Field attested to the popularity of the sport among the Orientals, their calls for a goal lacked nothing, and they stayed until the last. Unfortunately, for the good of the game, rain interfered during the closing moments of the last half, making the ball so sticky that neither defensive or offensive players could manage it to advantage, and it was pure luck that Shanghai, in the main, did not score more. The Chinese, too, had several opportunities to count, but failed, because they could not kick strong enough to beat a good goalie. All through the game, the ball was light and springy and hard to control.

The teams follow:—

Shanghai:—A. Tetstall (Police); J. Falconer (Engineers); J. B. Brown (Artillery); A. A. Gowan (S. F. C.), S. Gash (Police), W. A. G. Price (S. F. C.); W. E. Dailey (S. F. C.), A. S. Phillips (S. F. C.), L. Goldman (S. F. C.), J. Johannson, (S. R. C.), S. D. Begg (Engineers).

China:—Lau Hing-chung, (South), Ng Kam-chun, (South), Feng Yuen-yue, (East), Mao Tse-ung, (East), Wong Sui-wah, (South), Leung Yok-tong, (South); Chang Sing-foo, (East), Leung Wing-tak, (South), Lee Wei-tang, (East), Suen Kam-wing, (South), Chang Kwong-yiu, (South).

Referee:—S. L. Sung.

INTER-SECTIONAL FOOTBALL

South China's Second Victory Over East China

By defeating the East China team for the second time on the Pioneer Field last Saturday, the South China XI represented by the Chinese players of Hongkong, became the Intersectional champions of China for the season 1925-26. South China gained their first win on Thursday by 8 to 2, and on Saturday, they won again by a decisive score of 5 to 1.

The Hongkong Chinese showed indisputable supremacy in the game, for in three games here, they had a fast moving and systematic forward line, backed by an air-tight defence. The players have been playing in the same team for years, and consequently showed a thorough understanding on the field and smooth team-work. In their games here, they outplayed their opponents by a fair margin, and deserved to be the nation's champions.

Last Saturday's game attracted a crowd of between 5,000 and 6,000. Owing to the snowfall overnight, the ground was still wet and slippery, but a fairly fast game was played. Play was very close in the first half, and although the visitors were leading 2 to 1 at half time, the East China team first scored and held the lead for the greater part of the first half. Play was in favour of the Hongkong team during most part of the second half, resulting in three more goals.

Mr. T. T. Zee referred, with Messrs. Mao and Su as linesmen. The teams lined up as follows:—

South China:—Lau Hing-ching; Ng Kam-chung and Lai Yuk-tat; Leung Yok-tong, Lam Yuk-ying, and Wang Sui-wah; Lau Kau, Leung Win-tak, Pang Kam-wing, Suen Kam-wing, and Chang Kwong-yiu.

East China:—T. U. Loh; Y. Y. Feng and Y. T. Har; T. U. Mao, K. S. Liang and P. Q. Hwang; L. Zee, Y. T. Chen, S. H. Euyang, W. T. Lee and Z. G. Ting.

INTERPORT CRICKET

Hongkong Team for Malaya: Probabilities of a Visit in the New Future

Efforts are being made to send a team from Hongkong to Malaya in the near future, and so far as present indications go, these appear likely to be successful. It is 24 years ago since Hongkong last visited Malaya, but several teams from the rubber country have been here since then, the last in 1924, when Hongkong entertained both Malaya and Shanghai. Several invitations have been received from Malaya in recent years, and efforts have been made to get teams together, but owing to the distance and length of stay necessary, these have proved unsuccessful. There is, however, a bright prospect that the steps now being taken will materialize.

On the occasion of Malaya's visit here last year, the difficulties facing Hongkong were explained to the visiting Captain, Mr. Holmes Brown, but he was assured that a special effort would be made to send a team down this year. It was mentioned that if Hongkong could not itself secure a fully representative eleven it might be possible, with the assistance of Shanghai, to get a China team together. It has not yet been definitely fixed whether the team will be a combined Shanghai and Hongkong eleven, or whether it will be selected solely from the talent available in the Colony. A month or so ago the Secretary of the Hongkong Cricket Club wrote to Shanghai asking whether the Northerners would be prepared to participate in the tour and the number of players who could get away, but no reply has been received. As soon as word arrives from Shanghai as to their intentions then it will be possible to give the Malaya people some idea of the date and the composition of the team to be sent down.

At least fourteen players will be required for the trip. A number of prominent Hongkong cricketers have been circularized, and I hear that eight have intimated their willingness to go if selected. Mr. "Dick" Hancock is hopeful of being able to get away, in which case he is almost certain to skipper the side. Mr. T. E. Pearce is going on leave and unfortunately will not be available. Several of those who have accepted have appeared in previous Interport matches, and will form the nucleus of a good side.

The team will probably be away for close upon a month and will engage in several matches, though no definite programme can be fixed up until it is known for certain whether it is possible to get a side together. At the moment the prospects are encouraging, but nothing more than that can be said.

Cricket enthusiasts are already talking of the Interport match to take place in November against Shanghai. I learn that an invitation will also be extended to Malaya and that there will in all probability be another triangular Interport.—"Cover-Point" in the "South-China Morning Post."

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB

Two Chinese Admitted to Membership

Hongkong, Feb. 19.

Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Ho Kwong have been admitted to membership of the Jockey Club. They are the first Chinese members.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

PAPER HUNTING

S. P. H. Club's Last Hunt of the Season

The snow which fell last Friday night led to gloomy forebodings that there would be no hunt on Saturday, but by the morning it had all melted, and hunters had excellent weather for the last hunt of the season. The paper trail was laid by Messrs. G. L. Wilson and F. W. Potter and was entirely in the Rubicon country. The start was at the Hunter's Monument at 3 p.m. and a fairly large field of riders put in an appearance. The hunt was despatched by the Master, Dr. C. N. Davis, and riders then made their way to the Hunter's Monument whence a brisk run took them to No. 8 Bridge. The trail was then found to the right and after re-crossing Chipoo Creek the hunt traversed Potter's Line. Then came Pearce's Elbow and the Pawn Shop with the usual run down the Blasted Tree Line, Fearon's Elbow and the Hound Line with a return trip *viâ* the Molesken Wade to the Monument Line.

The finish down the Monument Line was hotly contested by Brig. General Macnaghten and Mr. Murray Davis, and was won by the former on Wild Chance. The card reads as follows.

1 Brig. General Macnaghten on Wild Chance
2 Mr. M. G. Davis on Cairn Hill
3 Mr. J. B. M. Bremner on Dawick
4 Mr. E. B. McBain on Cuttle
5 Mr. G. Pollock on Pitch and Toss
6 Mr. D. Stewart on Eastern Dragon

LADIES' PAPER HUNT

The following was the result of Sunday's hunt:—

1, Mrs. J. K. Brand on Jack Flint; 2, Mrs. Ellig, on Sammy; 3, Miss McCloskey, on Lunatic; 4, Miss Coutts, on Settrington.

The start was on the Warren Road line and the hunt finished at one of the jumps on Barrier line. There were 19 starters. Mrs. Hickling laid the hunt in the home country.

THE GERMAN PAPER HUNT CLUB

The 6th hunt of the Deutscher Reiterverein took place on Sunday under ideal conditions, for after Saturday's fall of snow the going was perfect, and the temperature pleasant. A field of about 20 starters were despatched by the Master, Mr. H. Tiefenbacher, promptly at 11 a.m. The start was at Springfield's Line, Siccawei, and as usual this line claimed a number of victims, amongst others Mr. Botelho taking a beautiful toss. However, nothing serious happened and they all remounted and followed the hunt.

The paper led after Springfield's Line over the Tsao Chi Road, from there on to two platforms, over Tiefenbacher's Misery, Via Media and the Serpentine to Jim's Joys. This line was taken in a northerly direction, over the Chasm, which, by the way, has been banked up to such an extent as to have lost most of its horrors. After the Chasm there was a small check, but the hunt soon found paper again in the direction of Hungjao. The trail then swung to the left, over the platform at the Wobbly Creek and along over the flats on the usual run towards Sandfly Bridge. Here green paper was laid, thus allowing ponies and riders to take a welcome breather.

The hunt finished in a bunch and the first 10 riders could have been covered by the proverbial blanket. Mr. Terfloth just won from Mr. Edwards, who, however, received the heavy-weight prize. Mr. F. Siemssen had kindly presented a cup for the first heavy-weight in, Mr. Edwards thus securing this trophy.

The card read:—

1. A. Terfloth on Bivœtcken
2. J. Edwards on Merry England
3. P. H. Neubourg on Ferncroft
4. J. Chang on Bang Fee
5. N. Roll on Scheik
6. A. Hampe on Aldebaran.

INTERNATIONAL HOCKY

Wales Defeats Ireland 4-3

Dublin, Feb. 20.

Wales beat Ireland at hockey today by 4 goals to 3.—Reuter.

BASKETBALL

Henningsen Cup Won by China from America

China defeated America in the final game in the International Basketball Tournament by 42 to 28 last Friday night at the Pavilion, thereby gaining the Henningsen Produce Co.'s Cup for the season 1925-26 The Chinese were leading by 20 to 12 at half time and won the game easily in the second half without being seriously threatened.

The Pavilion, even with its spacious seating accommodation, was literally packed to capacity. Late comers had to be content with standing room only, and it was estimated that at least 800 spectators were in attendance, a record crowd for the Pavilion. The crowd was, however, given a good treat, for the game was very spectacular and interesting.

China won through better combination and superior shooting and on the whole was a better team and deserved the victory.

The game started very evenly, both teams finding it difficult to get started. A. B. Hennigsen at length found the net, opening the score for America. Hwang countered for China on a free throw, and Euyang tossed in a field goal. The game then went on closely, with the Chinese players having a slight advantage over their opponents in the scoring. When the interval came, China had 20 points to America's 12 points.

Second Half Play

The Chinese started the second half in wonderful style and swept the Americans off their feet. Lee made two clean shots in one minute, followed by one from Hwang. Lee again found the net and Hwang also scored. The score then stood at 30 to 12, and then the Americans called time out. With a few changes in the line-up the Americans tightened up a bit and managed to lessen the Chinese lead to some extent. Culbertson and A. B. Henningsen scoring a few field and foul goals. Lee and Hwang did their best in piling up for China, but, during the last few minutes of play, America struggled desperately to catch up. They succeeded in diminishing the lead somewhat, but the Chinese had too much in hand to be overtaken. The game finished 42 to 28.

Lee and Hwang starred for China as forwards. Euyang at centre was good but he was out jumped by Henningsen in centre-ball. Nee was excellent in guarding, but Sung did not play persistently in the other guarding position.

For America, the Hennigsen brothers served well in the forward line. Davies of the American School starred in defence. Culbertson was also good in the attack, but he was too well covered by Nee, and many of his shots at the goal were deflected.

Summaries:

China (42)		America (28)
D. C. Lee	r.f.	A. P. Henningsen
P. K. Hwang	l.f.	Culbertson, Samman
Euyang	c.	A. B. Henningsen, Burrell
K. T. Nee	r.g.	Davies
K. N. Sung	l.g.	Pimpley, Smith.

Goals from floor:—Hwang 9, Lee 6, Euyang 3, A. B. Henningsen 5, A. P. Henningsen 3, Davies 2, Culbertson 1.

Goals from fouls:—Culbertson 3, Hwang 3, Lee 1, Euyang 1, Nee 1, A. B. Henningsen 2.

Referee:—W. L. Nash. Umpire:—K. S. Chang.

INTERNATIONAL DOG DERBY

Frank Dupuis's Victory: Twenty Teams Compete

Quebec, Feb. 20.

Frank Dupuis has won the three days' International Dog Derby, covering 123 miles, divided into three laps each of 41 miles, in 12 hr. 32 min. 10 sec.

The second day's lap was completed during a blizzard.

Twenty teams competed.—Reuter's American Service.

WATERLOO CUP FINAL

Win for Jovial Judge

Liverpool, Feb. 19.

At coursing in the final of the Waterloo Cup to-day Mr. J. L. Jarvis' Jovial Judge beat Mr. R. Ranks' Running Rein.

The betting was 7 to 4 against the winner, which won easily.—Reuter.

INDOOR LAWN TENNIS

Borotra and Lacoste Meeting in the Finals

New York, Feb. 18.

In the National Indoor Tennis Tournament doubles, Messrs. Brugnon and Dailey beat Messrs. Mangin and Jolliff, 3—6, 6—0, 6—3. Messrs. Tilden and Anderson beat Messrs. Seligson and Kuhn, 6—1, 6—2, thus entering the semi-finals. Messrs. Tilden and Borotra meet in the quarter-final of the singles, which has been postponed till tomorrow.

Lacoste and Borotra beat Merrit Culter and E. N. Brandt, 6—4, 6—1. Richards and Hunter beat C. A. Anderson and J. G. Hale, 6—3, 7—5.

Tilden and F. C. Anderson will meet Lacoste and Borotra in the semi-finals.

Feb. 19.

In the quarter finals of the National Indoor Lawn Tennis Tournament here to-day, Lacoste beat Vincent Richards 6—4, 6—2, Borotra beat Tilden 13—11, 6—3 and Brugnon beat Francis Hunter 6—4, 6—4.

The first set between Borotra and Tilden was one of the most thrilling ever played. Borotra from "five all" always had a lead, but again and again after winning the odd game he succumbed to Tilden's terrific service. Borotra was twice within a point of the set and twice Tilden rose to the occasion with an untakeable service, but apart from the service Borotra was superior at every point of the game. His intrepid net-work, his side-line placing and frequent magnificent backhand returns from seemingly impossible positions all combined to overwhelm Tilden, who was pitilessly forced back from the aggressive to a back-line defence. Both men played at the top of their form and the rapid succession of spectacular rallies aroused the frenzied enthusiasm of the crowd. The defeat of Tilden created a sensation and Borotra received a deafening ovation from the huge crowd.

Lacoste decidedly outplayed Richards. The latter displayed occasional flashes of brilliancy at the net, but Lacoste added to his usually steady base-line driving a spectacular net attack which kept his opponent chasing from side to side.

Brugnon, profiting by the example of his team mates, also carried the fight to the net, scoring France's third great victory of the day.

Semi-Final of Doubles

Feb. 19.

In the doubles semi-final Tilden and Anderson beat Borotra and Lacoste, 6—4, 6—4.

In the second doubles semi-final Richards and Hunter beat Brugnon and Bailey, 6—2, 6—2. The winners will meet Tilden and Anderson in the final on Monday.

Borotra and Lacoste

Feb. 20.

Borotra, the defending champion, and Lacoste will meet in the final of the National Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship.

Borotra to-day beat Brugnon, 7—5, 4—6, 6—4, in one of the semi-finals and in the other Lacoste defeated van Ryn, the last American hope, 6—2, 6—1.

New York, Feb. 22.

Rene Lacoste has won the National Indoor Lawn Tennis Championship by defeating Jean Borotra (the holder) in the final to-day. The score was 15—13, 6—3, 2—6, 6—4.

W. T. Tilden and Fred Anderson beat Vincent Richards and Francis Hunter in the final of the doubles, 3—6, 6—3, 6—4, 3—6, 12—10.—Reuter's American Service.

THE DAVIS CUP

Australia Not to Compete this Year

Melbourne, Feb. 22.

Australia will not send a team to compete in the Davis Cup tournament this year.

The decision is due to depleted finances and the unavailability of J. O. Anderson and Gerald Patterson.—Reuter.

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INTERPORT GOLF

The Hongkong Trip from Hongkong's Point of View: Parbury Equals Record

(Specially Contributed)

A successful trip—very—not only in the result of the matches but also in the cameraderie which prevailed throughout the visit. The team were right well entertained and their deep-felt thanks are due to the Hongkong men, to whom nothing was too much trouble to see that their guests received the maximum of comfort and attention. Mr. J. R. H. Mason and his "band of roughnecks," as he called them, from Manila will concur that it would not be possible to receive a more genuine and whole-hearted reception than it was our lot to experience from that coterie of Hongkong sportsmen led by Mr. Ferguson.

We left Shanghai with the purpose of doing our best and got away into training by practising daily on board the President McKinley. The ship docked at 4 p.m. on the 12th instant and within an hour and a half we were on the Fanling course, playing as many holes as we could before dark. The golf displayed was probably not of the best and if for no other reason, this was due to our being too enamoured of the beauty of the surrounding country to keep our eyes on the ball.

Shanghai *v.* Hongkong

The next two days, whilst Hongkong were playing Manila, we played practice rounds in an endeavour to assimilate as much local knowledge as possible in the limited time at our disposal. On the Sunday, to instil a little more care in our game, a medal competition on Shanghai handicaps was arranged for us and Parbury walked away with this, with the very fine score of 74 gross, thus equalling the record of the course held by Mr. J. H. Stewart, who, by the way, is on transfer to Shanghai and will be another top-notcher for the St. Andrew's team.

The next day we started the game that took us to Hongkong and our order was:—Budd, Blinko, Ferrier, Parbury, Malcolm and Pilcher, who were opposed by Ferguson, Shewan, Douglas, Smith, Pendered and Mackenzie. Of these matches we won four, Parbury halved his and Budd lost to Ferguson at the 35th hole.

The following day four balls were played, with Blinko partnering Budd, Malcolm and Ferrier and Pilcher and Parbury. The Hongkong players made no re-arrangement in the order of their team. We were more successful in these matches as no score was registered against us and we thus came out winners of the Interport contest by 10 points to 1—the largest difference yet. Shanghai now have won the trophy five times to Hongkong's four and there has been one tie, in 1924.

Budd unfortunately was not his usual brilliant self and this undoubtedly was due to his not having fully recovered his strength after his recent severe illness. Without detracting in any way from the very sterling game played by Ferguson, we think the result would have been different had Budd been in his normal state of health and could have produced the form we know so well.

The Mighty Blinko

Blinko was hitting the ball out of sight (if erratically at times) as usual, but Shewan, that prince of good fellows, gave him a nasty jolt when, after being 1 down and 3 to play, he took Blinko to the last green before the game was won.

Ferrier was responsible for nothing remarkable—he was just Ferrier. He broke his opponent's heart by his unvarying steadiness and superior knowledge of the game. He ran out a winner by 5 and 3.

Parbury, apart from the few occasions he indulged in uprooting trees with his niblick, played a steady game and was in a winning position—2 up and 3 to go—when he accidentally moved his ball on the 34th green, thus losing a stroke and the hole. His opponent, by very deadly putting, halved the 35th, won the 36th and the match was all square.

Malcolm was always ahead in his game and at the 27th was 7 up and 9 to play. His opponent, Pendered, then went entirely berserk and carried the match to the 34th hole before having to acknowledge defeat. Pendered did the last nine holes in 35—3 under bogey.

Pilcher started badly, being 4 down at the 9th, but then proceeded to wipe off the deficit and turned 1 up. He won by 4 and 3.

The day the four balls were played a strong wind was blowing, which proved very troublesome. This factor, coupled with the decidedly tricky greens, was not conducive of good medal rounds, but close match play resulted nevertheless. Our first and second couples were in the lead throughout and both matches were won on the 34th green. Our last pair found Pendered again a thorn in their sides and the game was only won on the last green by Pilcher sinking his putt for the hole and match.

Shanghai *v.* Manila

On the third and fourth days we were opposed by Manila and we made no alteration in the order of our team. At the end of the morning round we found ourselves in the unenviable position of having the lead in four matches against us and Ferrier and Blinko were the only two who could sit down to tiffin with an easy conscience. In the afternoon the tide of fortune turned in our favour and we finished the day with Budd, Blinko, Ferrier and Malcolm winning their matches.

As against Hongkong, we won all four-ball matches, although Budd and Blinko had to fight every inch of the ground to win on the last hole from Mason and Few. The other two games both finished in our favour, to the tune of 5 and 4. The conditions were ideal as the wind had dropped to a breeze and good scores were the order of the day. In the last game, the "best ball" was 8 under fours for the 32 holes played.

We beat Manila, but only after closely and stubbornly fought matches and the result—10 to 2—is in no wise a true indication of the excellent games put up by our friendly rivals.

A New Interport Idea

At the end of the day the visiting teams were guests of the Royal Hongkong Golf Club at a dinner held on the Hongkong Hotel roof garden. The speeches were humorous and met with acclamation, but the outstanding feature of them was the proposal to turn the fourball foursomes in these Interport matches to twoball foursomes and there is no reason to doubt that this will be a *fait accompli* by the time the next contest comes to be played. Mr. R. G. Macdonald—our "veteran captain" according to the Hongkong press—also made the suggestion that the Amateur Championship of China, not having been the success which Shanghai anticipated, should be put under the ægis of the Far Eastern Golf Association, whose headquarters were in Hongkong, and the competition then might meet with the success it deserves. He would like the Association to take up the matter.

After the speeches the real business of the evening began and we were hugely entertained by the racy stories told by Mr. E. J. New of the Manila team. Malcolm contributed his little bit by a verse or two of song in various keys. The Fanling trio—Shewan, Bruce and Walker—also shyly gave us a quaint old-world ditty. We went on board the Empress of Australia that night and the next morning various members of the Hongkong and Manila teams came to see us off. Mr. O. H. Blackburn, who accompanied our team, kindly put up a bottle or two of the best to cheer our drooping spirits and thus ended a tour that was continuous enjoyment from beginning to end.

We thank you again, you Royal Hongkong golfers, for making our wish your wish and when you come to Shanghai next October we shall consider we have accomplished something if we can entertain you one-tenth as royally as you have entertained us.

Hongkong Press Opinions

"There can be no doubt that Shanghai deserved their victory. As a combination they proved themselves to be the superiors of Hongkong, and would doubtless repeat their success if they met again. In Budd, Blinko and Ferrier they have three of the best players in the Far East, and Malcolm, Parbury and Pilcher proved themselves to be well worthy of Interport honours. It must be confessed, however, that Budd, the Shanghai champion, although he showed he possesses a great variety of shots, was somewhat disappointing throughout both days (against Hongkong), and did not reach the form which has brought him so much into the limelight recently. Blinko and Ferrier, however, showed that they were almost as much at home at Fanling as on their own course at Shanghai.

"Ferrier played a remarkably consistent game and Malcolm gave him great support at the various holes."

"Ferrier rarely strayed from the fairway."

"The game produced some brilliant golf in which Blinko, Ferrier and Pilcher shone particularly."

"Ferrier's splendid and steady game, with Malcolm's occasional brilliance, won the match for Shanghai."

"Pilcher had a brilliant 74 and the fine display of the Parbury-Pilcher partnership enabled a win for Shanghai."

INTERNATIONAL GOLF

American Team Chosen for British Open Championship

New York, Feb. 19.

Walter Hagen has been chosen to nominate three other American professionals to represent America in an international match with British professionals prior to the British Open Championship. The match will be contested in the London district.

Hagen hopes to interest Jimmy Ferrell, Gene Sarazen and Leo Diegel.—Reuter's American Service.

INTERPORT GOLFERS AT DINNER

Hongkong's Great Week of Golf

Hongkong, Feb. 19.

In his speech at the dinner to the interport golfers at the Hongkong Hotel last night, the president, Mr. E. R. Hallifax, said that Hongkong had really had a great week of golf, which would remain in the memory of the Colony's golfers for a long time because of the good spirit and good sportsmanship shown and also the keenness evinced in the matches. Undoubtedly the northern port had sent down a team that stood out as a remarkable constellation.

Mr. MacDonald replied on behalf of Shanghai. He suggested that the competition for the Amateur Golf Championship of China should be put under the aegis of the Far Eastern Golfing Association at Hongkong.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

GOLF IN FLORIDA

Second Professional Victory Over Ladies

St. Augustine, F. Feb. 22.

Archie Compston and Arnaud Massy, the visiting professionals, scored their second victory over Miss Glenna Collett, the American lady champion, and Miss Mary Browne in an 18-hole golf match to-day. Conceding eight bisques they won by one hole.

On February 19, Compston and Massy conceded six bisques and won by two up and one to play.—Reuter's American Service.

Ormond Beach, Florida,
Feb. 22.

In a 36-hole golf match to-day Gene Sarazen and Leo Diegel beat Archie Compston and Arnaud Massy by 8 up and 7 to play.—Reuter's American Service.

IN protesting against the attempts of the Kiangsu provincial authorities to seize the Chapei Municipal Council, the Chinese press says that the reasons for this are (1) the provincial treasury is in a state of bankruptcy; (2) the provincial authorities are incompetent to develop the Shanghai and Woosung Special Municipality because finances are so low; and (3) the provincial authorities are unable to pay the wages of the Shanghai and Woosung Police. By seizing the power of the Council, the provincial authorities will be able to profit by $600,000 monthly.

INTERPORT RUGBY

How Hankow Took Honours Away From Shanghai: The Game in Detail

The following is from the "Hankow Herald":—

The sixth Interport Rugby Football match was played on Wednesday, February 17. Owing to bad weather the Shanghai side only arrived at 1 p.m. on the day and had no time to stretch their legs before the game. The ground had been cleared of snow but several large pools still shewed here and there, and though much of the turf was dry enough to give good foothold, the ball became greasy almost from the start and the ground more slippery as it began to cut up. In spite of this there were many good passing movements by both sides, though naturally there were also a great many passes which went astray.

Shanghai won the toss and Hankow kicked off away from the Pavilion and against the wind.

The early exchanges seemed to show the Hankow pack the better together of the two, and also the heavier, and twice the ball came out in rapid succession from scrums in midfield without any use being made of it. Then the ball coming out to McLaren he ran through and punted over the line but Shanghai touched down. A mark and kick to touch by Nicholl took the ball well down into Hankow's 25, but good rushes by Hankow forwards brought it back to half way. Hankow were getting more than their share of the ball in the scrums, but not heeling too cleanly. Sheilsmall found the attentions of Crowe very hampering.

The Score Opened

A longish kick by Hankow was well charged down by Bathurst and from the ensuing scrum the ball came out to White who scored far out. It was not converted.

The kick off failing to go 10 yards there was a scrum in the centre and the ball going out to Purry the movement ended with a forward pass. Shortly after a risky pass back by Hankow, which was not gathered nearly let Shanghai in, but relief came by a punt to touch by Bates and useful short rushes by Hankow forwards. For offside against Hankow the free kick was taken by Nicholl who tried for goal, but found the ball too heavy and Hankow touched down. About this time Hankow were carrying nearly every scrum, but the slippery ball was making so many passes go astray that the backs made little headway. A dribbling rush, off a missed Shanghai pass, now resulted in White scoring again; again the kick failed, the ball hitting the post and dropping back; after the kick off, fine passing by McLaren, Bathurst and Purry gained a lot of ground, but Lancashire replied for Shanghai with a dribble and kick to touch. Another penalty kick against Hankow, this time for 'feet up,' was taken by Nicholl without result and after good tackling by Purry, Bathurst made a fine opening for Bates who just got home before being caught. McLaren converted and half time arrived with Shanghai pressing and the score 11-0 to Hankow.

The Second Half

Shanghai kicked off on the resumption, and pressed for a time with good work by forwards. A long pass out to Bates sent Hankow off again, and the left wing made two very promising runs, Purry being pulled down in Shanghai 25. From a scrum Crowe broke away and relieved. Loose rushes by Shanghai twice called upon Yoxall to save, which he did without mistake, and a long punt to touch by White put Hankow on the offensive again and Bathurst scored an unconverted try. After midfield play Shanghai woke up and scored twice, once in a forward rush, Mann touching down, the try being well converted by Nicholl, and once from a run on the left wing when Bichard scored an unconverted try.

Both sides were now adopting more of a kick and rush scheme and first Bell-Irving, showing a surprising turn of speed and then McLaren from a very long kick, scored trys. McLaren converted his own.

More play in Hankow half when twice Shanghai looked like adding to their score, and then McLaren receiving a pass from White scored another unconverted try. A wheel and rush by Hankow pack was replied to by a long loose rush by Shanghai, and a short punt to touch by Neill put Shanghai in Hankow 25 again. The Shanghai passing broke down and another long kick and follow up by McLaren was carried on by Bathurst and the ball ultimately arrived at Reid, who scored, Bates converting, and the final whistle blew almost immediately leaving Hankow winners by 3 goals and 5 tries (30 Points) to 1 goal and 1 try (8 Points). Where all played well it seems both unnecessary and invidious to pick out individuals. Hankow held the superiority in both weight and pace, their outside work with the greasy ball being very fine, but it was in no sense a walk over, and after Shanghai's second score it was anybody's game.

What with injuries, and delays on the way up, Shanghai had none of the luck and were perhaps unfortunate in finding Hankow unusually strong. Still McLaren and his team are to be congratulated on a very fine win, which should have an excellent effect on Rugger in this port for the future.

EUROPEAN LAWN TENNIS

Miss Wills's Victory in Beaulieu Tournament

Beaulieu, Feb. 21.

In the final round of the Ladies' Singles in the Lawn Tennis Tournament here, Miss Helen Wills beat Mrs. Satterthwaite 6-1, 6-1.

In the finals of the Men's Doubles at the same tournament von Kehnling, Hungary, beat the English Davis Cup player, Kingsley, 7-5, 3-6, 6-1, 6-3.—Reuter.

Paris, Feb. 22.

Mlle. Lenglen, who is reported to be suffering from heart trouble, states she has definitely decided on doctor's orders not to play any more singles in the Riviera this season. Her next meeting with Miss Wills will be in June, when they may meet in the international championships of the Racing Club of Paris.—Reuter.

U. S. Wightman Cup Team

New York, Jan. 25.

Miss Elizabeth Ryan, who celebrated her return to American courts last year by administering the only singles defeat sustained all the season by Miss Helen Wills and by gaining the second national ranking position, is slated to represent America in the 1926 Wightman Cup matches in England.

Miss Ryan was not considered eligible to represent her native land in last season's series because of her long residence abroad, but this obstacle has been removed by her place on the ranking list and apparent intention to stay in the United States for some time.

No definite action has yet been taken in selecting the women's squad for the Wightman Cup matches to be played in England in June, but Miss Wills and Miss Ryan are expected to bear the singles burden, while Miss Mary Browne is likely to captain the team as she did last year.—Reuter's American Service.

WEST INDIAN CRICKET

M. C. C. Lead on First Innings Against Demerara

George Town, Feb 23.

The return match between the M. C. C. and Demerara was drawn. The M. C. C. in their first innings made 385, Hammond contributing 111 and Calthorpe 64. Demerara made 348 in their first innings, Fernandes contributing 120. The M. C. C. in their second innings scored 124 for two wickets.—Reuter.

M. C. C. Test Match Selection Committee

London, Feb. 24.

A meeting of the M. C. C. at Lord's to-day selected Mr. P. F. Warner (chairman), Mr. P. Perrin and Mr. A. E. R. Gilligan as the Test Selections Sub-Committee. They will co-opt two professionals, one from the North and one from the South, with full powers and together will select the captain, who will have the casting vote.—Reuter.

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SCHOOL FOOTBALL

French Municipal School v. Shanghai American School

This match took place on the Navy Ground on Tuesday and resulted in a victory for the Municipal by 10 goals to nil. After five minutes play Jourdan scored the first goal for the French School, heading in the ball from Missura's pass. The American forwards made several determined onslaughts on the Municipal citadel, but their attacks failed to materialize owing to the strong wind and the fine defence work of the Municipal team.

Just before half time, Strijevsky essayed a shot at the goal and was successful, the ball glancing off one of the Americans into the goal.—Score, 2-0.

On resumption the American forwards, with the wind now favouring them, attacked fiercely, but Missura and Allen of the Municipal kept them off.

With the score standing at 2 nil in favour of the Municipal, the game became extremely interesting. The Americans attacked with might and main, but were ably repulsed.

After half an hour's play the American forwards forced a corner kick, with the result that their centre-forward nearly netted the ball.

The French realizing that things were becoming serious, renewed their attack under the leadership of Corte-Real, and scored eight more goals before time.

The game was good but the inaccuracy of the American forwards was a handicap.

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL AT HOME

London, Feb. 20.

F. A. Cup Competition, Fifth Round:—
Clapton Orient 2, Newcastle 0
Millwall 0, Swansea 1
Sunderland 3, Manchester United 3
Notts County 0, Fulham 1
Southend 0, Nottingham Forest 1
Bolton Wanderers 3, South Shields 0
Aston Villa 1, Arsenal 1
Manchester City 11, Crystal Palace 4.

Scottish Cup Competition, Third Round:—
Dumbarton 3, Clyde 0
Third Lanark 4, Brechin 0
Falkirk 0, Rangers 2
Morton 1, Albion 0
Aberdeen 2, St. Johnstone 2
Bathgate 2, Airdrieonians 5
Hearts 0, Celtic 4
St. Mirren 2, Partick Thistle 1.

The League, First Division:—
Burnley 1, Huddersfield 1
Cardiff City 2, Birmingham 0
Leeds 1, Liverpool 1
Sheffield 3, West Bromwich 2
Tottenham 4, Bury 2
Leicester 2, Blackburn 1.

The League, Second Division:—
Barnsley 2, Southampton 0
Bradford City 0, Derby County 0
Chelsea 5, Darlington 2
Middlesbrough 4, Stockport County 0
Portsmouth 0, Oldham Athletic 2
Wolverhampton Wanderers 5, Stoke City 1.

The League, Third Division: Southern Section:—
Aberdare 3, Norwich City 1
Bournemouth 2, Merthyr 1
Brentford 2, Bristol City 1
Charlton 1, Gillingham 0
Exeter 2, Luton 2
Reading 2, Newport County 1
Swindon 2, Queen's Park Rangers 0
Watford 0, Plymouth 1.

The League, Third Division: Northern Section:—
Accrington 3, Nelson 2
Doncaster 1, Wigan 1
Durham 2, Halifax 0
Hartlepools 2, Rotherham 1
Lincoln 2, Crewe 2
Rochdale 5, Grimsby Town 2
Southport 3, New Brighton 2
Tranmere 3, Bradford 2
Walsall 3, Chesterfield 1
Wrexham 2, Ashington 3.

Scottish League, First Division:—
Clydebank 5, Kilmarnock 1
Hibernians 1, Queen's Park 2
Motherwell 2, Cowdenbeath 1.

Feb. 22.

The League, First Division.
Leicester 3, Newcastle 2.

The League, Second Division.
Stoke 1, Preston 3
The Wednesday 2, Middlesbrough 0.

The League, Third Division: Southern Section.
Luton 3, Northampton 2
Merthyr 2, Swindon 1.

The League, Third Division: Northern Section.
Rotherham 5, Ashington 1.

F. A. Cup Competition.
The draw for the sixth round, to be played on March 6, is as follows:—
Clapton Orient v. Manchester City
Nottingham Forest v. Bolton Wanderers
Swansea v. Aston Villa or The Arsenal
Fulham v. Sunderland or Manchester United.

Feb. 23.

Scottish League, First Division:—
Dundee 1, Partick Thistle 0
St. Mirren 2, Motherwell 2.

Feb. 24.

F. A. Cup Competition, Re-plays.
Arsenal 2, Aston Villa 0
Manchester United 2, Sunderland 1.

The League, First Division.
Bury 2, West Bromwich 0.

The League, Third Division (Southern Section).
Bournemouth 0, Brighton 3.

The League, Third Division (Northern Section).
Chesterfield 4, Wigan 0.

Scottish League, First Division.
Dundee United 2, Hearts 3
Hamilton 2, Morton 5
Raith 0, Airdrieonians 6
Falkirk 1, Rangers 1.

Scottish Cup Competition, Re-play.
St. Johnstone 0, Aberdeen 0.

Scottish Cup Draw

The following is the draw for the fourth round of the Scottish Cup Competition to be played on March 6:—
Morton v. Rangers
St. Mirren v. Airdrieonians
Third Lanark v. Aberdeen or St. Johnstone

PERSONAL NOTES

MRS. F. E. Chadwick Kew returned to Shanghai on Sunday by the R. M. S. Empress of Australia.

LT. Brownrigg, late of H.M.S. Scarab, has arrived in Shanghai and will leave shortly for England *viâ* America.

MR. A. Brooke-Smith, the Shanghai representative on the Tariff Conference, was expected back in Shanghai on Wednesday.

SIR Ernest Wilton, of the Salt Inspectorate, Peking, is stopping for a few days at the Palace Hotel and will leave by the Blue Funnel str. Hector on Saturday.

MRS. O'Driscoll, Miss Firth, Miss McCloskey and Miss Thomas, who have been spending the holidays in Nanking, returned to Shanghai by the str. Luenho on Saturday.

AMONG the passengers on the str. City of Lahore, were the Hongkong members of the Interport football team. Messrs. Haimovitch, Moller and Sokoloff also left to ride in the Hongkong races.

MR. H. F. Lawson of the Scottish Union Insurance Co. left for home on Friday last; Mrs. and Miss Lawson will follow him in the course of a week or two. Mr. Lawson has represented his Company in the Far East for upwards of 12 years, but has been in failing health for the last year or two. Mr. and Mrs. Lawson expect to reside in England with their son and daughter.

THE American Consulate-General is interested in securing information as to the present whereabouts of Miss Laura M. Blackmore, sometimes known as Billie Blackmore, (Mrs.) Laura M. Gay, whose last known address was No. 15 Soochow Road, near Kiangse Road, this city. Any particulars concerning her present whereabouts will be appreciated.

WORD has been received of the death of Mr. David E. Brown, on Feburary 10, in Vancouver. The late Mr. Brown was General Agent of the Canadian Pacific Railway in Hongkong from 1893 until 1908. During that time Mr. Brown was a member of the Hongkong Club and other local organizations. He was well known and very popular. Mr. Allan Cameron, the present Oriental Manager of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is a nephew of the late Mr. Brown.

THE Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, the latter formerly Lady Louis Mountbatten, start on May 18 for America on a world tour, which embraces a visit to Japan and China.

MR. and Mrs. Lipson Ward returned from England by the str. Khiva on Wednesday last.

CONGRATULATIONS to Chief Inspr. J. E. Wheeler upon his promotion to the position as Registrar of the Mixed Court.

MR. Cox Sproule, a younger brother of the Hon. Mr. Justice Sproule, Senior Puisne Judge, Penang, is now practising as a proctor in Kandy, Ceylon.

MR. Eric Rice, Special Commissioner of the Over-Seas League, who has been making a tour of the Far East in the interests of this organization will arrive in Shanghai from Japan by the str. President Wilson to-day. Mr. Rice will spend several weeks in Shanghai.

SIR Francis Aglen was entertained at dinner on Monday night by the Bank of China and the Bank of Communications. Mr. Yu Ya-ching, chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, and Mr. F. W. Maze, the Commissioner of Customs, were the other two guests. On Thursday, he was entertained to lunch by the committee of St. George's Society.

MR. W. R. Buckberrough, who has been acting as passenger agent of the Canadian Pacific Steamships in Hongkong, has been transferred to the Tokyo office to take up a similar position. Mr. Buckberrough, who has served in the Hongkong office for the last seven years, will be succeeded by Mr. J. M. Henderson.

THE death occurred in England on January 17 of the Rev. Walter Naish, who from 1916 to 1920 was Chaplain of All Saints Church, Kobe. Mr. Naish collapsed at Bexley railway station and died in a few minutes. It is supposed that he hurried to catch a train and that the exercise, combined with the cold weather, had proved too much for him. He was 75 years of age.

MRS. Alec Tweedie, the English author and artist, who spent some time in Shanghai last autumn, is now back in London, in Devonshire House, Mayfair. Her latest book, embodying the experiences of her visit to the Far East is entitled, "An Adventurous Journey." Messrs Hutchinson are the publishers and the book should be on sale shortly. Mrs. Tweedie met with a slight accident while here, which caused water on the knee, but she has happily recovered now.

THE marriage of Miss Valentina Yakimenko-Yeftushenko, daughter of the former mayor of Nikolek, to Mr. B. C. Flynn, of the British Embassy staff, was solemnized on February 10 at the Catholic Church in Azabu. A reception followed at the home of the bride's sister, Mrs. Von Kratzer, Azabu. Mr. Flynn is a language student in the Embassy, and acting Assistant Japanese Secretary.

IN company with his wife Dr. Monroe, of Columbia University, arrived at Yokohama by the str. President Jefferson. He is to inspect the conditions of American schools and colleges in Japan, China, India, and Persia and make arrangements to raise funds so as to meet the requirements of the new Educational Act coming into force. After a few days' sojourn Dr. and Mrs. Monroe are to leave for Peking.

MEMBERS of the Eastern Welcome Club will congratulate their honorary secretary, Mr. Sidney Morris, on the marriage of his daughter, Maidie, to Mr. H. Spencer Jones, elder son of Mr. Hugh Jones, managing editor of the "Daily News." The wedding reception was held on January 22 at the Great Eastern Hotel, Liverpool Street, where some 80 guests, including many with Eastern interests, as well as London journalists, assembled to offer the young couple their good wishes.

MR. and Mrs. E. C. Wood returned by the str. President McKinley from Hongkong and are stopping at the Astor House again.

MESSRS. Coghill, Cameron and Jeffrey, who arrived on Wednesday by the P. & O. S. Khyber, will leave for Peking on March 2 to assume their duties as student interpreters.

MR. T. E. Mitchell, of the General Accident, Fire & Life Assurance Corporation, Ld., is leaving on Saturday by the str. Hector for a business trip to Singapore and the Company's southern agencies.

OWING to the presence of a large number of Japanese undesirables, states the Japanese press, the Consular Police will be commanded by T. Ukazawa, who is to arrive shortly from Japan. Assisting him will be Insp. Tajima of the Criminal Department.

HOME papers announce the marriage on January 14 of Mr. J. C. Sterndale-Bennett, C.M.G., M.C., of H.B.M. Diplomatic Service, to Miss Dorothy Payne, at the Brompton Oratory. Mr. Sterndale-Bennett has for some years been attached to the Foreign Office, London, but it is understood that he is shortly to be appointed a Secretary of the British Legation in Peking. Mrs. Sterndale-Bennett is a cousin of Mrs. E. S. Benbow Rowe of Shanghai.

THE many friends of Miss Lucille Douglass, formerly of Shanghai, and illustrator of Mrs. Ayscough's book "Chinese Mirrors," will be interested of her busy winter. After successful exhibitions of her pastels and etchings in New York Miss Douglass took a studio in Chicago and was at once elected to membership in its Society of Etchers. The Cordon, another club of artists in that city, recently entertanied her as its guest of honour. A flying trip to New York, Palm Beach, Miami and Cuba filled in the first part of the winter and during March Miss Douglass will exhibit in Chicago and lecture on China at its Art Institute. Subsidiary exhibits are kept busy travelling about the country so that this artist's lot is most assuredly not an idle one.

AT the last meeting of the Christian Literature Society the Secretary, Dr. MacGillivray presented the following resolution:—"The Director and Staff of this Society give a very hearty welcome to the Rev. Albert John Garnier of the Baptist Missionary Society, after 19 years' experience in school work in the interior. They wish him a happy and fruitful career in his new work. They also wish to thank the Rev. A. W. Burt, M.A., and the Baptist Missionary Society for their part in this important transfer. The Baptist Missionary Society has followed the great tradition of Dr. Timothy Richard's time by sending a second man in addition to the Rev. E. Morgan, to serve on our staff. We assure them that by so doing they have acquired a further interest in work which is nation-wide in its effect, and have set an example of generosity of which other Mission Boards will surely take note." This resolution was passed with applause, and Mr. Garnier made a suitable reply.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Shanghai on Saturday by the Admiral-Oriental Line str. President Jefferson were Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Whittaker, who spent the past month in Japan on their way back from a year's leave in America. Col. R. S. Barrett, of Alexandria, Virginia, formerly of the U. S. Shipping Board, visited Shanghai on his way round the world; Miss Harriet H. Smith, of Seattle, returned to Yale-in-China as nurse; Mr. Maurice E. Votaw returned to resume his duties as professor of journalism in St. John's University; Mr. W. N. Gray of the Gray Trading Co. returned from a brief business trip; Mr .George D. Happer, previously manager of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Co., Inc., now associated with Dibrell Bros. Tobacco Co. at Shanghai; Mr. Gravely of the China-American Tobacco Co., and Mrs. Gravely; Mr. G. Otten, manager of the Java-China Japan Line in Kobe, and Mrs. Otten; and Mr. P. B. Sullivan, althletic director in charge of St. John's basket ball team which won three cups in Japan, were also passengers for Shanghai.

MR. H. J. Brassinne of the Credit Foncier, Tientsin, is stopping for a short time at the Palace Hotel.

HIS many friends were glad on Monday at the re-appearance amongst them of Mr. A. W. Olsen, secretary of the Shanghai Race Club, one of the several who recently have been operated upon for appendicitis.

MR. and Mrs. A. C. Clear and Miss Clear returned from England on Thursday, just in time for Mr. Clear to attend the annual meeting of the St. George's Society, at which he was elected President for the coming year.

THE engagement is announced of Mrs. Dorothy Rains Phillips of New York City, to Capt. Douglas Rudolf Wahl, late Royal Engineers, now of the Shanghai Municipal Police. Mrs. Philips is the widow of Lt. Kingsley Philips, U. S. Army Air Service.

PIRATES boarded a small boat belonging to the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co. near Black Point in the Huangpu on Wednesday night. The two occuants of the boat were fired on by the bandits and were wounded. Sixteen dollars was stolen from the victims.

HOME papers announced the marriage on January 14 of Mr. J. C. Sterndale-Bennett, C.M.G., M.C., of H.B.M. Diplomatic Service, to Miss Dorothy Payne, at the Brompton Oratary. Mr. Sterndale Bennett has for some years been attached to the Foreign Office, London, but it is understood that he is shortly to be appointed a Secretary of the British Legation in Peking. Mrs. Sterndale-Bennett is a cousin of Mrs. E. S. Benbow Rowe of Shanghai.

INSPECTOR W. H. Howell, who is retiring from the police after 26 years' service with the force, leaves for Home on March 2. Last week he was the recipient of several tokens of esteem and goodwill from colleagues and associates, including one that he will doubtless prize as highly as any of the souvenirs of China that he possesses. It is a handsome double ink-stand, with a blotting pad neatly fitting into a receptacle in the centre, all fashioned of hammered silver, and standing on a richly carved blackwood base. It was the gift of Superintendent C. Dewing, and is inscribed "To W. H. H. from C. D. 1902-1926," an intimate note being struck by the donor's initials, the engraving of which is a replica of his own handwriting.

ONE of the distinguished visitors arriving o nthe str. Taiyo Maru today, is Mr. F. W. Pickard, the Senior Vice-President of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., who, accompanied by Mrs. Pickard, is visiting the Company's branches and making a study of economic conditions in the Far East. To Mr. Pickard is attributable much of the tremendous progress made during recent years by the Du Pont Company, which, established 125 years ago, on the outbreak of the war and the cutting off of supplies in Germany, applied its research chemists to the problem of manufacturing synthetic dyestuffs, so successfully that the Du Pont Co., is now the largest firm catering to the dye trade in America and has in addition a huge export business. Mrs. Pickard will be remembered as a social favourite during her last trip to Shanghai two years ago, and friends of this popular couple will be glad to learn that though they leave for Hongkong on Tuesday, they are planning a more extended stay in Shanghai on their return from the South.

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LAW REPORTS

THE SHOOTING OF P. C. GOULDING

Witnesses at Inquest Agreed That They Did Not Hear Volunteers Challenge

At the adjourned inquest on P. C. Marcus Lorne Goulding, who was accidentally shot by Chapei Volunteers while hunting for a thief in a shop in North Szechuen Road Extension, H. M. Coroner (Mr. G. W. King) at the Police Court on Monday returned an open verdict. P. C. Burton, who with deceased, entered the house, and the Chinese witnesses, in their evidence, stated that they had not heard any challenge from the Volunteers before they fired, although they agreed that one might have been made but was not audible.

Dr. E. G. Gauntlett, who operated on deceased on February 10, said that he found two bullet wounds, a wound of entry and one of exit. The operation showed very severe injuries. The right kidney was cut in two, the liver was badly torn, a rib was fractured, the diaphragm penetrated and the lung cavity opened. Deceased died during the course of the following night from shock, following a severe gunshot wound in the abdomen.

Joseph Hughes, land surveyor, put in a plan of premises at Y.392 North Szechuen Road where the tragedy occurred.

Det.-Inspr. Gilbert, finger print department, produced photographs of the dwelling.

In answer to the Coroner Chief Det.-Inspr. Reeves stated that no Chapei police witnesses would be called. The officer said he was present when evidence was given at the Chinese inquiry.

Chinese Shopkeeper's Evidence

The proprietor of the shop said that on the night in question he was awakened by the barking of a dog at about 3 a.m. After turning up the lights some one told him that a mosquito curtain on the drying stage was missing. He saw a white parcel and thought it to be the curtain. After a few minutes the parcel was blown by the wind. Witness then realized that a thief was at work and called out, "Stop thief." He told his shop assistant to wait for the thief and call a policeman. His wife, another shop assistant, a maidservant and witness went down.

Two Shots

Witness could see the thief. After a few minutes a foreigner came in. Witness said to him in English, "There is the thief." The foreigner then laid his two hands on the roof. As the house was old several tiles fell down. Then, as the foreigner put his right leg on the roof, witness heard two shots. The foreigner fell down slowly. On getting down from the drying stage, witness saw three Chinese volunteers and another foreigner. The Volunteers said, "Who is the proprietor?"

A "White Parcel Moving"

Questioned by the Coroner, the witness said he did not hear anyone call out before the shots were fired. His wife had not called out.

Who did you think the thief was, a foreigner or Chinese?—It was too dark and very hard to tell. The only thing I saw was a white parcel moving.

Continuing, witness said he did not tell the Volunteers that the foreigner had been shot. If there had been any challenging, deceased should have heard.

The wife of the last witness stated that when she saw the foreigner she said: "A thief has stolen some of my clothing." Soon afterwards three Chinese Volunteers came up. After the shots were fired she said: "Don't fire, my relatives are upstairs." Witness did not tell the police that any foreigners had gone up. After that she heard the children crying. On going up to see them, she saw a foreigner lying on the floor.

Volunteers' Silence?

The Coroner—When the Chapei Volunteers rushed upstairs did you hear them call out at all?—(Witness) No.

Assuming the Volunteers had called out do you think that you would have heard them?—I cannot say.

Chang Ching-yuen, a shop assistant, who went to fetch the Volunteers, said that just as they were about to enter the premises there was a noise of tiles falling. Witness did not hear the Volunteers call out as they went upstairs. He heard two shots, was very afraid and went away.

Chief Inspector Reeves produced two empty cartridge cases, picked up by the witness.

Cry of "Robbers"

P. C. Ernest Burton, of Hongkew police-station, said that on the night in question he met deceased, who was also on leave, in the Asahi Bar, Nanziang Road, at 9.30. They left at 12.30 and went back to the station, going out again to the Savoy Café, North Szechuen Road Extension. They left this place at 3 a.m. to go back to the station. There was a crowd outside the shop and they heard the cry, "Robbers."

"They've Got Me"

Goulding was leading in his ricsha (witness continued). They both stopped and went into the shop. As witness went in Goulding was going upstairs. Witness was given to understand by the woman that thieves were upstairs. He followed Goulding. At the top of the stairs, Goulding tried to get on the roof. When the shots were fired witness was at the top of the stairs. By holding Goulding's legs, witness helped him on to the roof. Then the shots were fired and deceased exclaimed, "They've got me." When witness saw the Volunteers with their guns presented at him, he held up his hands. The Volunteers then searched him and he gave them to understand that he was a foreign policeman. They then went away.

Volunteers Ignorant of Casualties?

Continuing, witness said that on going to Goulding, he found him conscious. A few minutes later he practically collapsed and asked for an ambulance to be sent for him. Witness heard no challenge before the firing and did not see the Volunteers again.

The Coroner—Is it possible that they did not know that anybody had been shot?—(Witness) Yes.

But after Goulding had been shot and you had said you were a policeman, they simply turned round and went away?—Yes.

Chief Det.-Inspr. Reeves said he was present on the 19th instant at the trial of the three Chapei Volunteers at the Military Court of the Martial Law Force. Constable Burton, the shopkeeper and his assistant gave evidence. The three Volunteers told the Court that they challenged three or four times, saying, "Who are you? If we do not receive an answer, we will shoot."

Coroner's Tribute to Police

At the conclusion of the evidence, the Coroner said he wished to thank the police for the careful manner in which they had investigated the case, the way in which they had brought the evidence and the manner in which it had been presented to the Court.

In recording an open verdict, Mr. King said that it was most lamentable that a young man had met his death in the circumstances shown by the evidence. He was a member of the Shanghai Municipal Police Force and although he was not on duty at the time, he had answered to the call of duty. This must be no small measure of consolation to his relatives in their sorrow.

IN H. M. Supreme Court, on Monday, judgment was given for Sennet Frères against T. E. Poignand for $302.96, balance due on a $500 platinum and diamond wrist watch.

IN order to avoid forgeries in petitions addressed to the Shanghai District Court, the Chief Judge, Mr. Sun ,has ordered that all petitioners must hereafter attach, in addition to their own signatures, their thumb prints to documents for the purpose of identification.

MYSTERY OF DEATH OF MR. B. L. KUHN

A Condition Which did Not Correspond with Any Known Symptoms

In the United States Court for China, on Monday, Mr. N. E. Lurton and a jury made inquiry into the death of the late Mr. Bert L. Kuhn.

Dr. T. B. Dunn said that, about two weeks ago, he was called to see Mr. Kuhn and found him semi-comatose, without any apparent reason, except that he was supposed to have taken 7½ grains of veronal. He was removed to hospital and after three days he came out, seemingly very much better as to his health in general. Last Thursday witness again was called in and found Mr. Kuhn in a deep stupor. Again he was taken to the General Hospital, but there he gradually got worse, pneumonia eventually supervened and he died without having regained consciousness.

A post-mortem examination was entirely negative, except that it confirmed pneumonia as the ultimate cause of death. It was a most extraordinary case, because Mr. Kuhn's condition did not fit in with any known symptoms.

Other evidence was given to show that, although Mr. Kuhn earlier had been in poor health and was depressed at the time his wife left for America, recently his health had improved, whilst he had been in excellent spirits since learning that his wife was returning to Shanghai.

The inquest was adjourned to await the result of an analysis of the contents of the stomach.

SIKH WOUNDING CHARGE

Injured Man Unable to Give Evidence: Daggers as Point of Religion

A further charge of wounding with intent to murder was preferred against the two Indians, Banda Singh, of Paoshan Road, Chapei, and Mohan Singh, alias "Baboo," of the native city, accused of causing grievous bodily harm to a compatriot, when they appeared on remand before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court last Friday.

Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuting for the police, said that the third man alleged to have been implicated in the affair had not been arrested.

Counsel asked for a further adjournment as the injured man, who had just been seen by Det.-Sub.-Inspr. Yorke, was unable to talk.

In answer to the Magistrate, Mr. Maitland stated that the wounds had evidently been inflicted with a dagger or some sharp instrument in the mouth. In addition to the complainant there was possibly one more witness, but the prosecution did not wish to rely upon him as a valuable asset in the case.

The Magistrate—You cannot as yet consider him as a hostile witness, Mr. Maitland.

Accused were then remanded in custody.

The Magistrate—I am not always so optimistic in these things.

Third Man Arrested

A third man was brought before Mr. G. W. King at H. M. Police Court on Saturday. The accused was Rattan Singh.

Det.-Sub.-Inspr. Yorke, giving evidence of arrest, stated that the prisoner gave himself up at Hongkew police-station on Friday afternoon. When charged, after being cautioned, the man asked what time the assault had taken place. He was told between 12 and 12.30 on the 14th instant. "This is all lies," he replied. "I was in the Pootoo Road district at the time. I left home at 8 a.m. and walked through the Native City. At that time I saw Sikh P. C. 569. I stayed at the mill and Naik 195 came at 3 p.m. I signed the watchmen's book and I spoke with him."

Mr. E. T. Maitland, prosecuting, informed the bench that the injured man had said he recognized each of the three accused.

Accused was remanded

A Debt and a Drubbing

In H.M. Police Court, on Monday before Mr. G. W. King, Banta Singh, Mohan Singh and Rattan Singh appeared on remand, charged with causing grievous bodily harm to Jagat Singh, alternatively with wounding and causing grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Jagat Singh. Mr. E. T. Maitland prosecuted on behalf of the police and Mr. L. K. Kentwell defended Rattan Singh.

Dr. A. D. Wall, who had attended Jagat, said that he had various injuries on the head and face, body and legs. Some might have been caused by a blunt instrument and three cuts on his right leg might have been done by a knife. Jagat was mentally "clouded," which might have been caused by the blow on the head or by alcoholism. For some days the man's life was in danger because of septic complications. Some of the injuries indicated the use of much force.

Mr. Maitland said he appreciated, after hearing this evidence, that the case was not so serious as the police first anticipated. He wished to withdraw the charge of attempted murder.

A Long Wait

Jagat Singh said he was a watchman and Rattan was his No. 1. On February 13 he went to Rattan's house to ask for $17 wages due and was told to call again the next morning. Witness called again at 9.30 a.m. on February 14 and saw the three accused together. Rattan walked with witness to the Public Gardens and told him to wait there whilst he went to get the money. Rattan had not returned at noon so witness went away and later again set out to find Rattan.

In Woosung Road he met the three accused and complained of the way he had been treated. Promising again to pay him, Rattan induced witness to follow him into an alleyway, where the three began to beat him. They used "small swords which Sikhs carry as a part of their religion."

The Magistrate asking for an explanation of this, a Sikh stepped out from the crowd at the back of the Court, unbuttoned his jacket and drew from a sheath a formidable curved dagger about the length of the police bayonets.

Witness continued that he was beaten to the ground and because unconscious.

Cross-examined.—He was not drunk on the day of the assault and he had never been so drunk that he could not recognize people. He identified the three accused as the men who assaulted him.

The Magistrate said that when recently he tried the third of a series of assault cases he understood that Jagat Singh was to be summoned for assaulting Gurdet Singh.

Sikh P. C. 535, who found the injured man and took him to hospital, said that Jagat did not say who had assaulted him.

"This Time, the Truth"

Ran Singh, who also had figured in one of the earlier cases, next was called and caused much amusement by saying:—"This time I want to tell the truth." On February 14, shortly before the time of the alleged assault he passed the three accused and Jagat in Woosung Road. Mohan and Banta were quarrelling. He did not know what happened afterwards.

Banta Singh declared that the last witness only gave evidence because Jagat Singh had given him samshu.

Inspector J. A. Mackenzie said that 15 Sikhs were taken to the hospital and Jagat Singh identified from amongst them the three accused as the men who assaulted him. Jagat was positive as to his assailants and previously had laid information against them.

The Magistrate intimated that he would try the case summarily.

Rattan Singh denied that he owed Jagat any money. He did not see Jagat either on February 13 or 14. From 8 a.m. to 4 p.m. on February 14 he was in Jessfield Village or a Japanese mill in Pootoo Road. Jagat was seeking revenge because witness had discharged him on account of drunkenness and thieving. Ran Singh was another liar who was angry with witness because of another case in which they had been involved.

S. P. C. 560 said that at 2 p.m. on February 14 he saw Rattan in the Japanese mill in Pootoo Road. He did not see Rattan leave the mill and could not say where he was at 3 p.m.

Naik 195 said that at 3 p.m. he saw Rattan in a mill in Soochow Road and asked for his book, but it had been sent to the station.

The hearing was adjourned.

THE CASE AGAINST MR. BEARDSLEY

Bound Over for Trial Before U. S. Court on Charge of Gambling

That there were no facts before the Court whereby defendant, E. J. Beardsley, charged by the French police with being concerned in gambling, could be bound over to the Higher Court was the contention of Mr. F. J. Schuhl, his counsel, in the American Commissioner's Court on Saturday morning, Mr. N. E. Lurton sitting. If the Court would only look at the charge—gambling—and remember the evidence presented by the prosecution, Mr. Schuhl went on to say, his Honour would see that no proof had been offered that his client had gambled.

The Court held, however, that a *prima facie* case had been made out and bound Beardsley over to answer to United States Court for China, on Judge Purdy's return from the Philippine Islands. Mr. L. G. Husar, U. S. District Attorney, prosecuted, assisted by Insp. Gulius of the French Police.

It will be recalled that all evidence for the prosecution, that of the officers who made the raid and found 21 persons and a roulette wheel (money in the drawer) on the premises, had been given at sessions prior to the China New Year, whereupon Mr. Schuhl entered a motion to strike it all out, on the grounds that it had been illegally obtained, in that the police had forcefully broken into the house without a warrant, countersigned by the American authorities.

Opening the matter on Saturday, the Commissioner gave his decision, denying the motion (appended in full at the end) and cited cases in America where the evidence of Prohibition officers had been accepted by the courts, although they got it by force and not be due process of law.

The Evidence of Gambling

Counsel then moved that the Court should dismiss the charge on the gound of insufficient evidence—"the Court should make the French police prove their charges to the hilt, prove that defendant had gambled."

The Commissioner:—But there is evidence before the Court that gambling was going on.

Counsel:—All the evidence which has been presented is to the effect that 21 people were present. No one has said that my client was gambling. Witnesses have stated that they only saw him standing about. It is not the Court's position to prove a case for the Police.

The Commissioner:—But they said they found money in the drawers and a roulette wheel.

Counsel:—But is that gambling? (Mr. Schuhl again read the charge, which he interpreted to mean that defendant had gambled).

Subsequent to Mr. Lurton's denial of the motion, Mr. Schuhl inferred that the status of accused would remain as now. He was sorry that Judge Purdy was not in Shanghai. On the latter's return he, counsel, would surrender his client and sue out a writ of *habeas corpus* and argue the case at once. As the defendant was out on bail, the Commissioner could not see how his standing would be affected.

Counsel for the defence declined to submit any evidence.

Mr. Lurton's Ruling

Defendant was accordingly bound over to the Higher Court on bail of G.$100.

The full decision follows:—

The defendant seeks to have this complaint filed against him quashed upon the ground that the evidence submitted in this case by the prosecution was secured in an unlawful manner by the police of the French Concession in that they entered his premises without first obtaining a search warrant from the proper authority.

A lengthy brief on this subject has been filed by the defendant in which a number of cases have been cited in support of his contention, but the case cited by the government's attorney appears to be on all fours with the case at bar and is styled as the United States *v.* Falloco, 227 Federal Reporter, p. 75. In this case the charge was made under the violation of the National Prohibition Act and the evidence against the accused was secured by the police officers of

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Kansas City, Mo. The defendant was charged in the United States court and the evidence procured by the state officers was used in the prosecution of the case. The same contention was raised in that case by the defendant and the federal court held that the fourth amendment to the United States Constitution does not affect state officials and is only directed against the federal government and its agencies and that any evidence procured by the former which has been procured independently of the federal authorities may be turned over to the latter and used for such purpose in a prosecution of a charge brought in the federal court.

The facts in this case are identical with this exposition of the law. The French authorities made the arrest and procured the evidence without the assistance whatever of the United States authorities in this city. There is no evidence whatever that shows that any assistance was given by the United States District Attorney nor the United States Marshal's office before or at the time the defendant's premises was entered by the French police. It is contended by the dedendant that the French police have no right to enter the premises of an American citizen residing in the French Concession without a warrant. This no doubt is true from a legal standpoint but with the exception of circumstances showing that a crime is actually being committed, or about to be committed on the premises, and an officer entering such premises without justification takes the responsibility and peril in his own hands. That is another question which does not concern this court in this case. The facts here correspond identically with the Falloco case and the courts have ruled that such evidence is admissible and not contrary to the Fourth Amendment of the Constitution.

Under the facts as above stated, I find the defendant's motion at the close of the government's case without merit and it is accordingly overruled.

SEQUEL TO FRENCH GAOL RIOT

Rebellious Convicts in the French Mixed Court Sentenced to Five Years Each

The trial of 14 of the convicts who attempted to kill their goaler at the French prison on Wednesday night, was held at the French Mixed Court on Monday morning. The Court after hearing what each had to say, added another five years to the sentence of all concerned, thus making their term from 10 to 25 years, instead of from five to 20 as was their original penalty.

Clad in the prison uniform, the 14, the left half of the coat blue, the right part gray, the colouring of the pants just reversed, left the Maison d'Arret, 100 yards distant, handcuffed in pairs. The short journey was made in a gray "Black Maria," surrounded by heavily-armed guards, both foreign and Chinese. Huddled in the anteroom for but a moment, until the Court took its place, the 14 were herded into the dock completely filling it. As the name of each was called he dragged his companion a pace forward and answered the questions of the Magistrate.

Some were sullen and looked the arch criminals that they are, while others seemed full of the fear of death. Some hung their heads, the others held them up boldly even when being interrogated by the Court. The nervous, moving fingers of others showed the strain under which they laboured and the fright in their souls.

Ten Killed, Four Suicides

The trial over, the fate known, and not the penalty of death which some expected, they began their march back to the prison, with an added five years staring them in the face.

It may be recalled that subsequent to the armed quelling of the attempted escape, three were found dead on the corridor floor, while of the 12 who went to hospital, three died almost immediately, and four committed suicide in prison. Since then five more have died, making in all 14.

The police have identified among the known dead, the master mind of the whole plot, the mind that worked for two years, outlining all details, and which after great labour constructed the master key to open the cells. Two of his leading confederates are also buried now, while the would-be assassin, who threw lye into M. Logerot's face died later. M. Logerot is reported as recovering nicely.

SEQUEL TO A STREET FIGHT

Four Alleged Armed Robbers Before the Mixed Court: Case Adjourned

The self-confessed armed robber Tsang Kuo, who admitted having taken part in 12 armed robberies, committed in the main in the past six weeks, appeared at the Mixed Court last Friday before Messrs. Whitamore and Zao, with three others, two of whom have also made self-accusative statements. Three others of the same gang have already been sentenced by the French authorities. A further charge of the attempted murder of four Chinese constables has been filed against the quartette.

The case in point brings to mind the sensational pistol battle between the police and the robbers on the night of January 30. The gang entered a rice shop at 9-10 Chihli Road and in the usual way intimidated all the occupants, except one As the rascals made off with a comparatively small sum of money the little fellow followed them along Fokien Road, when he informed a uniformed constable, who in turn gathered a posse of four others.

Having crossed the Fokien Road Bridge the gang noticed the police in pursuit, and breaking into a run, began to fire. The police returned the fire and closed in, while in the vicinity of the public market. The leader of the gang continued the battle too long and the four constables effected his arrest, while he still had two cartridges in the magazine. The rest was easy, he telling where the others lived. Two pedestrians were injured.

At the trial last Friday, Det-Sgt. Douglas, in charge of the case, told the story as outlined above, which was corroborated by Det-Sgt. Gash and a Chinese constable.

Although the fourth accused denies his complicity in the affair, his alleged comrades have implicated him. Of the four, the shop assistants identified the first three accused, but the police believe the other guarded the door. They also assert that they found a coat in the market, which continued a spare magazine full of shells, and that the fourth accused redeemed a coat from a pawnshop between the time of the battle and his arrest the next day.

The case was adjourned until next Friday.

THE Commercial Express Co. were fined G.$2 by Mr. N. E. Lurton at the U. S. Commissioner's Court on Saturday on each of three charges of overloading. "Whitey" Smith, of the Majestic Hotel orchestra, and Paul E. Sammon were also each fined G.$2 for parking their cars in unauthorized places.

THREE Chinese were prosecuted on Tuesday morning at the Mixed Court before Mr. M. Hamilton, American Assessor, and Magistrate Loh by Det.-Inspr. R. W. Yorke on seven charges of demanding various sums of money by menacing and threatening letters. Inspr. Yorke informed the Court that there were similar charges to be preferred against accused by the Chinese police. Accused having pleaded guilty, one received seven years' imprisonment (with expulsion) and the other two five years each and expulsion.

AN inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the shooting of Constable Goulding, of the Shanghai Municipal police, killed by three Chapei volunteers, while he was in pursuit of armed robbers several weeks ago, was begun on Friday by Judges Hsiung and Chow, appointed as a special commission by the local authorities. The Director of Criminal Intelligence, Mr. W. Armstong, was present for the police Constable Burton, who was in company of deceased at the time of the shooting, gave evidence, after which the hearing was adjourned until this week, the three, who are alleged to have fired the shots, being held in custody.

KIDNAPPING THE "MONEY JOSS"

Result of Abduction and Demand for Two Lakhs Ransom: Prisoners' Confessions

Thirteen Chinese, including a woman, all of whom were well dressed, were charged before Messrs. Ramindino (Italian Assessor) and Loh (assistant Chinese Magistrate) at the Mixed Court on Monday with abduction in connexion with the $200,000 ransom case and severely sentenced. One of their victims was Tsang Zur-ming, a wealthy local Chinese merchant.

Counsel in the case were:—Mr. E. T. Matiland (prosecuting solicitor), Mr. Ponson Chu, for complainant, who was ill and unable to attend Court; Mr. C. Mansel Reece, for the third accused; Dr. O. Fischer, for the seventh; Mr. A. Sorensen for the eighth; and Mr. Lee Tz-yu for the ninth. The other accused were not represented by counsel.

With one or two exceptions, the accused admitted having taken part in the despatch of certain threatening letters to complainants, the kidnapping of various persons and the negotiations for their ransom. The following are examples of letters referring to the negotiations for the ransom of their prisoners:—

"I write this letter to you for no other purpose than to tell you that your child is at present in my home and that you need not think of him. Several years have passed since I met you. You are staying at home taking care of your property and doing filial duty to your parents, which is a duty that a man ought to do. I have been out several years as a soldier. Last year I was at Hangchow as a soldier, and came to Shanghai after our defeat. At present there is again trouble before us. As we have many soldiers, we are in need of money for supplies so I wish to consult with you on this question and see that your money is not wasted. If you act friendly, you can send a representative to me for terms. Do not be worried and do not think often of your child, for I shall take care of him."

The Final Request

"I believe that you have received my last letter, but no answer has been forthcoming. I wish to know your opinion with regard to this matter. Within three days you must send a sincere friend to me; if not, you will repent when your child is killed. As we have many men, we know every word you say and see every action you do. Now, I want to have from you $100,000. We cannot wait any longer as we have many men."

The first accused said that the third accused called at his house and advised witness to kidnap the son of complainant, in whose house he stayed in Shanghai. Witness at first refused and the third accused threatened to kill him if the order was not carried out. Witness then went upstairs and saw the baby sleeping in a basket. He carried it downstairs, and handed it to another member of the gang. After detaining the child for several days, it was stolen by the man who watched it since which time witness had not heard any more about it.

Woman's Body in a Box

The third accused said that he had kidnapped previously a six-year-old boy who was released upon the payment of $1,200. Of this witness received $150. Two months ago he and the members of his gang kidnapped complainant in Nanking Road and asked for $200,000 ransom. He was given $1,000 and ordered to take complainant, who was known as "The Money Joss," to the Oriental Hotel. They then kidnapped the baby mentioned by the previous witness. He and his wife had a quarrel and he beat her, with the result that she afterwards committed suicide by hanging. "As I am a bandit," said witness, "I did not report her death. According to instructions given by the brothers (members of the same gang) her corpse was placed in a white leather box which was taken away by other members of the gang . . . . . I handed the kidnapped boy to another member of the gang to look after and went away to Hangchow. After some days I returned to Shanghai and found that the baby had disappeared. I was told that it had been stolen. I then wrote letters to the father of the child informing him that the baby was dead."

According to the statements of the other witnesses some of the accused were members of the army in Canton and elsewhere.

The first and third accused were ordered by the Court to be handed over to competent Chinese authorities with a recommendation that they should be executed. The others were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment and expulsion.

The eighth accused was released in presonal bond.

THE DANGER OF A DIRTY DAIRY

Some of the Sources of Contamination to Which Some Milk is Exposed

Tsang Tsu-yui, proprietor of a licenced dairy farm at 1583 Tongshan Road, was charged at the Mixed Court on Tuesday before Messrs. Hamilton and Loh with failing to have manure removed from the cow house, to have the floor of the cow house washed, to brush the milch cows and to wash their udders previous to milking them.

He was further charged with allowing his milkers to wear very dirty clothes, to have dirty hands when milking the cows, and allowing buckets containing milk to stand in a passage of the cow house between baskets filled with cow manure.

As these offences were contrary to the conditions of the licence issued to accused, the Health Department prosecuted and accused was fined $35.

Woo Tung-dah, a licenced dairyman, was fined $25 at the Mixed Court on Tuesday for distributing adulterated milk in the Settlement.

As the result of a battle between bandits and water police in Chenchiatuh, four villagers were wounded and only one robber was killed, is a report from the Chinese press.

THE police seized two cartoons found on the Nagai Wata Kaisha premises, which, evidently posted by the radicals, would lead to further unrest. The one pourtrayed two bloody hands extended from between prison bars, with the inscription, "Do not forget our brothers in prison." The other shows a Chinese in the grasp of a foreign capitalist being strangled by Chinese militarists, with several gruesome skulls for a background.

THE "*Mingkuopao*," leading Chinese journal, reports that Gen. Yang regrets the death of Police constable Goulding, shot by Chapei Volunteers while attempting to arrest armed robbers on Chinese territory. Continuing, the paper adds that the commander appreciates the high order of deceased's courage, and has allocated $1,000 to be paid to his family, and $400 to the wounded Constable Burton. He proposed that Marshal Sun should make further rewards.

THAT the China Japan Cotton Mill at 98 Robison Road is to engage all new help directly, instead of through the Chinese foremen, is the contention of those employed there. The fact was responsible for a meeting of 30 leaders on Monday, where it was decided to protest against the departure, the meeting resolving (1) to demand that all new employees be engaged by the foremen as before, (2) to strike, if this demand was not complied with and (3) to treat as traitors, any worker who did not strike when called upon to do so.

IMPRESSIVE exercises marked the laying of the corner-stone of the new Yokohama United Club, 4 The Bund, on February 16. Notwithstanding a cold and piercing north wind blowing a respectable number of the Club members and distinguished guests gathered under a temporary pavilion erected in front of the partly constructed building to witness the ceremony which is to give them their first permanent home since the old club was destroyed in the earthquake fire of 1923. The new building is erected at an approximate cost of Y.300,000 with an additional Y.100,000 to be expended for furniture and fixtures. An reception in the Club's temporary quarters followed the ceremony.

Municipla Gazette News

Volunteer Corps.

Machine Gun Company.—2nd Lieutenant B. W. Duthoit to be Lieutenant, dated February 12, 1926.

Customs Company.—2nd Lieutenant K. Ashdowne, M.C., to be Lieutenant, dated February 12, 1926.

Police Report for January.

Serious Crime.—This includes the murder of a private ricsha coolie who was shot dead in the Louza District on January 3, robbery being the motive; the attempted murder of a Chinese watchman who was fired at and wounded in a factory in the Wayside District on January 4, and the murder of a house coolie who was shot dead by robbers in the Gordon Road District on January 12. Two men arrested and found guilty in the first mentioned case were sentenced to death, while two apprehended in connexion with the murder of the house coolie were under remand at the end of the month. The Sikh who was on remand at the end of December, charged with the manslaughter of a fellow countryman on December 21, was sentenced to to a term of imprisonment. A Chinese arrested for the attempted murder of a Japanese Constable in the Western District on June 2, 1925, was expelled the Settlement. Of thirteen persons on remand at the end of December charged with attempted murder, demanding money by threats, etc., four were sentenced to death and eight to imprisonment, while one is in hospital and has not yet been brought to trial.

Armed Abduction.—Three persons arrested during the month, charged with the armed abduction of a boy in Anhui Province in October last, were under remand at the end of the month pending the arrival of a dispatch from the authorities concerned. Two men, one of whom fired two shots at, but did not injure his captors, were arrested and handed over to the French Police who wanted them on a charge of armed abduction.

Robbery.—Fifty-five reports of armed robbery from premises and six on the highway were received during the month. One case of attempted armed robbery was also brought to the notice of the Police. Shots were fired by the robbbers in seven instances, resulting in the death of a coolie. One robber who was fired at and wounded by the Police subsequently died in hospital. In connexion with the foregoing and reports of armed robberies received prior to January 1, 32 persons, seven of whom were in possession of loaded firearms, were arrested. Four were sentenced to death, one died from wounds received at the time of his arrest, one was handed over to the Chinese Authorities, nine were sentenced to imprisonment and seventeen were under remand at the end of the month. Two men, one of whom was in possession of a loaded pistol, were apprehended for being members of armed robber gangs and sentenced to imprisonment. Six persons arrested in connexion with armed robberies committed in the French Concession were handed over to the French Police. Of seventeen persons under remand at the end of December charged with armed robbery, six were sentenced to imprisonment, one was expelled, four were handed over to the French Police, three were handed over to the Chinese Authorities and two were dismissed, while one was still on remand at the end of January. Two reports of robbery in which no arms were used were received, one at a shop and the other on the highway. One man was arrested and sentenced to imprisonment. Two men were also apprehended for robbery from a foreign lady in territory under Chinese jurisdiction. They were each sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Trafficking in Firearms.—Four foreigners were arrested during the month for trafficking in fireams, when four pistols and 365 rounds of ammunition were seized. One was sentenced to imprisonment, one was cautioned, one was dismissed and one had not been dealt with at the end of the month. Five pistols and 905 rounds of ammunition left in a Chinese hotel were confiscated by order of the Mixed Court. Of

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four men on remand at the end of December on a charge of trafficking in firearms, one was fined, two were dismissed and the fourth was remitted to a higher Court for trial. Nine Chinese were arrested for being in possession of firearms for an unlawful purpose. One was sentenced to nine months' imprisonment while the others were still under remand at the end of the month.

Property Stolen.—559 reports made under this heading during the month represent an estimated loss of $167,618 and include 44 cases of burglary, 12 of house-breaking, 12 of godown-breaking and 8 of shop and office-breaking. Successful investigation was made in 175 cases, resulting in the recovery of property valued at $41,577, in addition to which recoveries to the extent of $84,584 were made in connexion with reports received prior to January 1. In addition, successful results were obtained in six cases reported as having occurred out of limits and in five instances where the property was reported as lost.

Crime beyond Settlement Limits.—Three cases of murder and thirteen of robbery and piracy were reported during the month as having ocurred in territory under Chinese jurisdiction in the neighbourhood of Shanghai. In four instances the occupants of the houses plundered were wounded through being stabbed or shot by the robbers.

Executions.—Four Chinese convicted of armed robbery in the Settlement were on January 22 executed by the local Chinese Authorities in the presence of a representative of the Municipal Police.

Military Affairs.—Quiet prevails in the vicinity of Shanghai, but the disturbed conditions elsewhere are reflected locally in continuous movements of troops. No less than 5,400 soldiers *en route* from Nanking to Hangchow and *vice versa* passed through Shanghai during January. No attempt has been made so far to give effect to the decision, reported to have been reached by Marshal Sun Chuan-fang, to remove the machinery from the Kiangnan Arsenal.

Anti-Foreign Agitation.—Activities during the period under review show that local agitators are untiring in their efforts to maintain the anti-foreign campaign. At meetings which they organised, motions were adopted in favour of continuing the boycott against Great Britain and Japan until the May 30 affair is settled on the basis of the original thirteen demands. Other resolutions passed at these meetings urged that the findings of the Judicial Inquiry be ignored and that the compassionate grant of $75,000 offered by the Municipal Council for the May 30 victims be refused. Developments in Manchuria during the month evoked protests against Japan and Soviet Russia which were both accused of pursuing activities prejudicial to China's soverign rights in the territory in question.

Agitation against Chinese Authorities.—Local labour agitators at secret meetings held during the month alleged that the Chinese Authorities are co-operating with the capitalists in a campaign to wreck the labour movement. Circulars distributed at these meetings, besides urging the workers to resist oppressive measures, enjoined upon them to strive for the emancipation of the proletariat which, the writers claimed, could only be achieved by the overthrow of militarism, capitalism and officialdom. Efforts were made to arouse support for this programme by references to the death of Liu Hua who, accoding to the agitators, was wantonly executed on December 17 in Chinese territory. A report received towards the end of the month that another communist named Chou Kang-shih had been executed at Kiangyin resulted in a protest being sent by telegram to Marshal Sun Chuan-fang. Considerable resistance was also offered by the interests affected in connexion with attempts by the local Chinese Authorities to collect a fee of $1 per head for cattle, etc., slaughtered in Shanghai and to rescind the order granting a rebate of 50 per cent. in the cigarette tax. The butchers succeeded in securing the withdrawal of the proposed slaughter tax by contributing a lump sum of $40,000 towards the upkeep of the Woosung-Shanghai Constabulary. The tobacconists, who have not secured redress for their grievances, discontinued the sale of cigarettes on February 1, the date on which the new arrangement came into force.

Extremist Activities in Chinese Territory.—There is no doubt that the present Administration in Chinese territory is making a sincere effort to suppress anti-foreign activities, but the strength acquired by the movement during the reign of lawlessness in 1925 makes the task very difficult. The special measures now being taken against subversive practices include periodical searches of agitators' assembly places and the institution of a system of special patrols to prevent meetings. Despite these precautions, the extremist leaders still maintain several secret bases in the area under Chinese jurisdiction where they are known to have held several meetings during January. They are also credited with having made some progress with a movement for the creation of an army consisting of students and people of the proletarian class. The leaders still seek to maintain their popularity by assisting workers who are in distress either as a result of quarrels with masters or through unemployment. Efforts made to raise funds on behalf of the unemployed included the organization of benefit theatrical performances and the raising of subscriptions by means of a drive which lasted from January 15 to January 21. An office opened by an extremist organization called the Farmers' and Labourers' Club at No. 1770 Yangtszepoo Road was, on representations made by the Municipal Police, closed by the Mixed Court on January 30. A large quantity of Bolshevist literature seized there is still retained by the Police.

It is reported that repeated requests have resulted in a repeal of the Publication Laws. This news has produced considerable alarm in Shanghai, where it is realized that a repeal of these laws will seriously prejudice the efforts being made in the Settlement and Chinese territory to suppress subversive propaganda. The news has, moreover, already resulted in the institution of fresh campaigns by the agitators, who are now demanding cancellation of the Police Regulations which prohibit strike agitation.

Awakening of Chinese to Dangers of Bolshevism.—Recent events in Manchuria have aroused doubts among large parties of Chinese regarding Bolshevist professions of friendship for this country, and other signs of a general awakening to the dangers of "Red" influences are apparent. Resolutions were passed at various meetings during the month condemning threats to China's sovereign rights in the territory of the Chinese Eastern Railway. The Authorities of a Chinese controlled university expelled a large number of students because they persisted in extremist activities, and certain Chinese notables established a society which will prepare literature giving a true version of present conditions in Russia. Publication will also begin in the near future of a daily newspaper which will devote its energies to counteracting the effects of anti-Christian and other pernicious propaganda. Events during the month further demonstrate that the Conservative Section of the Shanghai Branch of the Kuomintang is continuing its efforts to purge that party of Communist elements. The hostility displayed recently by agitators against the Chinese Authorities on the borders of the Settlement shows that the measures taken for their suppression are steadily becoming more effective.

Strikes.—There were seven strikes during January as compared with 19 in December and none in January, 1925.

Rice Market.—The average price of rice for the month was $14.08 per picul as compared with $10.40 per picul in January, 1925.

GEN. Yen Chun-yang, Commissioner of Shanghai and Woosung Police, has ordered his subordinates to dig a large public well in Chapei as he believes that well water is the best for drinking purposes.

B-307

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

LEAGUE OF NATIONS DISPUTE

Germany Uncompromising on Question of Increasing the Council: British Course of Action: Locarno Sealed by the King: Consternation of German Press

Berlin, Feb. 19.

The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Reichstag to-day passed a resolution declaring that Germany's application for admission into the League was made conditional on her receiving a permanent seat on the Council, the composition of which to be otherwise not altered.

The resolution claims that a promise has been already made to that effect to Germany.

German Press Opinion

Feb. 4.

Nothing short of consternation describes the Berlin press reception of Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on Tuesday, from which the papers deduce that Britain is certain to support the French argument at Geneva. They emphatically assert that if Dr. Luther and Dr. Stresemann are confronted with *un fait accompli* in a form to extend the Council of the League of Nations, Germany will unhesitatingly withdraw her application for admittance to the League.

According to several papers which are anticipating "dramatic incidents" at Geneva Germany will not object to discussing the question of enlargement of the Council after she becomes a member of the Council at present constituted, but will strongly object to entering a different Council from that which existed when she applied for membership.

The *"Taeglische Rundschau,"* which generally acts as Dr. Stresemann's mouthpiece, says that France and Britain can do as they like but if they persist in their intention of extending the Council they will have to dispense with Germany's participation.

On the other hand Government circles in no way betray similar perturbation. They are credited with being confident that everything will proceed smoothly, that Germany alone will be given a seat on the Council and that further reconstruction will not be settled before the September session, when Germany will be ready to discuss the question in a spirit of conciliation.—Reuter.

Paris, Feb. 20.

The most interesting fact in connexion with the controversy regarding Poland's candidature for a seat on the Council of the League of Nations, says "Pertinax" in *"L'Echo de Paris,"* is the bringing to the limelight of the conflict between the British and French policies.

Feb. 24.

"A great Englishman, a great European" is the *Gaulois'* description of Sir Austen Chamberlain with reference to his speech at Birmingham.

The *Gaulois* adds that Sir Austen had not mentioned Poland by name, but he had indicated sufficiently clearly Poland's paradoxical position if she were excluded from a seat in the Council in which Germany would have a permanent seat. "The speech is a *tour de force* in perfect harmony with the spirit of the League and we hope that its purport will be duly appreciated by Germany and a certain section of the British press. The most satisfacory feature of the speech is its clear indication of complete harmony between M. Briand and Sir Austen Chamberlain, which is a good augury that the Locarno dream will not be altogether a dream."—Reuter.

Warsaw, Feb. 20.

The British Minister, Sir Max Muller, conferred for an hour this morning with the Premier, Count Skrzynski, regarding Poland's candidature for a seat on the Council of the League of Nations, which, the press hope, Poland will obtain "in spite of Britain's rather unfriendly attitude."

The zloty fell yesterday after remaining steady for two months, apparently as a result of speculation.

Annoying Poland

Feb. 23.

A Lithuanian desire to annoy Poland on the eve of the meeting of the League of Nations at Geneva is advanced as an explanation of a recent frontier incident.

Lithuanian guards are alleged to have occupied a Polish forest: shots were exchanged but no casualties resulted. The Poles, however, captured eight Lithuanians.—Reuter.

A Japanese Explanation

Tokyo, Feb. 20.

The Foreign Office spokesman flatly denies that Japan is opposed to enlarging the Council of the League of Nations. He indicated that the Government is not likely to decide its attitude for several days as at present it is preoccupied with internal politics.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Another Means of Settlement

London, Feb. 21.

Diplomatic circles are now said to be of the opinion that at the meeting of the League of Nations in March other candidates than Germany to permanent seats on the League Council will not be formally proposed, but the candidature of others will be postponed to the September session of the League.

Opinions differ, however, with regard to whether this sense can be reached between the powers unless Spain and Poland receive assurances that the league states will not oppose the grant of a permanent seat to the former and an elective seat to the latter in September. French diplomacy is reported to be endeavouring to be endeavouring to secure such assurances.

Britain, Germany and The League

Feb. 24.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. Ponsonby (Labour) asked whether Sir Austen Chamberlain was able to inform the House of the attitude he had been instructed to adopt at the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League of Nations on the subject of a further increase in the permanent membership of the Council beyond the admission of Germany.

Sir Austen replied that the Government had not yet decided its course of action. He denied that an extraordinary session of the Council of the League had been called to deal-exculsively with the question of the admission of Germany.

Asked if an extension of the membership of the Council of the League beyond Germany's were discussed at Locarno Sir Austen Chamberlain replied in the negative. He said that the Powers represented at Locarno, who were members of the Council, had already expressed their willingness to support the election of Germany to a premanent seat but no question had been raised as regards the claims of other Powers. "I never heard it suggested then or earlier that the agreement to support Germany implied agreement to oppose every other change," the Foreign Secretary added.

Occasion for Plain Talk

A motion in the House of Lords to-day by Lord Parmoor that on the occasion of the admission of Germany into the Council of the League of Nations it was not desirable to raise the question of a general reconstitution of the Council or a further increase in the members furnished an occasion for plain speaking on the League issue.

Lord Parmoor reiterated the danger of creating the impression that reconstitution of the Council was dictated by the necessity of grouping Powers and balancing rival interests. He declared that he had read Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham yesterday with apprehension. He expressed the opinion that it was unfair to the other members of the League to raise a mater of such importance at present and that the question should be first raised at the Assembly for public and open discussion.

Lord Phillimore, in a strong speech opposing an increase, said that the Council must not become a cockpit of rival interests. He said he had been much struck by an article in a South African newspaper saying that if it became a cockpit the only thing to do was to keep out from it altogether.

Lord Cecil, replying, declared that he did not desire to say much at the present stage but it was a mistake to think that the admission of Germany had raised this question. It was much truer to say that the question had been postponed because it was felt that when Germany entered that would be the proper time to deal with a quesion which had been constantly raised earlier.

Honest Debate Wanted

The Government did not desire to deprive Parliament of the right to express its views. Moreover, the British delegates ought to go to Geneva with instructions. Nevertheless they should be given a certain liberty of action to debate the matter honestly and fairly with the other States. He said that the question had not been raised by the British Government but if it were raised at all it would be raised by others and Britain could not tell her co-members that they had no right to raise a question that they were perfectly justified in raising. Lord Cecil agreed that balancing rival interests would be disastrous to the Council. He assured the House that no action of the British Government would be dictated by distrust or suspicion of any nation. He deprecated the kind of language used by some countries regarding what would happen if this or that were not done: "that is no way to approach League problems." He appealed to the House not to tie the Government's hands.

Lord Parmoor withdrew his motion.

Rerching The Locarno Spirit

Feb. 22.

There would be many disappointments on the long road towards final world wide consecration of the Locarno spirit, said Sir Austen Chamberlain to-day in the course of his speech on receiving the freedom of the City of Birmingham.

The Foreign Secretary warned his listeners to expect a controversy over Germany's entry into the League of Nations and the place she would occupy in it, but, declared Sir Austen, "if the men who met at Locarno could meet to discuss the new problem they would be able to deal satisfactorily with it."

Locarno Sealed by the King

Feb. 23.

The seal was set on the Locarno Treaty to-day, the King signing the instrument of ratification.

A possibility of Britain, after all, supporting further candidatures for seats on the Council of the League of Nations was indicated by Sir Austen Chamberlain, the Foreign Secretary, at Birmingham to-day, after pointing out that the composition of the Council had already been debated before Germany's entry came into the sphere of practical politics.

Sir Austen said that he would not discuss any individual claim, but pointed out that the Council would consist of 11 members including Germany and asked whether 11 were sufficient to speak for the moral judgment of the world when in very solemn and critical circumstances six of the 11 might be unable to vote or participate in a decision because they themselves were interested parties, and the views of the Council might be the views of the minority.

The speaker expressed the opinion that that was putting too great a strain upon their loyalty and faith.

In conclusion Sir Austen said that, if suitable additions to the Council, could be found there would be good reason for some addition to their numbers.

Bitter British Comment

Feb. 25.

"Menacing Cloud in Locarno Sky" —"Plot to Gerrymander League" and "Perilous Experiment" are among the captions used by the opposition press this morning which is up in arms against Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham indicating the possibility of Britain, after all, supporting further candidatures for seats on the Council of the League. Hopes are expressed that Parliament will take the matter in hand and say. "No" to Sir Austen.

With the exception of the "Daily Express," which joins the chorus of the opposition, the Conservative press is strangely silent. The taunt that the Foreign Secretary walked into the French Spider's parlour with the confidence of the silly fly is mingled with accusations that France is attempting to convert the League into an instrument for French policy. It is noteworthy that the opposition is not directed against the policy of enlarging the Council, but is against the enlargement of the Council being simultaneous with Germany's entrance into the League. The need for enlarging the Council is scarcely contended.

A Danger to the League

Later

The "Manchester Guardian" fears that Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech may well prove to be very injurious to the League and the most pernicious one in its effect upon European relations that any British politician delivered since the League was formed.

It is all very well for Sir Austen Chamberlain to talk in the abstract about enlargement of the Council, the paper says, but he must know well that if this is done it will be by the inclusion of Poland and to secure Poland's entry it may be necessary to square Spain and Brazil.—Reuter

Brazil and the League

Rio de Janeiro, Feb. 22.

The Foreign Minister has issued a statement reaffirming Brazil's claim to a permanent seat on the Council of the League of Nations. Hs says that Germany's assumption of her right to enter the Council alone is absurd and adds that Brazil does not aspire to hegemony but is simply actuated by the increasing influence of the League.—Reuter's American Service.

INCREASED PENALTY FOR CERTAIN CRIMES

Bill Before British Parliament

London, Feb. 19.

A sequel to the recent Hayley Morriss case was heard in the House of Commons to-day when the bill to increase the powers of the Court to inflict punishment in the case of certain crimes was presented for the second reading by Mr. W. Greaves-Lord (Conservative).

The main object of the bill is to empower the substitution of penal servitude for consecutive terms of ordinary imprisonment.

The Secretary of State for Home Affairs supported the bill. He said that it was quite possible that he would ask the House to review the whole question of penology and he would suggest to the committee considering the bill that such sentences imposed by the Judge should be limited to 10 years penal servitude, or five years if tried at Quarter Sessions.

Opposition to the bill is based on disagreement with any policy of increased sentences of imprisonment.

The measure passed its second reading by 123 votes to 38.—Reuter.

TURCO-AMERICAN PACT

United States Freed from New Customs Increase

Constantinople, Feb. 19.

A Turco-American *modus vivendi* has been signed giving the United States most favoured nation commercial treatment for a period of six months.

The United States consequently is excluded from the operation of the increased customs duties.—Reuter.

NEW JUDGE IN HONGKONG

London, Feb. 19.

The Official Gazette announces that the King has appointed Mr. John Roskruge Wood, J.P., Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court in Hongkong.—Reuter.

AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY

Reaffirmation of Avoidance of Entangling Alliances by Secretary of State

Philadelphia, Feb. 22.

"The United States, through long experience, has come to the conclusion that offensive or defensive political or military alliances are not in harmony with the principles of our government or the interests of our people," declared Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg at a ceremony to-day at Pennsylvania University in honour of the first President of the United States.

Secretary Kellogg said that such a principle did not mean isolation or refusal to co-operate with other nations in non-political activities for the advancement of science, education or commerce.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington's Broad Outlook

Washington, Feb. 22.

President Coolidge, speaking at the National Educational Association to-day on the occasion of the anniversary of Washington's birth, paid tribute to the latter's broad outlook. He declared that there was nothing about him of the small American, he believed that our political institutions were superior to those of other countries, but he never preached hatred of all things foreign and made large concessions in negotiations of treaties for a settlement of disputed questions.

Washington, President Coolidge continued, believed that obligations should be mutual and what we expected to receive we should be ready to give both in the field of citizen ship and in international relationship. He clung to realities. That was his greatness.

President Coolidge did not mention Washington's farewell advice to avoid entangling alliances, on which Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg had laid stress earlier in the day.—Reuter's American Service.

INDIAN AUTONOMY DEMAND

Self Government to Come When Provinces Show Good-will

Delhi, Feb. 18.

The Council of State to-day rejected without a division the resolution of the Bombay industrial magnate, Mr. Pheroze Sethna, for the immediate appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the working of the Constitution and formulate a scheme of responsible government.

A Swarajist amendment, which Sir Alexander Muddiman, the Home member, described as a demand for immediate and complete responsible government was rejected.

Sir Alexander Muddiman, opposing the amendment, said that while the Government believed the atmosphere had changed, it had not improved to the extent of causing the Government to change its decision announced last September. Reforms were still not working in two provinces, though they were working in a spirit of goodwill in the rest of the provinces. When unambiguous evidence of goodwill was forthcoming, the day which India had at heart would be near, but the proper atmosphere would not be created by calling reforms camouflage, forming conspiracy societies, or opposing essential measures of administration.—Reuter.

IMPERIAL CONFERENCE REPRESENTATION

Colonial Government's Delegates Only to Attend

London, Feb. 24.

Replying to a question in the House of Commons to-day the Prime Minister said that the suggestion that the Imperial Conference should not be confined to representatives of parties temporarily in office, which his predecessor had submitted to the Dominions Prime Minister, had not been supported. He himself did not consider the suggestion practicable.—Reuter.

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FRENCH FINANCE BILL PASSED

Favourable Prospects of the Budget: Low Record for Franc: Export Tax Adopted

Paris, Feb. 19.

A new low record for the franc to-day of 136 to £1 was registered, this being attributed to the confused Parliamentary situation. It is extremely doubtful if the new Taxation Bill will be adopted by the end of the month and a grave conflict between the two Chambers looms ahead, owing to the Senate Finance Committee having drastically altered the Chamber's decisions.

Still Steadily Downwards

Feb. 20.

Ater a slight recovery yesterday the franc resumed its steady downward course this morning, though there was no panic.

It seems that the movement is not due to speculation but mainly to the trade position.

Once again the French are the principal sellers of francs. Many had counted on a rise following the appointment of M. Doumer as Finance Minister and of M. Berenger as Ambassador to the United States: accordingly they preferred to postpone as long as possible purchases of foreign currency for trade settlements but they have been disappointed.

The outlook is still unpromising. The Government is bound to have very great difficulty in getting its financial measures voted by both chambers, which are completely at loggerheads, and failure to obtain cash will certainly entail French inflation.

French investors are tending more and more to buy foreign securities, which involves an exodus of capital abroad.

Finance Bill Passed

Feb. 21.

The Finance Committee of the Senate has passed the whole of the Finance Bill.

The taxation voted by the Committee is as follows: firstly, Frs. 1,600,000,000 already voted by the Chamber, secondly, Frs. 2,385,000,000 which the Government submitted to the Chamber and afterwards asked the Senate Committee to restore, making a total of Frs. 4,985,000,000.

The Minister of Finance will now ask the Chamber to vote Frs. 400,000,000 from an increase in the customs duties but he does not need to ask legislative sanction to take over Frs. 200,000,000 resulting from the sale of old stocks.

Thus the Frs. 5,585,000,000 which M. Doumer regards as necessary to balance the budget for 1926, should be assured.

The Finance Committee of the Senate to-day adopted the tax on exports passed by the Chamber and rejected a motion to send back the Finance Bill to the Chamber with a request to the latter to make up the difference between the sums voted and those required by the Treasury.

The Committee then, at the request of the Government, adopted by 22 votes with eight abstentions the tax payments which the Chamber had rejected.

Failure of Attempts at Compromise

Feb. 24.

The Senate to-day began to debate the Government's financial measures, including the provisions rejected by the Chamber which afford the five milliard francs necessary to cover the Budget deficit.

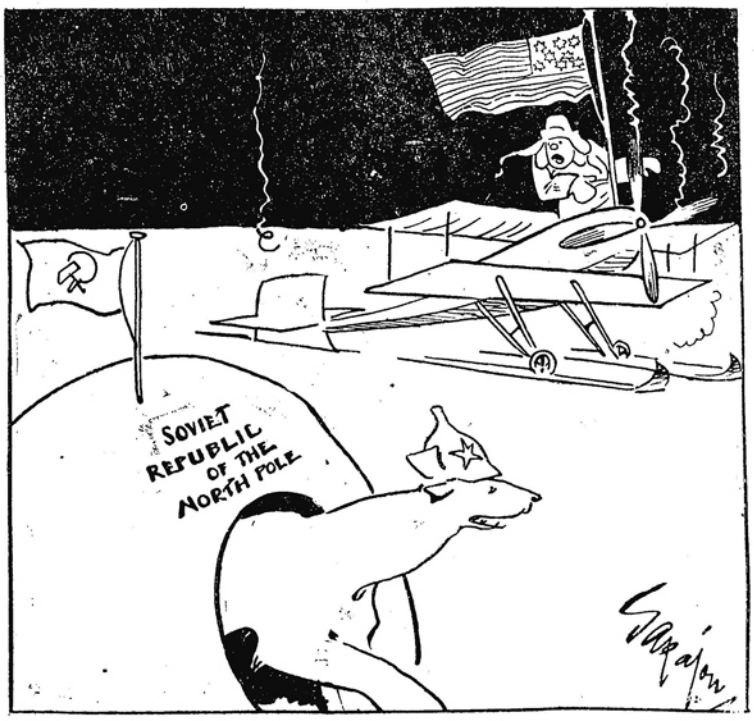
The result of the Senate debate is a foregone conclusion as the Government demands will be voted but interest centres on the attitude of the Chamber when the bill returns in a couple of days.

A conflict will especially rage around the "payments" tax, which is the cornerstone of the Government's project.

Attempts to reach a compromise between the two Chambers have hitherto failed.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 23.

The French franc has recovered to 133.9, owing, it is believed, to the improved political situation.—Reuter.



THE NEWEST SINGAPORE BASE

Lieut. Wade makes our flesh creep with threats of Soviet dominion of the North Pole.

THE NORTH POLE RACE

Four Nations to Participate Including Soviet Russia

London, Feb. 24.

The great air race to the North Pole in which there are five participants representing four nations is due to begin shortly.

Australia will be represented by the explorer, Captain Wilkins. Norway will be represented by Captain Amundsen, who is at present in Rome superintending the equipment of the airship Norge. The United States will be represented by Captain Ogden and Captain Wade. Captain Byrd will also join the American expedition. Captain Byrd was second in command of the MacMillan expedition last year, whose attempt was promoted by Mr. John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

The latest competitor is Russia, whose flight is being planned by the Russian Air Transport Co., Siberia. Three special all-metal aeroplanes of German design are at present under construction, and will be manned by Russian pilots. The route will lie *viâ* Spitzbergen, from where a dash to the North Pole will be attempted. At the North Pole, according to the "Daily Herald," one machine will be abandoned and its fuel transferred to the remaining machine for the return jouney.—Reuter.

MEXICO CHURCH RIOT

Gendarmes Attacked by Women Fearing Closing of Church

Mexico City, Feb. 24.

Four civilians were wounded and the district chief of police probably injured in a riot at the Catholic Church of the Sacred Family yesterday when the gendarmerie attempted to disperse worshippers, principally women, who believed that the authorities were attempting to close the church, although it was actually the priest in charge who had ordered this.

The women attacked the gendarmes viciously. Firemen were called out to play a hose upon the demonstrators, but this proved ineffective.

Police then fired a volley into the air thus ending the trouble, but the women later went in procession to the Ministry of the Interior where firemen were again called upon to disperse them with a hose.—Reuter's American Service.

NO CASE AGAINST ALUMINIUM CO.

Failure of Attack on U. S. Attorney-General

Washington, Feb. 19.

The Department of Justice has reached the conclusion that the proceedings against the Aluminium Co. of America for contempt of Court cannot be maintained.—Reuter's American Service.

Note: This decision arises out of an investigation into the affairs of the company conducted by the Senate Judiciary Committee with the object of seeing why no proceedings for contempt were brought against the company under an old decree of the Court of Investigation. The proceedings were aimed principally at Attorney General Mellon, who is a big shareholder in the company, and were inspired by the Opposition.—Reuter.

TUBERCULOSIS NEW PREVENTIVE

Striking Results from Tests of New Vaccine

Paris, Feb. 24.

In connexion with the B.C.G. vaccine, which he has invented in co-operation with other physicians of the Institut Pasteur in order to preserve from tuberculosis children born in tuberculous families, Dr. Calmette stated in the Academy of Medicine to-day that out of 1,317 infants vaccinated in the second half of 1924 7.2 per cent. died from causes other than tuberculosis and 0.7 per cent. from tuberculosis.—Havas.

BIG WHISKY STOCKS IN AMERICA

Proposal to Purchase Spirits for Medicinal Purposes

Washington, Feb. 19.

With the object of enforcing Prohibition, the Government is considering a proposal to buy up the entire stock of medicinal whisky in the country to prevent it flowing into bootleg channels. The estimated cost of the purchase would be $300,000,000.

Attorney-General Mellon opposes the scheme on the ground that the Government is thereby engaging in business, but his Assistant-Secretary, Mr. Andrews, who is in charge of the enforcement of Prohibition, strongly favours the scheme.—Reuter's American Service.

INDUSTRIALIST'S TOUR OF FAR EAST

Sir Arthur Yapp Inspecting State of India and China

London, Feb. 19.

Sir Arthur Keysall Yapp, who is leaving London on February 25 for a tour of India and the Far East, said that his work would begin at Bombay and Calcutta, where two or three conferences had been arranged. He would then go to Rangoon and Singapore where he would spend three or four weeks, and then a fortnight in Japan. From Japan he would go to Canada.

Sir Arthur said that big developments were pending in India, such for example, as organizations for advising time-expired soldiers regarding emigration prospects within the Empire, and Y.M.C.A. work on military transports. He would discuss with their friends in China the proposal to send to England two or three Chinese secretaries of local branches for an extended course at Oxford or Cambridge.—Reuter.

DUTCH POLITICAL CRISIS

Proposal to Request Queen to Dissolve Parliament

The Hague, Feb. 20.

Over three months have elapsed since the Coalition Government resigned owing to the Second Chamber deciding to abolish the Dutch Legation at the Vatican. It is now practically certain that M. van Limburg will be no more successful than his predecessors in his efforts to form a Cabinet owing to constant obstruction from the Right, who desire to reestablish the Coalition Cabinet under M. Colijn.

The opposition of the Left parties to this has led to a Socialist proposal to request the Queen to dissolve Parliament.

If this proposal is accepted by a special sitting of the Second Chamber, called for March 2, and the Chamber consequently requests its own dissolution it will be an occurrence unprecedented in the political history of Holland.—Reuter.

EXPLORATION IN NEW GUINEA

Batavia, Feb. 22.

The Dutch Captain Posthumus has been appointed military leader of the Americo-Dutch expedition to explore the unknown territory in the region of the Nassau mountains in New Guinea. Professor Sterling is the scientific leader.—Reuter.

IMMIGRATION LAWS IN AMERICA

Amendments Proposed: Danger of Trusting Discretion of Immigration Officers

Washington, Feb. 19.

Congressman Berger (Socialist) to-day introduced into the House of Representatives an amendment of the Immigration law admitting all aliens into the country, except those convicted of felony.

Mr. Berger declared that the exclusion of Countess Cathcart, Countess Karolyi and Mr. Sakhatvala on the grounds of "moral turpitude" showed the danger of conferring discretionary power on officials. If exclusion on the ground of indiscretion were to become the practice of all Governments, many wealthy and prominent Americans would find themselves barred from other countries.—Reuter's American Service.

Montreal, Feb. 19.

Countess Craven arrived here today and rejoined her husband.

Countess Cathcart has secured a respite in connexion with the order for her exclusion from the United States. The federal Judge has issued a writ of *habeas corpus* calling for her appearance before the Court on the morning of February 23.

Countess Cathcart in her petition for a writ alleged that she had been illegally detained at Ellis Island. She admitted that she had gone to South Africa with the Earl of Craven, but denied that this constituted moral turpitude.

A new lawyer, Mr. A. Garfield-Hays, appeared in the case to-day. He has been engaged on behalf of Countess Cathcart by American Women's Organizations.—Reuter's American Service.

Undesired Publicity

New York, Feb. 20.

The Countess of Cathcart, in an interview replying to a remark attributed to Secretary of Labour Davis suggesting that she came to New York to seek publicity, said: "Would any sane woman plan a stunt like this? I came here to be quiet. I hate publicity. This sort of thing does not please any decent woman."

It is stated that the argument to be submitted to the court on Tuesday on the Countess's behalf is that the intimate relations with the Earl of Craven that she has admitted do not involve moral turpitude within the meaning of the immigration statutes, nor can they be classified as a crime or misdemeanour under the laws of England or South Africa or the Federal laws of the United States.

Countess Cathcart Released

Feb. 22.

The Countess Cathcart has been released from Ellis Island for 10 days under a personal bond of $500. She landed in New York at midnight last night.—Reuter's American Service

Attitude of British Government

London, Feb. 24.

Sir Austen Chamberlain was spiritedly cross-examined during question time in the House of Commons to-day, when reciprocity of American and British immigration regulations was suggested. The Foreign Secretary was asked whether he would negotiate with a view to securing that American Consuls' *vises* should be the final authority for British subjects to enter the United States or whether he would consider the expediency of reprisals.

Conservatives dwelt on the need for reprisals but Labour members asserted that all the trouble was due to the fact that the American Government treated rich and poor alike. There would have been no questions, a member declared, if ordinary members of society instead of aristocrats had been concerned in the recent cases at New York.

Sir Austen said that he did not think that we could wisely undertake to dictate to the people of the United States as regards their laws.—Reuter.

NEW FLOODS IN HOLLAND

Amsterdam, Feb. 20.

Owing to a rise in the level of the Meuse, the floods have recurred. Four villages are flooded and others are isolated.—Reuter.

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DEMAND FOR NEWS OF CHINA

Prime Minister's Reluctance to Make to Further Statements: The Closing of Canton

London, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Frederick Hall (Conservative) requested an opportunity for the House to have a full statement on the present position in China.

The Prime Minister said that no material change had taken place since Sir Austen Chamberlain's statement on February 10. He did not think a further statement would serve any useful purpose at the present time.

Mr. Dennis Herbert (Conservative) drew attention to a report that the Commissioner of Customs had closed the port of Canton, and suggested that "that showed that the people on the spot are doing their best to preserve the interests of British traders."

Mr. Baldwin said that he had seen such a statement. He added that there would be an opportunity for questioning the Foreign Secretary when the latter returned.

Col. Wedgwood (Labour) asked whether the closing of the port of Canton had been done after consultation with the Government.

The Prime Minister required notice of the question.—Reuter.

NEW EXPEDITION TO MANCHURIA

Important Revelations Expected by Mr. Andrews

Detroit, Jan. 25.

Expressing confidence that his newest expedition will yield important revelations concerning primitive man, Roy Chapman Andrews, explorer, announced to-day at a private lecture in the Dodge Brothers plant that he will sail on March 6 from Vancouver or San Francisco on his fourth trip into the heart of Mongolia.

He will sail for Peking, where his party of 40 will be organized from among the same men who were with him on the last expedition which last November brought back a nest of dinosaur eggs said to be 10,000,000 years old.

The party wil travel by motor car into the Gobi Desert, overtaking a caravan of 150 camels carrying supplies for the expedition which will leave Kalgan on February 15. —Reuter's American Service.

OPIUM CONVENTIONS RATIFIED

Britain the First Great Power to Complete the Agreement

Geneva, Feb. 18.

The British Government has forwarded to the Secretariat of the League of Nations ratifications of two international opium conventions drawn up by the League. The first concerns control of the trade in opium in the Far East for smoking purposes, and the second is intended to prevent opium smuggling and the abuse of stupifying drugs. These ratifications are the first to be handed in by a great Power with regard to the opium conventions.—Reuter.

Traffickers Punished in Switzerland

Berne, Feb. 18.

A German named Johann Tim has been sentenced to 14 days' imprisonment and fined Frs. 4,000 and his accomplice, a Swiss named Paul Kuoni, has been fined Frs. 8,000 for attempting to ship opium to Japan in cases labelled "clocks and watches."

It transpired that 35 kilograms of opium had been despatched on a previous occasion and described as gramophones.—Reuter.

Narcotic Seizures in Bombay

Bombay, Feb. 18.

As a result of a vigorous campaign by the police against smuggling and illicit possession of cocaine and opium 700 pounds of opium, valued at £4,000, have been found hidden in the native quarter and confiscated. Two arrests have been made.—Reuter.

BOMBARDMENT OF A RUMRUNNER

British Schooner Much Damaged by Fire from American Revenue Cutter

Lunenberg, Nova Scotia, Feb. 20.

The British schooner Eastwood, commanded by Captain Splindler, arrived here with her decks and spars splintered with shell fire. The captain declares that he was bombarded by the United States revenue cutter Seneca, 20 miles off the New Jersey coast. He adds that 200 rounds were fired which included 69 direct hits. The crew stated that the Eastwood had been off the New Jersey coast for several days with a cargo of liquor under the surveillance of the Seneca.

American coastguard officials discredit Captain Splindler's statement.—Reuter's American Service.

SYRO-TURKISH PACT CONCLUDED

New Treaty Defining Boundaries a Pacific Instrument

Paris, Feb. 21.

The papers here lay stress upon the purely pacific characer of the Syro-Turkish Treaty concluded at Angora.

"L'Echo de Paris" says that the Quai d'Orsay denies that France would have granted Turkey control of the Bagdad Railway. It declares that the Treaty provides for no cession of territory but delimits the frontier.

"Le Matin" states that France's winter campaign in Morocco was carried out with no serious operations yet it has brought about the submission of the greater part of the rebellious territory in the French zone.

The paper adds that the total number of warriors left with Abd el Krim is only about 20,000.—Havas.

SHARING THE WATERS OF THE NILE

Egyptian Irrigation Commission

London, Feb. 19.

The British and Egyptian Governments have agreed that the work of the Irrigation Commission, which was interrupted by the illness of the late M. Cremers, president of the Commission, should be resumed by the two remaining members.

It will be recalled that by an exchange of notes dated January 26, 1925, the two Governments arranged to study and report on a basis of irrigation conforming with the interests and rights of Egypt Commission was to present its report before June 30, 1925. It began its meetings on February 17, 1925. Its members visited important places and investigated with their engineers and experts different aspects of the problem. It was on the point of completing its investigations and preparing its report when M. Cremers was taken ill. Having regard to the importance of the work, the two remaining members of the Commission, Mr. MacGregor, the British Delegate, and Abdul Samid Soliman Pasha, the Egyptian Delegate, will now complete their investigations and present their report.—British Wireless through Reuter.

THE LEVERHULME SALE

Over a Million Dollars Realized to Date

New York, Feb. 20.

The auction of the Leverhulme collection of 296 pictures has realized a grand total of over $347,000.

Feb. 24.

Pewter ware, chandeliers, rugs and small pieces of furniture were included among the items of the Leverhulme sale auctioned to-day, and which fetched a total of $33,917. The sale up to date has realized well over $1,000,000.—Reuter's American Service.

THE LIBERAL LAND PROPOSALS

Compromise to Avert Breach in Party: Commdr. Hilton-Young Secedes

London, Feb. 19.

An important compromise on the Liberal Land Prosposals, which will, it is believed, mean averting a Liberal split on the proposals, was reached at a Liberal conference to-day.

The agreement resulted from a private consultation held in an anteroom between 12 leading delegates, including Mr. Lloyd George.

The Conference cheered vociferously when the compromise was announced.

While the Conference was sitting news arrived that a prominent member of the Party, Commander Hilton Young, had decided to secede from the Party owing to the land proposals and to call himself an independent.

Commander Hilton-Young was Financial Secretary to the Treasury in the Lloyd George Coalition Government and was afterwards Chief Liberal Whip. He was one of the Party's soundest commercial advisers. Only last evening he made in Parliament one of the best-informed speeches on Iraq, which he had recently visited.—Reuter Wireless Through Reuter.

THE ROYAL INDIAN NAVY

Commissions for Approved Indian Candidates

London, Feb. 21.

Lord Winterton, Under-Secretary of State for India, stated in the House of Commons that the proportion of commissions to be held by Indians in the new Royal Indian Navy was to be one in three, provided suitable candidates were forthcoming.

Detailed proposals for training were contained in a report published in India which would shortly be placed in the Library of the House. These proposals would receive further consideration.

Lord Winterton stated that the Secretary of State for India had given effect to the recommendation of Lord Esher's committee that greater latitude be given to the Governor-General of India in matters affecting internal military administration in India.—British Wireless through Reuter.

POISON-GAS FOR CHINA

Rumour of German Chemists Not Credible

London, Feb. 23.

In the House of Commons to-day Sir Granville Wheeler (Conservative) drew attention to a report that German chemists were employed by Chinese militarists to manufacture poison-gas.

The Secretary of State for War replied that as a result of further inquiries he did not think that the previous information in this connexion could be relied upon.

Sir Laming Worthington-Evans added that the German Government had denied that German chemists were employed by Chinese militarists "and I accept that denial unreservedly" (cheers).—Reuter.

STRIKE THREATENED IN NORWAY

All Agreements Denounced by Employers

Oslo, Feb. 22.

A dark cloud has suddenly appeared on the industrial horizon owing to employers denouncing all agreements terminating on March 1, which affect 35,000 workers in the engineering, building, timber and textile trades.

Peace-makers are getting busy.—Reuter.

PRES. COOLIDGE RECOVERED

New York, Feb. 22.

President Coolidge has resumed his duties, having practically recovered from his recent indisposition.—Reuter's American Service.

THE COTTON TRADE DEPRESSION

Attributed to Underselling by Countries Assisted by State Protection

London, Feb. 19.

At the annual meeting of the Federation of Master Cotton-Spinners' Association at Manchester to-day Mr. Fred Holroyd, the President, attributed the last five years' depression in the American section of the Lancashire cotton trade largely to a trade war upon which several of their competitors, and particularly Japan and Italy, had entered. He could not see how Lancashire goods could possibly live against Japanese competition when Japan's cotton industry was largely protected or State-subsidized.

Some day, the speaker said, workers, white, yellow or black, would assert their rights to reasonable living conditions. The foreigner was not winning or retaining markets by skill and enterprise, but because he favoured conditions denied us.

Mr. Holroyd said that national taxation enormously handicapped the home industry, but Lancashire could beat any country in quality and he was hopeful of the future of the cotton trade. Short-time working, if honourably adhered to, would end the appalling losses experienced in the section spinning American cotton.—Reuter.

Note: In speaking of "The foreigner," Mr. Holroyd means cotton-spinners and manufacturers in countries other than England.—Reuter.

ITALIAN DEBT TO U.S.

Pres. Coolidge Concerned by Senate's Opposition

New York, Feb. 20.

An Associated Press message from Washington states that President Coolidge, in an interview with pressmen, expressed concern with regard to the opposition to the Italian debt settlement which had developed in the Senate. He declared that he felt the failure of the Senate to ratify the agreement which the House of Representatives had already approved would serve to relieve Italy of any obligation to negotiate an agreement.—Reuter's American Service.

New York, Feb. 24.

Negotiations have been completed with American bankers for the loan of $20,000,000 to the Italian Public Utility Credit Institute.

This is the first external transaction to be arranged with the Institute.—Reuter's American Service.

WIRELESS STRIKE SETTLED

Result of Labour Ministry's Negotiations

London, Feb. 18.

As a result of negotiation with the Ministry of Labour, the strike of ships' wireless officers has been settled, and work is being resumed immediately.

Wage Reduction Accepted

Later.

The secretary of the Wireless Union states that wireless operators will resume work at the reduced rates of pay demanded by the employers, namely, a reduction of 22/6 a month. The whole matters of the dispute, including wages, will be subject to negotiation after resumption of work and if no settlement is reached the disputed questions will be referred to arbitration.—Reuter.

FRENCH COAL DISPUTE SETTLED

Paris, Feb. 20.

The threatened miners' strike has apparently been averted. District settlements have been reached practically everywhere.

Note: The National Council of the Federation of French Mine-Workers adopted a resolution on January 20 declaring that unless wages were increased by January 31 to compensate for the increased cost of living a referendum would be taken on the question of a general strike of French miners.—Reuter.

ITALY'S NEW DISPUTE WITH ROME

Pontifical Opposition to Proposed New Legislation by Government

Rome, Feb. 22.

Now that the Government is legislating on matters divinely reserved to the Holy Father the latter is unable to recognize such competence except in agreement with him.

This phrase epitomizes a letter from the Pope to Cardinal Gasparri and emphasizes the recent differences between the Vatican and the Government regarding the proposed ecclesiastical legislation.

His Holiness says that the priests participating in the ministerial commission which drafted the proposals did so without a mandate from the Holy See and were unaware what principles were involved and what modifications were intended.

The Pope considers it incredible that Catholics in Rome itself should embark on far-reaching legislation to the Catholic Church of Italy without prior consultation with the Sovereign Pontiff.

The letter concludes by declaring that no negotiations or agreement could take place while the iniquitous conditions imposed upon the Holy See and the Pope continue to exist. —Reuter.

CHANGE IN EUROPE'S POLITICS

Better Relations Effected with Germany and Austria

London, Feb. 23.

A remarkable change has come over the Italo-German and Italo-Austrian relations during the past few days as a result of reciprocal explanations between the heads of the three Governments.

The "Daily Telegraph's" diplomatic correspondent states that Signor Mussolini has assured the Austrian Chancellor that he never intended an invasion of Austrian soil.

The latter has repudiated his intention of violating the St. Germain's Treaty, and similar reassurances have been made with Germany. Now it is in no way improbable that when Germany's application for admittance to the League of Nations comes up at Geneva in March, Italo-German collaboration may be very much in evidence.—Reuter.

RECLAMATION SCHEME IN BOMBAY

Portion of the Work to Continue After Scandal

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The Government has decided to continue work on three blocks of the back-bay land reclamation scheme. It will invite tenders for earth for filling two of the blocks in order to compare the economic possibilities of this with dredging.

Note: The unsatisfactory progress of the scheme to reclaim 1,145 acres of the back-bay of Bombay has been the subject of sensational reports.

The majority report of a committee of investigation pointed out that the estimated cost of filling the area was seriously faulty and recommended completing three of the eight blocks. It also proposed that consideration of the completion of the scheme should be postponed until 1927 or 1928. It considered that the Government should have exercised greater prudence in accepting the estimate of Sir George Buchanan regarding the output of the dredger, but, the report added, Sir George was the expert adviser and the main responsibility must rest on him.

The minority report characterized the action of the Government as a grave scandal and recommended abolition of the Development Directorate. —Reuter.

DUTCH STR. BOETON ON FIRE

London, Feb. 19.

It is reported from Brest that the Dutch steamer Boeton of 6,400 tons is on fire, which is spreading in the No. 3 hold. The steamer has been beached and the fore part will be filled.—Reuter.

Brest, Feb. 22.

The fire that broke out on the Dutch steamer Boeton on February 19 has been extinguished.—Reuter.

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BRITISH HELP FOR TRADERS

Extension Desired for Loans and Duration Debate in the Commons

London, Feb. 23.

After a long debate which was brought to a close at two o'clock this morning, the House of Commons adopted by 157 votes to 55 the Money resolution authorising the introduction of a bill extending the duration and loans of the Trade Facilities and Overseas Trade acts.

Sir Ronald McNeill, introducing the motion, said that up to the end of 1925 over £63,000,000 was guaranteed under the Trade Facilities Act, and it was estimated that by the end of the financial year £65,000,000 would be guaranteed of a total of £70,000,000 authorized by the present bill. He asked an increase of that total to £75,000,000.

The debate centred mainly on the Government's refusal to grant credits to Russia, which provided the Labourites with material for an attack on Mr. A. M. Samuel, Parliamentary Secretary of the Overseas Trade Dept.

Mr. Samuel, replying, amid considerable interruption, said Russia's favourable balance in trade with Britain during 1924/25 totalled £15,000,000, which had probably been spent in other countries. Russia was now coming and asking for further credit to free her balance and enable her to buy goods from our competitors. To lose money with a customer once was disaster. To lose it again to the same customer was stupidity.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH AIR ESTIMATES

More for Home Defence: Sums for Research into Auto-Giro Principle

London, Feb. 19.

The Air Estimates amount to £16,000,000 net, being in increase of nearly £500,000 over the last financial year, but the gross estimates have decreased owing to a reduction in the air expenditure which falls finally in the Middle East vote in respect to Iraq, Palestine and Transjordania and in the navy votes in respect to the fleet air arm. The increase in the net estimates reflects a strengthening of the home defence force.

It is pointed out that the decision made in 1923 to increase the strength of this force to 52 squadrons by 1928 is not likely to be carried out even before 1930 and gradual progress towards this strength remains subject to review according to the international situation, particularly the results of the international discussions on disarmament.

With regard to research, a number of experimental machines have been ordered embodying the principle of Senor de la Cierva's autogiro, but it has been decided not to continue experiment with the Brennan helicopter.—Reuter.

SINGAPORE BASE AND INDIA

Indian Government Not Asked for Contribution

London, Feb. 22.

In the House of Commons to-day Mr. John Scurr (Labour) asked whether the Government of India had been asked to contribute towards the cost of construction and maintenance of the naval base at Singapore, and, if not, whether it were proposed to ask for such a contribution.

The Under-Secretary of State for India, Earl Winterton, replied to both parts of the question in the negative.

Work to Proceed Despite Naval Economies

Feb. 24.

Mr. Hore-Belisha (Liberal) asked in the House of Commons to-day whether in view of the economies made in the strength of the Fleet it was still proposed to continue the expenditure on the Singapore base.

The First Lord of the Admiralty replied in the affirmative.—Reuter.

THE BRITISH WAR ON SLAVERY

Redemption in Hukwang Valley: Human Sacrifice to be Stamped Out

Rangoon, Feb. 22.

Arrangements have now been made for the release of nearly all the slaves in the Hukwang Valley. The owners are well satisfied with the prices for redemption of the captives, many of whom are remaining with their masters, to whom they have become attached.

It is hoped that the expedition will convince the Naga chiefs of the Government's determination to stamp out slavery and human sacrifice.

Note: A small official expedition was despatched in the middle of December to effect the release of all slaves in the Hukwang Valley and generously to compensate the slave-owners.

The expedition was to meet the Naga chiefs and to express the Indian Government's abhorrence of human sacrifices.

It was anticipated that the expedition would result in the supplies of victims for sacrifice from this side of the frontier being completely cut off.—Reuter.

FISHERS' DRAMATIC RESCUE

Sister Ships Lost in Storm: One Crew Found on Rocky Island

London, Feb. 21.

Irish Free State seaplanes yesterday evening flew 300 miles over the islands on the west coast of Ireland searching for any trace of the crew of the missing Welsh fishing trawler Cardigan Castle, which, with her sister ship, the Tenby Castle, disappeared in a terrific storm some days ago. After all hope had been abandoned it was found last week that the crew of the Tenby Castle were all safe on a small and rocky island, the fisher folk inhabitants of which had saved them.

One man from the Cardigan Castle was also picked up, but no trace was to be found last night of the rest of the crew. The aeroplane search is being continued, though so far without success.—British Wireless through Reuter.

HUNGARIAN BANKNOTE SCANDAL

German and French Police Jointly Investigating

Berlin, Feb. 19.

French detectives have arrived to co-operate with the German police in investigating German ramifications in connexion with the Hungarian banknote forgery scandal. The German photographer, Schulze, who was arrested in connexion with the affair says that some of the machines used, in manufacturing the notes were sent from Germany to Budapest.—Reuter.

Government Cleared of Any Connexion With Crime

Budapest, Feb. 24.

The Parliamentary committee investigating the banknote forgeries has concluded, with regard to the political aspect of the affair, that neither the Government nor any member of the National Assembly was in any way connected with the crime, which, says the committee's report, the Government has done its utmost to clear up.—Reuter.

U.S. TAX REDUCTION BILL

Measure Approved by Senate

Washington, Feb. 24.

The Senate has approved by 61 votes to 10 the Tax Reduction Bill providing a reduction of $378,000,000 in next year's taxation. The Bill now goes to the President.

Feb. 24.

The House of Representatives has approved the Tax Reduction Bill.—Reuter's American Service.

PRINCE OF WALES HUNTING

London, Feb. 20.

The Prince of Wales resumed hunting to-day, following the Blankney Hounds.—Reuter.

BRITISH INDUSTRIES' FAIR

Huge Increase of Buyers Attracted by Successful Exhibition

London, Feb. 21.

The second and final week of the British Industries' Fair, two sections of which are being held respectively at the White City, London, and Birmingham, begins to-morrow (Monday). The first week has produced very satisfactory results. Many thousands of buyers from over 40 different countries and from all parts of the United Kingdom, have visited both sections, and many inquiries have been received which are expected to lead to business.

During the past week over 23,000 have visited the London fair, as compared with 10,000 during the first week of the fair held in 1924.

The Prince of Wales is visiting the Birmingham fair on Tuesday.—British Wireless Through Reuter.

SEQUEL TO MUMTAZ BEGUM CASE

Maharajah of Indore's Seat in Peril

Bombay, Feb. 25.

According to the "Evening News" the Maharajah of Indore has made representations to the Viceroy suggesting that he spend two months in England during which the administration of the state could be handed over to the Council, and a Regency approved by the Government of India. The Maharajah is alleged to be prepared to compensate for loss and damage caused to British subjects by the Indorites, and to hand over the military and police departments with a view to their reformation and administration by European officers to be approved by the Indian Government.—Reuter.

N.B.: This offer is apparently inspired by the decision of Lord Reading early this month to appoint a committee of two High Court judges and two ruling princes and a senior officer of the Political Department to investigate the Maharajah's connexion with the attempted abduction of the dancer Mumtaz Begum, with power of depriving the ruler of his powers either temporarily or permanently.—Reuter.

AUSTRALIAN BUSH FIRES

Death-roll 31: Relief Works Eagerly Pressed on

Melbourne, Feb. 19.

All the persons missing in the bush fires have been now accounted for. The total death-roll is 31.

Relief works have already commenced in the devastated areas Money and clothing for the sufferers is ceaselessly pouring in.

Many Outbreaks Extinguished by Rainfall

Feb. 22.

Considerable relief is felt at the fact that rain has extinguished many of the bushfires, while the others are smouldering.

Serious Plight of Large Number of Villagers

Feb. 25.

Serious bush fires are raging in the Kinglake district. One hundred and fifty villagers of Kinglake have taken refuge in the post office. They are cut off by a ring of flames. Their fate is unknown. Rescuers are unable to approach owing to torch-like trees blocking the roads.—Reuter.

Sydney, Feb. 22.

According to the latest reports from Wagga Wagga the efforts of the fire-fighters have averted the danger threatening Tumba Rumba mountain.—Reuter.

SOCONY MONOPOLY IN TURKEY

Agreement with Government

Constantinople, Feb. 23.

The newspapers announce the conclusion of an agreement between the Government and the Standard Oil Company whereby Turkey will get its supplies from the Standard depots at Constantinople, Smyrna and Samsun, thus giving the Company a monopoly.—Reuter.

PRINCE OF WALES IN SMITHFIELD

Early Morning Visit to London Meat Market: Coffee with the Cleavers

London, Feb. 19.

The Prince of Wales and his younger brother, the Duke of York, to-day both gave further evidence, if any were needed, of their active interest in the industries of the country and in the conditions under which they are carried on.

The Prince of Wales surprised London's central meat market at Smithfield by an informal visit at the early hour of half-past seven.

He was immediately recognized by the market workers, who gave him a cordial reception. Porters thronged round and cheered. Some of the men put down their carcases of beef, which they were carrying, and pressed forward to shake him by the hand. Salesmen banged their cleavers on their cutting-up blocks by way of greeting.

The Prince proceeded to visit several stalls where he asked innumerable questions about the meat trade, particularly regarding products from the overseas dominions. He watched every stage in the preparation of the meat for the retailer and inspected the up-to-date refrigerating arrangements of the market.

Before he left, the Prince drank a cup of coffee at the bar of the market tavern used by salesmen and porters.

He left amid a great ovation.

Duke of York in Birmingham

The Duke of York visited the British Industries' Fair at Birmingham this afternoon. He showed great interrest in the various exhibits and on leaving said how much he was impressed by the excellent work which the Fair was doing for British trade.

In the morning His Royal Highness had visited important factories in Birmingham.

At a luncheon given by the Chamber of Commerce, the Duke said: "As President of the Industrial Welfare Society, I wish to assure you of my deep interest in industry and everything connected with it. I have visited and hope to continue visiting factories of all kinds throughout the country, in order to see conditions for myself."—British Wireless Through Reuter.

OBITUARY

Prof. H. Kamerlingh Onnes

Leyden, Feb. 22.

The death is announced of Professor H. Kamerlingh Onnes at the age of 72.

Professor Onnes was Emeritus Professor and Director of the Physical Laboratory, Leyden. He liquefied helium and discovered the possibility of perpetual electric current through metals at certain temperature, winning the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1913.—Reuter.

Paris, Feb. 23.

Bishop Reynaud, who was a missionary in China for 47 years, has died in Paris.—Havas.

CANADIAN LOANS IN PROSPECT

Issues for Refunding Purposes

New York, Feb. 24.

The Canadian Government is shortly entering the money market with an issue of $40,000,000 worth of 10-year four-and-a-half per cent. bonds at the price of 98¾. The issue will be floated by a syndicate of New York bankers.

Other impending Canadian issues are $45,000,000 worth of 20-year bonds, and $20,000,000 worth of four-year bonds, both at four and a half per cent., to be sold in Canada. The proceeds of the three issues will largely be used for refunding purposes.—Reuter's American Service.

SPANISH OIL TARIFF

Madrid, Feb. 20.

A decree is being officially published applying the second scale of Customs tariffs to all kinds of petroleum and petrol imported into Spain regardless of the country of origin.—Reuter.

RUSSIA'S FAILURE IN CHINA

Risky Gamble With Youthful Nationalists: A Plea for More Patience

London, Feb. 25.

The "Daily Telegraph" sees signs that Russia has lost the favourable position she gained in China "as the price of her risky gamble with the youthful nationalism of China." While the powers have improved the position, and gone some way towards re-establishing good faith, the "Telegraph" attributes the change partly to the emergence of moderate opinion which was stifled during the clamour of civil disturbance. The paper goes on to say that it is now specially desirable that this moderate movement be helped, since China's need for Western co-operation was never more acute than it is to-day. The paper urges the powers to spare no efforts, though patience is of prime importance.—Reuter.

TRAGIC RESULT OF A WAGER

Attempt to Fly Through Eiffel Tower Span: Aviator Burned to Death After Crash

Paris, Feb. 24.

A bet made by the airman Leon Callot with an American that he would fly beneath the Eiffel Tower span had a tragic ending to-day. The airman, who was a pupil of the Army Aerodrome, had accomplished the actual feat when in an attempt to rise his machine became entangled in the aerial of the wireless station and dropped like a stone over Champ de Mars and crashed through a tree to the lawn below. Flames broke out and the pilot was burnt to death in his seat, still gripping the levers.

A large crowd, including the airman's brother, witnessed the tragedy.

Later.

Witnesses of the crash state that the pilot made a contract with a foreign cinematograph firm to fly twice under the Eiffel Tower, while a parachutist was to plunge from the second platform of the Tower after the aeroplane's second passage.

A search is now being made for the cinematographer and the parachutist, who disappeared after the accident.—Reuter.

PROTECTION OF INDIAN INDUSTRIES

Proposal to Govt. by Indian Commercial Congress

Delhi, Feb. 19.

The Indian Commercial Congress Subjects Committee has rejected a proposal by the Bombay Mill-Owners' Association that the Government be urged to terminate the Indian-Japanese Convention of March 5, 1905, and the proposal accordingly has been abandoned.

The Congress has adopted a resolution urging the Government to adopt measures like the British Safeguarding of Industries Act to protect Indian industries against competition from other countries and a resolution was also passed in favour of adoption of a gold standard and a gold currency for India.—Reuter.

TOBACCO LADEN VESSEL AFIRE

London, Feb. 18.

A wireless message has been received from the str. Bolton to the effect that she has a fire on board in her lower hold, which contains tobacco. She is proceeding to Brest, where she is expected to arrive this afternoon.—Reuter.

AGREEMENT BETWEEN PERSIA AND SOVIET

Moscow, Feb. 22.

A mixed Perso-Soviet commission has signed an agreement for joint use of the waterways between Russia and Persia.—Reuter.

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SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

MEMBERSHIP OF THE LEAGUE COUNCIL

Anxiety at Westminster Over Recent Developments: Suggestion that Question of Enlargement be Postponed Six Months

London, Feb. 26.

Sir Austen Chamberlain's speech at Birmingham on Tuesday (indicating a possibility of Britain, after all, supporting further candidatures for seats on the Council of the League of Nations) has added to the anxiety with which all the parties at Westminster view the forthcoming meeting of the Council of the League at Geneva.

Symptomatic of this is a question of which Sir William Lane-Mitchell (Conservative) has given notice. Sir William will ask on March 1 if it is the Government's policy to support the admission of Poland to the Council.

Meanwhile a letter signed by six Conservative members of Parliament appears in "The Times." It expresses a conviction that addition of new permanent members except Germany without far more mature consideration than is yet possible would be unjustifiable. The signatories deprecate forcing a hasty decision on this vital issue. They ask the Government, without prejudice to any action it may take in September, to oppose discussion of this matter at the March meeting.

Feeling abroad on the subject is reflected by the fact that the Chinese Government has indicated to various European capitals that it intends to apply for a permanent seat on the Council if the election of new members besides Germany is raised at the March meeting, while Norway has also given official intimation of her view that only the German candidature should then be dealt with.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Madrid, the Spanish Foreign Minister, writing to the newspaper *"La Nacion,"* while supporting Germany's candidature, emphasizes Spain's intention to pursue her application for a permanent seat, which dates from 1922.—Reuter.

CHINA AND THE LEAGUE

Press Report Anticipating Demand for Council Seat

Stockholm, Feb. 25.

The *"Dagensnyheter"* understands that China at the meeting of the League Assembly in March, will demand a permanent seat on the Council of the League if there is any question of giving permanent seats to other nations than Germany. The newspaper adds, that China, despite present conditions, is a potential great power, and moreover, Asia is not properly represented on the Council.—Reuter.

FRANCO-SOVIET DEBT CONFERENCE

French Insistence on Rights of French Small Bondholders

Paris, Feb. 25.

M. Briand opened the Franco-Russian debt conference at the Quay d'Orsay to-day.

The Premier insisted at the outset that the conference implied a solemn undertaking by the parties concerned to adhere to the principle of non-intervention.

M. de Monzie, head of the French delegation, said the latter had not abandoned the defence rights of small French holders of Russian bonds, but they were ready to discuss a method of liquidating past liabilities. He added that France hoped for a speedy development of private trade between the two countries.

Comrade Rakovsky said the difference in the institutions and laws of their two countries did not render impossible solutions reconciling their interests. He desired to find a solution satisfactory to small bondholders.—Reuter.

FRENCH DEBATE ON LOCARNO PACT

Speeches in Chamber Very Friendly to Great Britain

Paris, Feb. 25.

The Chamber debate on the Locarno agreements was appropriately marked by very friendly utterances towards Britain.

M. Boncour, opening the proceedings, drew applause from all sides when he reminiscently declared that in the event of violation of neutrality guaranteeed by Britain, the latter had intervened with unsuspected forces.

Discordant strings were harped on by the Communist, M. Cachin, who spoke of the Imperialist British policy to group the European nations against the Soviet.

Colonel Fabry also criticized the lack of prevision in defining Britain's obligations. He said the agreement was full of loopholes.

M. Briand then jumped up warmly and asked when a country like Britain placed all her land and sea and air forces at the service of a cause, did that mean nothing? He added that the agreement assures that Britain stands by France like Italy, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland. "If we had had that in 1914, we should have had no war," M. Briand concluded.

The debate was adjourned.—Reuter.

LESE MAJESTE IN ITALY

Englishman Punished for Offensive Words About Signor Mussolini

London, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Mr. Thomas Cape (Labour) asked whether the Foreign Under-Secretary was aware that Mr. William Ellison, a British subject employed in the chemical industry, had been sentenced in Florence to five months' imprisonment and fined £15 on a charge of using offensive words about Signor Mussolini: whether Mr. Ellison was defended by counsel, and whether representations to mitigate the sentence could be made to the Italian authorities, seeing that this was the first case since the passing of the new Italian act dealing with the type of offence?

Captain Dixon (Cons. member for Belfast), said that Mr. Ellison was a reputable constituent of his.

Mr. Locker-Lampson replied that his information was confined to press accounts of the affair, but the Ambassador at Rome had been instructed to furnish a report.—Reuter.

THE FATAL FLYING STUNT

Abettors of Aviator to be Charged with Manslaughter

Paris, Feb. 25.

An inquiry has been opened to discover the persons who encouraged the airman, M. Collot, to do the fatal "stunt" in which he was killed yesterday. They will be charged with manslaughter.—Reuter.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICAN FLEET COMMAND

London, Feb. 20.

Vice-Admiral Sir Walter Henry Cowan has been appointed Commanding Officer, Coast of Scotland, America and West Indies Station as from June 1.

Sir Walter Cowan has been Commander-in-Chief of the North since 1925.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S POLICY IN THE AIR

The Most Efficient Air Force in the World: Scheme to Embrace the Empire

London, Feb. 25.

In the House of Commons to-day, Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for Air, presenting the air estimates, said his air policy was to provide Home defence against air attack; to provide air defence in suitable parts of the Empire to undertake the required air work for the army and navy; to develop civil air routes over the face of the Empire; and "to help the British people to become a people of the air."

As regards home defence, he continued, the present programme would bring the home defence squadrons up from three in 1922 to 28 at the end of 1927, "when Britain's inferiority would be somewhat less than one to two as compared with the total strength of our nearest neighbour."

Emphasizing that the programme for 52 home defence squadrons remained intact, Sir Samuel said the Locarno Pact, at the lowest estimate, must make less likely the possibility of war during the next few years. Therefore, the Government was justified in proceeding somewhat more slowly in completing its programme, spreading the expense over a longer period, but at the same time holding themselves free to speed the programme up if the international situation, contrary to all expectations, necessitates it.

Airships for Mail Carrying

He pointed out that no substantial change was being made in the airship programme, and expressed the opinion that two new airships should, before the normal life of the present Parliament was ended, have brought London and Bombay nearer together than were London and Edinburgh one century ago.

The Secretary for Air concluded by saying that efforts were being made to expand air knowledge by means of the following:

(1) By the creation of auxiliary and special reserve squadrons near the great industrial centres, which, in the base of London, Edinburgh and Glasgow were developing satisfactorily.

(2) By bringing the air programme more closely into contact with science, as was outwardly expressed by the two new squadrons at Oxford and Cambridge.

(3) By bringing aviation within reach of the ordinary citizen, in which connexion already 1,000 members belonged to five light aeroplane clubs.

As regards present aeronautical problems, Sir Samuel remarked that as a result of the trials of the new auto-giro,—"the flapper of the air"—machines were being built to test its possibilities for civil and military purposes.

Winding up the debate on the air force in the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare promised to communicate to the premier weighty arguments from all parts of the House in favour of a centralized ministry of Defence. In the meantime he hoped to foster the closest co-operation between the three chiefs of staff. He frankly claimed that the British Air Force to-day was the most efficient in the world, flying twice the number of any others, not including France, which had the biggest air force in the world.

The estimates were agreed upon without a division.—Reuter.

SUSPENSION OF A BELGIAN BANK

Bankruptcy to be Declared Fraudulent: Five of Staff Arrested

Antwerp, Feb. 25.

Four members of the staff of the Banque du Credit Foncier, of Antwerp, have been arrested in connexion with suspension of payment by the bank. The deficit is estimated at Frs. 80,000,000. The Bank, which 100 branches, proposes composition of 40 per cent. to creditors.

Later.

There have been two further arrests in connexion with the Banque du Credit Foncier. One is alleged to be a fraudulent debtor for Frs. 32,000,000 and the other is an employee of the Bank. The Tribunal of Commerce has rejected the bank's petition for composition and will declare a fraudulent.—Reuter.

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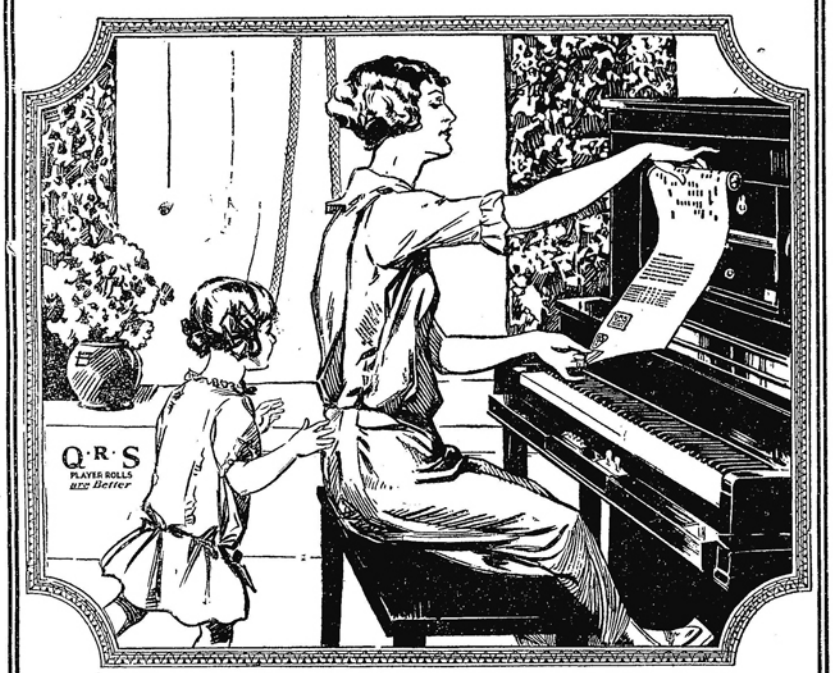

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FROM THE FOUR WINDS

PARLIAMENT PREPARES TO MEET

Sir Alfred Mond No More a Liberal: The Prime Minister's Care for Farmers: Mr. Churchill's National Economy Campaign

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Jan. 28.

Parliament meets next week, and on the eve of it we have several surprises. In the first place Sir Alfred Mond has formally, in a letter to Mr. Asquith announced his secession from the Liberal party, and his coming co-operation with the Conservatives. He bases his action largely upon his hostility to the new land policy of the Liberal party, which is of course not much removed from nationalization, though he also indicates that he despairs of the Liberal party ever becoming united and effective. In this action he has been followed by his son, Mr. Henry Mond, who was Liberal M. P. for the Island of Ely in the 1923-4 Parliament.

It cannot be said that there is a great deal of surprise at Sir Alfred's decision, as he has been gravitating for a long time towards the right wing of the Liberal party. He took a particular interest in the land question because he sits mainly for an agricultural seat, and, although an industrialist, he has a big estate of his own on which he raises stock of all sorts. Probably Sir Alfred is one of the best liked men of the House, and certainly one of the most able.

One speech of his will be long remembered in the House of Commons—that in which, in March 1923, he stated the case for capitalism when Mr. Snowden moved a resolution calling for its gradual supersession by a system of public ownership and democratic control of the instruments of production and distribution.

Others May Follow

Of course his late Parliamentary leaders, Lord Asquith and Mr. Lloyd George do not publicly express much regret at his departure, but none the less Sir Alfred's defection will weaken Liberalism. With so powerful a lead as that given by Sir Alfred Mond it will not be surprising to find others following suit. Among Liberals who were returned at the general election with the assistance of Conservative votes may be mentioned Captain Guest (Bristol N.), Col. England (Lancs. Heywood), Commander Hilton Young (Norwich), Mr. Ian Macpherson (Ross and Cromarty), Sir Beddoe Rees (Bristol S.), Mr. Hugh Edwards (Accrington), Sir Thomas Robinson (Lancs, Stretford), Sir Murdoch MacDonald (Inverness-shire).

The Liberal party of 40 in the House is of course split up in three sections, Right, Centre and Left. The position of Mr. Lloyd George is rendered peculiar, since he is entirely out of sympathy with the other wing of his party, headed by Mr. Runciman and Capt. Wedgwood Benn.

Sir Alfred has undertaken to resign his present seat in West Carmarthenshire if it is desired that he should take this step. The local Liberal leaders state that they will ask him to resign; in that case, and particularly if Sir Alfred should stand on a Conservative platform the test would be very interesting.

The figures at the last election (October, 1924) were:

Mond (Lib.)	17,281
Owen (Lab.)	7,953

In a by-election in August, 1924—a better index to the political division in the constituency—the result was as follows:—

Mond (Lib.)	12,760
Owen (Lab.)	8,381
Stevens (Con.)	7,896

Many people believe that if opportunity is afforded Mr. Baldwin will offer Sir Alfred a post in the Cabinet. He would do very well at the Board of Trade, where Sir Philip Cunliffe-Lister is not exactly a success. There have already been suggestions that he (Sir Philip) might at an early date go to the House of Lords.

Mr. Baldwin is now outlining the programme of the Government. Speaking at Stirling on Tuesday night he declared that the Government was now considering:—

Congested areas in the great towns.
Land drainage.
Small holdings.
Improvement of rural housing.
Education and research in agriculture.

The Government realized the difficulties of tackling congested areas, said the Premier, and would attempt to surmount them, for decent housing was the foundation both of decent life and social peace.

Housing reform was in the best tradition of the Unionist Party, and they were determined that it should be faithful to that tradition, and he hoped to enrich it.

The Government, he proceeded, were convinced of the importance not only to Scotland, but to England, of pursuing a policy of assisting land drainage.

The Government had under consideration at the moment the question of small holdings and the improvement of rural housing. He wished to congratulate Scotland on the progress she had made in recent years towards better provision for education and research in agriculture. They were giving attention to the matter of research throughout the country, and hoped for a great deal in the development of agriculture generally.

The country was being assailed, proceeded Mr. Baldwin, with new revolutionary politics of land holdings with which the Conservative Party would have nothing to do, and upon the merits of which he might add, the very Party introducing them seemed to be divided. They, the Government, had no intention of transferring the land of the country to the County Councils.

"I agree," added Mr. Baldwin, "with a certain member of my Party, Sir Alfred Mond (laughter and cheers) that freehold ownership is the safest foundation of agriculture in any country. We want to do what is possible to encourage sitting-tenants to be occupying owners.

"We want to help so far as the State can help in aiding financially, possibly in guiding, study, research and education. But we do realise that ultimately the farmer of Great Britain who has anything to earn must ultimately rely on himself." (Cheers)

Next day at Sunderland . Mr. Baldwin indicated the grant of larger powers to the Food Council, the certainty of Poor Law Reform next year, and remarked in a phrase which has attracted some attention.

"The health of the people and public expenditure should, he thought, be under one control. The policy of the Government was to avoid waste and overlapping."

Undoubtedly the Government is very sincere in its plans for social legislation.

The Economy Campaign

Mr. Churchill, as Chancellor of the Exchequer has been making a number of speeches recently on the need for national economy, and has, I think, caused a very good impression since it is now clear that the Government are taking the whole matter very seriously. They are introducing a Bill when the House meets to secure powers to reduce the various national commitments which have been sanctioned in the past by legislative enactment. Yet every economy movement which is put forward is opposed by somebody or other who thinks that these sacrifices should be made by everybody else. The country is, however, very tired of unnecessary outlay and Mr. Churchill ought to have an easier job than he seems to anticipate.

A Gleam on Coal Troubles

Meantime, another surprise has been forthcoming by an announcement on the part of Lord Londonderry, who has come back to British politics from holding office in Ulster, that the coal troubles ought to be adjusted without its being necessary for the men to take a lower wage or work longer hours. It is not quite clear, as yet, what is at the back of his mind, but the newspapers seem to anticipate a strong peace movement. If this materializes it will probably take the following form:—

Direct and frank negotiations between owners and miners in the districts to discuss new local agreements in place of a national agreement.

The initiative should be taken by individual owners.

Greater output; no decrease of wages; no increase of hours.

There is, however, a good deal of doubt as to whether the Miners' Federation will ever agree to negotiate on a basis of local agreement since they require unity as a first step to nationalization. In any case, however, the industrial atmosphere is distinctly better, and we may get through the days following the termination of the subsidy—which Mr. Churchill now tells us will cost £21,000,000 sterling—without serious trouble.

Lord Londonderry's policy of coal conciliation was very heartily endorsed by Mr. Baldwin at Sunderland. He appealed to owners and men to lay all their cards on the table; not to play fast and loose with employment in dependent industries; and to avoid inflicting further devastating losses upon the country.

The Italian Debt

We have also settled the Italian Debt Funding agreement which is quite simple. Italy's net indebtedness to Great Britain was officially computed here, when the negotiations began, at £560,000,000. More than half of that total is to be remitted, and Italy will make, during a period of 62 years, annual payments which average only a little over £4,000,000.

Furthermore, it is agreed that if at any time this country receives from her Allies or from Germany more money than suffices to cover the British annual payments to America, Italy will be credited with a share of the surplus. The first payment to be made by Italy will be one of £2,000,000. It will fall due on March 15, and will thus come into the Treasury receipts of the current financial year. Subsequent payments will be as follows:—

Next two financial years	£4,000,000
Next four financial years	4,250,000
Succeeding financial years until 1986-7	4,500,000
Financial year 1987-88	2,250,000

Payments will be made in sterling at the Bank of England on March 15 and September 15 of each year. The last payment will be on September 15, 1987.

Important Income Tax Rulings

Two very important rulings on income tax have been given this week. In the first place there are many firms which pay their employees a salary, and also the income tax on that salary. The Income Tax authorities have successfully established in the Courts that income tax must be paid on the salary and on the income tax payments jointly, reckoning the latter as part of the emoluments of the recipient. In the next place the House of Lords has defeated the Crown in its efforts to compel a man to pay income tax in a year in which he received no income from his investments *abroad*, although he had always previously paid on the three years' average system. This decision only applies to tax in respect of income arising from possessions out of the United Kingdom.

Unemployment is a little less, while trade circles are characterized just now by an amount of optimism that is positively surprising. If the anticipations prove to be well founded everybody will be pleased. The Government is trying to cut down the dole to the unworthy, and I notice this week that one man receiving £7.0.0. Poor Law Relief has complained bitterly that he had not been given free food tickets for his children at school. This was at Gateshead, where the ratepayers are paying nearly 22/- in the £1.

Think It Out

Let me finish up on lighter notes. An interesting relationship tangle has arisen at Harrow, Middlesex. Four years ago Mrs. Nicholls, widow, married, as her second husband Mr. Eustace Shaw, and there is a son by the marriage. This week a daughter of Mrs. Nicholls' first marriage, Miss Marjorie Nicholls, was married to Mr. Shaw's elder brother Alfred. Mr. Alfred Shaw is now the (step) son-in-law of his younger brother, and his mother-in-law is his sister-in-law. The younger Mrs. Shaw has become sister-in-law to her own stepfather. In addition, Mr. Eustace Shaw's son is nephew to his half-sister.

A Dinner of Epicures

We had a dinner of Gastronomes this week at the Savoy to celebrate the Centenary of Brillat-Savarin. The menu was:—

Delices de Belley
Oeufs Brouillés Brillat-Savarin.
Matelote Maconnaise au feu de Sarment.
Fine Poularde de Bresse Savoy
Timbale Forestiere.
Gerbe d'Asperges an beurre.
Du Valromy
Charlotte aux Reinettes.
Gateau des Cardinaux.

If the spirit of Brillat-Savarin was present at the feast it was a luncheon of which his soul would have approved. The savoury—one of the beatitudes of the epicure—was made of foie gras and crayfish. The eggs, called after the great master himself, were cooked in the most delicate way with fresh Perigord truffles. The freshwater fish was poached in old Burgundy and and cooked on a charcoal fire and the chicken was braised in double cream and served with new fresh vegetables. As for wine the guests drank a wonderful Montrachet 1911 followed by an exquisite Chateau Latour 1886. With the sweets a Chateau Yquem 1921 was served, and with the coffee a perfect liqueur brandy in big glasses, enabling one to realize its full fragrance and bouquet.

CHINA'S GREAT NEED

A Strong Man to Handle the Situation

Staff-Captain Hal Beckett, a pioneer of the Salvation Army's eight years' mission work in Northern China, who recently returned to England, spoke of life and condition in China in an interview with the "Observer."

"People talk of China," he said, "as a country of disorder, but it was always a chaotic country in many senses. Christianity is represented by people of many nationalities, but with annual wars, famines, and appalling conditions of life in the vast interior, there is always much to be done."

"Is Feng, the Christian General, really a Christian?" Mr. Beckett was asked, and he replied without hesitation, "Feng is really a Christian." Continuing, he said: "The General invited the Salvation Army to hold a service in his camp once a month. Feng's Chief of staff is an ardent Christian, and he took part in the meetings, singing hymns and joining in the prayers."

The first of the meetings was held in a hall large enough to hold four hundred, but the Salvationists were surprised to see how small a number attended until it was explained that there was nobody present under the rank of major in Feng's army. Immediately following that meeting there was another on the drill ground, when five thousand soldiers were present. To test whether or not the soldiers were Christians, a passage from the Scriptures was read, and the men were asked to follow it. Thereupon every soldier took out a copy of the New Testament.

"China is in need of a strong man," said Captain Beckett. "Yuan Shih-kai, their first President, who committed suicide, was the only man since the days of the Emperors who has really handled the situation in the country. I have had a letter from one of our leaders, who is still in China, and he writes: 'I still believe that General Feng is perfectly straight, and one, if not the chief, of China's great hopes."

Captain Beckett said that soldiers were to-day the curse of China. The average Chinaman was a good fellow, but it spoiled him to put him into uniform.

THE "GARDEN CRIME" MURDER

Accused's Letter to His Fiance: Why the Crime was Committed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

London Jan. 21

The "Garden Crime Trial", as it is called, is proving to be a great deal less mysterious than was anticipated.

This is a case in which two bombardiers, named Ian Stewart and John Lincoln, the latter being the son of the man Lincoln who used to be in Parliament, are charged with the murder of Edwin Charles Ingram Richards, brewers' traveller, at Trowbridge, on Christmas Eve.

Richards was shot by two men when he was returning to his house late at night, and they were apparently traced by the fact that they used a motor cycle and army revolvers. The motives of this crime were, however, for some time obscure, but the truth is apparently told in the following letter sent from gaol by Lincoln to his fiancée, at Trowbridge:—

I see Noller (one of the soldiers who gave evidence at the police court) as I have never seen him before. He frequently slanders people, and yesterday he got into the box and told lies from beginning to end.... I am convinced that a plain statement of the truth will be far better than a lot of fooling about with counsel. I will sort of tell you the thing in bits, but this for you alone.

As you know, I did not know Richards, nor to my knowledge have I ever seen him. When I went on leave to London just before Christmas I had hoped to make some cash. The cash I wanted to buy presents for mother, for you, for Betty, and so on. The gun, the automatic, you remember, came in a box to your house addressed to me but sent to Stewart. You never knew what was inside the box, except that there was a watch in it, as a blind for me.

We went to the house on the bike, entered; no one in. In one room there was a revolver, the second one, which Noller said he had seen before, also a quantity of ammunition. I had the automatic, Stewart the other. We rummaged round and found half a bottle of brandy, which we drank. Then we cleared off, carrying a bottle of beer each. For some unfortunate reason we decided to return for two more bottles of beer. The idea originally was that Richards would be asleep and we should be able to take his cash without waking him.

When we returned for the beer we heard someone coming up the path. One of us whispered something and alarmed Richards. He half entered and withdrew again. I rushed to the door. Richards fired and said. "The game is up!" He fired at me, but I pushed the door to. Through the door I fired three times. Richards ran back, I think to the porch or arch. We rushed to the front door, but Stewart in his frenzy could not undo it. Back again to the back door. We both went out. Stewart ran somewhere behind, but I stood by the wall, round the corner of which was Richards.

I got into view of him. I fired, and I am certain that he fired again here. Still I was in a deuce of a state, so that I could not swear to anything particularly. Then I fired the remaining shots. Richards said, "Oh, you rotter! You have got me." At that I ran to him, but he had then fallen to the ground.

I put my arm under his head, but I saw the other chap appear in the doorway, so I cut and ran. Now you know the truth. I have never nurtured an evil intention against any man, but what has happened must be paid for. What the result will be I cannot be certain. Whatever it is, I can take it.

After I heard that Richards was dead I lived in hell, because all the time I had to keep a smiling face and a Christmas spirit. I cannot remember to-day what I had for dinner at your house. I just acted all the time, but now, thank God, I have peace of mind.

Your opinion of me may change, but it will not change much, for you know that I am not to be judged by one action of my life. Perhaps there are ways in which this is well. Supposing I had succeeded in getting the money unobserved. At some other time, maybe when we were married, I should have done the same thing again, then what misery I should have brought you.—Ever yours, John.

The Judge has already ruled that Stewart, having no knowledge that Lincoln was armed, or that firearms would be used, could not be found guilty of murder; but he is to be proceeded against on another charge. Lincoln was found guilty of murder.

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

Diary of R. L. Stevenson's Nurse "Cummy": Racy Comment on Foreign Lands: Echo of Famous Trial: Broad-Toed Boots of the Scots

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Edinburgh, Jan. 6.

The admirers of R. L. Stevenson are legion, especially in his native city of Edinburgh, and quite a library has been written about his life and works. The cult, indeed, has been overworked. But there has just appeared in the columns of the "Scotsman" a series of articles which have an interesting freshness. They are from the pen of Mr. Robert T. Skinner, and give a summary of a diary of Alison Cunningham, ("Cummy"), the faithful, she may almost be called the famous, nurse of R.L.S. in his boyhood. The diary, which has not hitherto been published, is the record of a journey which the Stevenson family made to the Riviera and Italy in the early months of 1863. The glimpses of Stevenson, who was then 12 years of age, are unimportant; what is interesting is that the diary is a racy comment on foreign customs and habits, as seen through the eyes of an unsophisticated but shrewd Scotswoman of the serving class 60 years ago. Cummy does not like hotel life, even though it supplies her with luxuries to which she was unaccustomed. She says of London, "I would not give a but and ben or ae end for all hotels I was ever in yet." And of the Lord Warden at Dover, "I had my dinner downstairs with people I never saw before. I'd rather not take anything than go among them to-night again. I do not know a great deal of what they say, which makes me more backward."

Cummy in Toulon

The Scottish Presbyterianism of Cummy is constantly cropping up. At Toulon "I have just been out with the rest, getting a drive through the city. The shops are all open to-day. Indeed one could hardly believe it was the Lord's day. It is grievous to see the way the Sabbath is spent on the Continent of Europe. You would almost think the people kept a perpetual fair: such bustle and gaiety! I shall value my own country and people more than ever, if it please God to bring me back again. How I long to be in a Scotch church and hear the Scotch Psalmody and again listen to the glad tidings." Very characteristic, also, is this note from the Riviera—"The Free Church minister has been calling, but not for me. Had I been rich, he would have asked for me also." And again,—"The milk is very good, though I cannot say it is better than our milk in Scotland. Indeed, I don't think anything is quite so good here as at home." From Italy she writes—"Rome is about the size of Edinburgh, though not nearly so bonny as Auld Reekie." A closing extract shows that Cummy had an experience which is familiar to most of her travelling fellowcountrymen. "At the table d'hote a man, thinking himself a fine gentleman, I've no doubt, asked me if I were English. I used to say 'Scotch,' and they told me it was all the same, but I told this fellow I was from England, so after a little he said, 'Are you not Scotch?' I said, 'Of course, I am,' then he began and insulted me, and said I had denied my country. I told him I considered that what I said implied both, but I said, so far from having denied my country, it was the reverse. I said I was proud of Scotland, and proud to say I was a native of it. He first told me he was English, then he was Irish; at last it turned out he was a Greek."

Madelaine Smith Re-discovered

Keen interest has been reawakened in the case of Madelaine Smith, the most sensational and romantic poison dramas that was even staged in the Scottish Courts, by the announcement that the "heroine," who was believed to have died years ago, is still alive, and is living in the United States. The trial took place many long years ago, in 1858, but so great a hold did it take upon the popular imagination that the name of Madelaine Smith has still a fascination for the Scottish people, and must be known to most Scots in the Far East. One or two of the leading points in the history of this amazing woman may be recalled. In the month of April 1855, when she was about 19 years of age, Madelaine Smith, who belonged to a well-known and prosperous Glasgow family, formed the acquaintance of Pierre Emile L'Angelier, a clerk in the warehouse of Glasgow merchants, who was introduced to her in Sauchiehall Street by a mutual friend whose family was acquainted with the Smiths. This introduction was brought about at the earnest solicitation of L'Angelier, who had conceived a great admiration for her, and found it difficult, owing to the difference in their social station, to obtain and introduction in the way of ordinary social intercourse. The intimacy progressed, but had to be carried on clandestinely owing to the opposition of Madelaine Smith's parents when they came to hear of it. Then another suitor came on the scene, and Madeleine Smith endeavoured to break with L'Angelier, but he held many deeply affectionate letters from her and refused all her pleadings for their surrender, countering with the threat that he would disclose them to her father and his now successful rival. Alarmed by this threat, Madelaine Smith effected a reconciliation with L'Angelier. The reconciliation took place about February 12, 1857, and it was alleged at the trial that they had several clandestine meetings between that date and March 23, when L'Angelier died from arsenical poisoning. The trial lasted nine days, and at the close a verdict of "not proven" was returned. On her release Madeleine Smith went to London, where she became a member of the once famous Democratic Club in Chancery Lane. And a few years after her trial, she met and married in London a man of considerable distinction, who was not only highly talented but possessed of a good social position and considerable wealth. She very soon made for herself a position in the literary circles in London and was well known to some still alive whose reputation is world-wide, and who knew and guarded the tragic secret of her life.

Our Broad-Toed Boots

The statisticians of the boot trade in England, I notice, have discovered, as they think, an essential difference between the feet of men in England and Scotland respectively. Englishmen, they conclude, have less breadth across the toes than Scotsmen, and boot manufacturers have to take this into account in turning out boot patterns. There is, apparently, however, no such distinction in the case of women's shoes. I should say, myself, that the difference is not in the shape of feet but in masculine taste. It is years since the Scottish grouse-shooting and laird class—began to use broadtoed foot gear for comfort. A boot toe almost square became fashionable, even among City men in consequence. An Englishman, a Frenchman, or an American, is always struck by the squareness of Scottish toes. But it is all in the boot itself; there is no regional difference in British toes.

Obituary

On December 26, Robert Hay Berry Mitchell, of Hongkong, third son of the late Charles Dundas Mitchell, solicitor, Dundee. Interred at Newburry, Berkshire.

Scotland Beats France in Rugby

The 11th international match between Scotland and France was decided at the Colombes Stadium, Paris. There was practically only the form of last year to guide opinion regarding Scotland's strength, but 12 of the team which played in the corresponding match at Murrayfield last year took part in the match. France had a workmanlike team, but unlike Scotland, the collection of players did not combine as readily as did the Scottish players. During the first half Scotland established a lead of 9 points to nil, and in the end had registered 1 goal, 1 penalty goal, and 4 tries to 1 penalty goal and 1 try by France. Scotland did not win as easily as the difference in scoring would suggest; often in the game the Scots were hard put to it to keep the Frenchmen out. But Scotland shone in attack and defence alike. In defence the display of D. Drysdale at full-back was remarkable, and so judicious was his kicking that the Heriot's player saved his forwards' energy. The effectiveness of the triangle composed of H. H. Waddell, J. B. Nelson, and J. C. Dykes was outstanding, and so well versed were these three Glasgow Academicals in each other's play that there was much precise combination. The interchange of passes between Dykes and Waddell and between Dykes and Kinnear thwarted the Frenchmen. The Scottish forwards outshone the French forwards in the open. The Frenchmen were only with difficulty able to combat the splendid footwork of the Scottish forwards, and if any forwards had to be singled out for special mention in dispatches it would be Bannerman, Davies, and Gillies. Honours were fairly even in the lineout. A. C. Wallace was par excellence. His 30 odd yard sprint when he scored the first try of the match was particularly good, but, on the other hand, there was no occasion, when he had a fair field, that the opposing wing, was able to overtake the Australian and grass him. I. S. Smith was in and out in form, and the right pair was not as strong as Wallace and Dykes.

Club Rugby

Some rather good Rugby games were played, that between Watsonians and Stewart's being especially noteworthy. It was a stirring affair, with victory going to the Big School as a reward for sheer pluck: they finished with only 13 players. Heriot's had the usual success over Hawick, but on the whole the sides were pretty equally balanced; and on the following day they accounted for Leicester. Kelso, who have been doing remarkably well this season, scored over both Edinburgh and Kelvinside Academicals.

A Surfeit of Soccer League

Three full days of Association football were provided for the holiday season, and on each of them great crowds gathered to witness the sport. On New Year's Day pride of place was taken by the time-honour fixture between those great representative amateur clubs, Queen's Park and Corinthians, and, as always, they gave a fine display. It was a capital game to witness, and it ended, as was right, with a draw of one goal each.

In League circles the big battle was between the members of the "old firm," Celtic and Rangers, and the play aroused, as it deserved, intense enthusiasm. Celtic had it all their own way for three-fourths of the time, and then Rangers made a grand rally and managed to divide the points. Among a string of "local Derby's" in which draws were the rule, there came two surprises—Hib's defeat of Hearts and Kilmarnock's victory over St. Mirren. St. Johnstone improved their position by a narrow win over Morton. And Aberdeen deserved to take down Dundee by the odd goal—they were the better team.

Saturday saw the Celtic consolidating their position at the top of the table, for if the Airdrieonians, Heart of Midlothian, and Rangers were winners Falkirk, Motherwell, and St. Mirren had to be satisfied with draws. The Celtic easily accounted for Queen's Park; the Airdrieonians defeated Hamilton Academicals in a big-scoring game; the Rangers at home got the better of Partick Thistle narrowly; and the Heart of Midlothian compelled Cowdenbeath to yield their position of not having lost at home this season.

On Monday, Hearts, who had a meritorious victory over Raith Rovers, took the second place on the League table; but they have very little chance of ousting Celtic from their commanding lead. The totals at the end of the holiday season are—Celtic, 22 games and 34 points; Hearts, 24 games and 31 points. Hibernians came an unexpected cropper to St. Johnstone, who have got away from the danger zone. Dundee checked the progress of their home rivals, Dundee United. The game was an exciting one, and hard knocks were frequent. Two players were sent to the pavilion.

OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

Lord Reading's Farewell to Calcutta: Editor's Return After Enforced Absence: Mrs. Besant and the Coming of a New World Teacher

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT

Calcutta, Jan. 1.

The time for His Excellency the Viceroy's departure from India is drawing near and he is spending the few remaining weeks in farewell visits to the most important centres. Recently, he has been in Calcutta and their reception has left no manner of doubt as to the great popularity of Lord and Lady Reading. Especially was this evident last Saturday when Calcutta gave them a hearty send-off. On the route to the railway station the streets were lined with crowds eager to catch a glimpse of His Excellency and in Old Court House Street and Clive Street, two of the largest thoroughfares in the business centre, the balconies and windows were filled with men and women who continually fluttered handkerchiefs and cheered lustily. Lord Reading was obviously touched by the demonstration of goodwill, and frequently raised his hat in response to the cheering crowds. At the station itself there was a brilliant scene, the scarlet and gold of the State officers presenting a striking contrast to the full black worn by the ladies. The guard-of-honour consisted of detachments of the East Indian Railway Regiment and the 3-17th Dogra Regiment. His Excellency's arrival was heralded by a fanfare of trumpets and on alighting from his carriage he was met by His Excellency the Governor of Bengal and the assembled officials.

After the inspection of the two guards of honour and the whole of his escort of cavalry His Excellency and Lady Reading entered their saloon, and as the train slowly steamed out of the station for Delhi, the guards presented arms, the band played the National Anthem and a salute of 31 guns was fired from the ramparts of Fort William.

Mr. Horniman's Return

The sensation of the week has undoubtedly been the return of Mr. Benjamin Horniman, ex-editor of the "Bombay Chronicle", after an enforced absence of seven years. Mr. Horniman, it may be remembered, was ordered to quit India at very short notice owing to his political activities.

In England he had tried in vain to get a passport to India, so he determined to put the matter to a closer test by going to Colombo, Goa or Pondicherry and to see whether the Indian authorities would prevent his entry from any of these places into British India. On inquiry in Paris he found out at the British Consulate that his passport was good for Ceylon, and the French authorities told him that his passport to France was good enough for all the French Colonies. He also obtained from the Portuguese authorities a visa for the Portuguese Colonies.

Apparently, the Indian authorities decided that it was better to have him in India and under their watchful eye and control than in Pondicherry or Goa where they have no jurisdiction. Be that as it may, except for a slight hitch at Madras, he found no difficulty in entering India. His return was signalized by every mark of a great personal triumph for he had tremendous ovations from the native population and was profusely garlanded both in Madras and Bombay where it is anticipated that he will resume the editorial chair of the "Bombay Chronicle."

Broadcasting in India

Listening-in has become very popular in India and every week excellent concerts are provided for the benefit of the public. According to a Calcutta radio enthusiast it is now possible for amateurs here to listen-in to Moscow. He himself, he said, had been receiving the Moscow programme almost nightly. There are three wireless stations in Moscow, and that from which programmes are received in Calcutta is known as No. 3. The power of the station is 12 k.w. which, by the say, is the proposed power of the new broadcasting stations which the Indian Radio Telegraph Co. intends to erect in Calcutta and Bombay. These Indian stations will, when erected, be able to cover the whole of India. The other night, the Moscow station broadcast the whole opera of "Carmen." The singing is described by those who heard it as wonderful, and it was distinct even on a loud speaker.

Coming of a World Teacher

A remarkable statement by Mrs. Besant to the effect that the coming of a world teacher is imminent has caused not a little sensation in the press at Home and in the newspapers here. In an interview with a press representative in Madras she gave the following explanation of certain rumours which had already received publicity: "Last summer in Holland I mentioned to a large audience (in the camp held by the members of an order to which only those are admitted who believe in the coming of a world teacher) that J. Krishnamurti was the chosen vehicle, a fact already largely recognized among them in consequence of his speeches and writings. I suppose that this was the basis of the inaccurate statements which subsequently appeared in the London papers. I had never had any idea of 'proclaiming him as a Messiah.'.....I believe with many of the early Christians that the world-teacher named by them the Christ, assumed at the stage of the Gospel story called baptism, the body of a disciple Jesus to carry on earthly work at that time. A similar event is to take place amongst us ..... Krishnamurthi was lecturing on December 28 to a very large audience under a banyan tree. He was concluding his lecture, speaking of a world teacher with the words 'He comes to lead us and he comes only to those who have understood, who have suffered, who are unhappy, who are unenlightened. He comes only to those who want, who desire, who long and'—there was a slight start and a voice of penetrating sweetness rang out through his lips; 'I come for those who want sympathy, who want happiness, who are longing to be released, who are longing to find happiness. In all things I come to reform, not to tear down, not to destroy but to build.'" The meeting broke up in silence. Probably some account of this filtered out that the world teacher spoke through the then speaker. I believe that since 1909 I have known that he was the accepted vehicle and I accept the ever increasing tenancy of the selected body by him for whom it has been prepared. I believe that we are at the beginning of a new age, a new civilization such as has occurred before in human evolution."

LONDON reports no barbers amongst the millions receiving employment doles, as English women are spending $100,000,000 or more annually in shingling and bobbing.

THE experiment of growing fruit-trees by the roadside seems to have little chance in England. It may be possible in Germany, where the word "*verboten*" is held in respect; or in France, where the apple is no particular treat; or in Switzerland, where it commemorates the pious memory of William Tell; but the English small boy is something of a Communist, and in his taste for apples takes after his mother Eve. There is only one way to protect roadside apples Home, and that is to make the eating of them compulsory and give lessons in school on tree-climbing.

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OUR AMERICAN LETTER

The United States School System: Does It Breed Extravagance? Sidelights of Community Life: Aspects of Taxation in Local Communities

From Our Own Correspondent

San Francisco, Jan. 18.

The Briton touring America for the first time is struck most of all in social aspects of the life by the remarkable schools that the country possesses. No country can boast such magnificent school houses, and no part of the United States has better schools, though the population is much smaller than in the Eastern states, than Southern California. "But man," said a visitor to me the other day as he admired a palatial junior high school large enough to house the entire population of the small town where it was located, "would that the education given was on all fours with the buildings!"

That aspect of American schools, however, I am not at present disposed to discuss. The fact is that the school system of the United States, from a plant point of view, is far and away superior to that of Great Britain. In the Western states, one may run along the highway from San Francisco to San Diego, and in every town be astounded at the amount of money the citizens are spending on their schools. There may, in some instances, be merely a few houses grouped together along the main road, not more in number than many of the small villages to be found in rural England. There will be a bank, a grocery store, a drug store, perhaps a cinema house, with the wooden or stucco bungalows running at right angles not far from possibly a hundred yards of cement "pavement" which constitutes the Main Street of the town. But one never has to go far to find the school, invariably the handsomest structure and built with the unshakeable idea of the inhabitants of the village that the community will grow. Indeed, as you drive out of the "city limits," you are impressed forcibly with this fact, the faith of the people in the place where they live, for above your head, stretched across the roadway will be a streamer bearing the legend, "Watch Us Grow!" or "Live Here—It's the Climate" or "The Greatest Something City in the World."

An Aspect of Taxation

And in this part of the U. S., so rich in many of the bounties of Nature, these small places have almost the knack of astonishingly rapid development. Ten years in the life of a small city here is a long time, and if they do not get a serious move on before then, trebling or quadrupling their population in that time there is generally something wrong. I think it was in my last letter that I referred to the way in which Long Beach has gone ahead, and this is a place which may be used as an example (though perhaps an exceptional one) of the way in which people do things here. Fifteen years ago it was just a village,—now in 1926 its population is probably more than half that of Bristol. Standing in the centre of the richest oil fields in this state, it has collected more than four million dollars as oil royalties. The consequence is, with a revenue of something over a hundred thousand dollars pouring monthly into the Treasurer's department, the city is able to build the finest schools, the finest hospitals, the finest roads, the finest public utilities of all kinds, and look confidently forward to the time when it will become a great and prosperous city as well as a world port. "Watch us grow," they tell you.

Not every place, naturally, is as favoured as Long Beach. But practically all the small towns adjacent to it (and it is the same with all small towns near to the large and prosperous cities here in this State) are jealous lest they fail to enjoy all that the city dweller enjoys. The community, indeed, generally goes ahead on this hypothesis. This naturally means high taxation, the most frequently voiced complaint all over America. While the people "grouse," however, they are not content to "draw in their horns."

I remember when I first went out East—I mean in Asia, the real East—I was told that there was a standard of life to which one would naturally aspire and which he was expected to live up to, so that as a griffin I could not expect to save much money the first term I was in China. This proved to be only too true, I am afraid, and this is exactly the rule in community life in this country. No matter where a man lives, he wants, and he generally sees to it that he gets, the very highest standard of living possible for the community. The newspapers may be filled, as they are, of the opinions of President Coolidge and Secretary Mellon, on the need for thrift, but the average ratepayer pays no heed. He votes for local improvements. He never hesitates to vote for the raising of bonds for his own town, so that, all over the country, the local tax burden constitutes the really serious problem. A careful estimate, says a writer in a recent "Saturday Evening Post," is that nine-tenths of all the increase in public school expenditures, for example, has been financed through measures requiring approval by popular vote. Similarly, with the city auditorium—an idea which is being run to uncommon extravagance—and everything else municipal.

The American, however, would tell a different tale if he were living in Great Britain, where taxation is far higher than here, and where general cost of living is probably quite as high. He is constantly raising a hue and cry on the one hand, but on the other, as I intimate above, he will vote for so many millions of dollars to be raised by his city, merely to gratify local pride. There is big talk and little action. Taxpayers want low taxes, yet they want a stadium or a municipal auditorium, for instance, just because the neighbouring town has them—so they raise the money by increased taxation, and do the grumbling afterwards. Any lone taxpayer, moreover, who has the pluck to raise his voice against such extravagence is regarded as a traitor to the community, and to the future greatness of the potential metropolis in which he lives.

And So Ad Infinitum

Unfortunately, as the writer from whom I quoted above points out, "each new tax is seized upon for new extravagances." The very improvements in the art of taxation, instead of lessening the load, as one would logically suppose, seem to create new drags upon the taxpayer, who in self-protection is forced to fight the taxes themselves in addition to the expenditures which the taxes are merely the method of meeting. "Yet," says the "Post" writer, "the very taxpayers who complain are often as culpable as the politicians and officeholders."

I personally cannot but think that America will regret in years to come that she is aiding and abbetting extravagance in many forms to-day. We find it particularly among the children. With such magnificent school premises, there follows naturally magnificent school equipment. A school of four hundred boys and girls in any thriving place in California, I would make bold to say, spends as much in all kinds of supposed necessary equipment as does a school in Great Britain double the size. This obviously has the effect of creating in the minds of the children an utter disregard for property, and the newcomer notices this particularly if he has been brought up in and European country. The boy at school in the United States has more pocket money to spend as he pleases than many adults in older countries. Any toy or plaything, his bicycle, his radio set, or anything that figures so largely in the stock in trade of the modern boy, is not valued very much, for he is aware that the old adage "there's plenty more where that came from" holds good. His school life is begun and sustained in an atmosphere of prosperity and plenty. In the elementary schools, the junior highs, the highs, the spirit is the same—and then comes extravagance.

Extravagance a Natural Outcome of National System

And it seems to me that this expression of extravagance is the natural outcome of the system of the country. Where communities vie with each other to get a little more than the other, we find that members of the community do the same thing, and live, as unquestionably a large proportion of the American people are living, beyond their means—mortgaging everything they possess to secure something that they think they cannot get along without.

When the children leave school, this spirit of extravagance is so deeply rooted that it cannot be uprooted. The young man will not stop to think whether he can afford what he thinks he wants. He may not have the money, but that does not matter—he must get the thing he wants. It may be a suit of clothes, a motor-car, anything up to a house of furniture. That he has not the money to pay for it does not worry him in the least. Everywhere he looks in the country's advertising, he is told again and again that "Your credit is good." He believes it. His cash is low, but so long as his credit is high, well, then, why worry? Let him get what he wants, and pay for it when he can, and if he is unable to do so, and if those who back his note fail to do so, why—who is to be blamed?

In this writer's opinion the people who institute such an uneconomic system are to be blamed, not the boy.

It can be seen, however, that unless a young man is very strong minded indeed he is always working on mortgages which hang like a millstone around his neck. The young Briton is taught this: "First save your money—then get what you want to buy with your money." The young American is taught (maybe not directly, but he senses it everywhere): "First decide what you want—then get it—then pay for it!" and by the time he has paid for it, or long before that time, the thing is either worn out or ceased to evoke any interest.

Who Can Spend Most?

It seems that the principal factor in American life—at school, among men anywhere, in communities and cities—is the competition as to who can spend the most. It manifests itself in a thousand ways, and the idea is born in the present school system. It is common to find a man of good business intelligence who will complain most bitterly against taxes, but he will leave you to enter the voting booth to vote for a new something or other for his own town, which he and his fellow towns man could very well get on without, but which he and all the other voters have hypnotized themselves into believing they must have, for the flimsy reason that some other place a dozen miles away has this something or other already.

It is easy to see, moreover, that there is no limit to this sort of thing.

Truly, it may be said that the voting mortal is a fool. It seems that the business man in any community will vote for a hundred thousand, a quarter of a million, a million or ten million, according to the size of his town or city, on the hypothesis that the money spent in labour and purchase of supplies will dribble back into his own and his fellow citizens' pockets. It is strange reasoning, but it is general. It breeds extravagance in many forms, and it seems to me that the time will come when many communities will come to realize and to regret that they stepped off on the wrong foot when they undertook to vie with the adjoining town.

Federal taxation in this country may be reduced, but that is of no advantage whatever if the local authorities, through unreasoning local pride, create a burden for the community twice as heavy as the reduction.

U.S. WORLD COURT RESOLUTIONS

Complete Text As New Adopted; Cause of Justice and Cause of Peace

From Our Own Correspondent

San Francisco, Jan. 30.

Not only in Washington, but in practically all states of the Union the World Court problem, and the part that America will eventually play, has been the topic of conversation throughout the present month. It is possible that the full text of resolutions as adopted on the 28th instant was not telegraphed to the Far East, but as there are many thinking people of all nationalities interested in the attitude that the United States has taken, I feel that the full text will be useful for purposes of record.

Under a rule of closure, the Senate vote was 65 to 17, and excitment ran high at the time, but I believe that the country is satisfied now that disclosure has been made of the real attitude of Washington towards that Court. It will be remembered that, under date of February 24, 1923, the President transmitted a message to the Senate, accompanied by a letter from the Secretary of State dated a few days previous, asking "the favourable advice and consent of the Senate to the adherence on the part of of the United States to the protocol of December 16, 1924, of signature of the statute." The statute, of course, was for "the permanent court of international justice." The statute was set out in the message of the President—"without accepting or agreeing to the optional clause for compulsory jurisdiction contained in it—upon the conditions and understandings "hereafter stated to be made a part of the instrument of adherence."

U. S. Definite Action

On January, 27, 1926, then, two-thirds of the Senators present concurring, it was resolved that the Senate advise and consent to the adherence on the part of the United States to the said protocol of December 16, 1920, and the adjoined statute for the permanent court of international justice, and that the signature of the United States be affixed to the said protocol, subject to the following reservations and understandings, which naturally were made a part and condition of the resolution:—

(1) That such adherence shall not be taken to involve any legal relation on the part of the United States to the League of Nations or the assumption of any obligations by the United States under the Treaty of Versailles.

(2) That the United States shall be permitted to participate through representatives designated for the purpose and upon an equality with the other states, members respectively of the council and assembly of the League of Nations, in any and all proceedings of either the Council or the assembly or the assembly for the election of judges or deputy judges of the permanent court of international justice or for the filling of vacancies.

(3) That the United States will pay a fair share of the expenses of the Court, as determined and appropriated from time to time by the Congress of the United States.

(4) That the United States may at any time withdraw its adherence to the said protocol, and that the statute for the permanent court of international justice adjoined to the protocol shall not be amended without the consent of the United States.

(5) That the Court shall not render any advisory opinion except publicly after due notice to all states adhering to the Court and to all interested states, and after public hearing an opportunity for hearing given to any state concerned; nor shall it, without the consent of the United States, entertain any request for an advisory opinion touching any dispute or question in which the United States has or claims an interest.

(6) The signature of the United States to the said protocol shall not be affixed until the Powers signatory to such protocol shall have indicated, through an exchange of notes, their acceptance of the foregoing reservations and understandings as a part and condition of adherence by the United States to the said protocol.

Resolved, further, as a part of this act of ratification that the United States approve the protocol and statute hereinabove mentioned, with the understanding that recourse to the permanent Court of international justice for settlement of differences between the United States and any other state or states can be had only by agreement thereto through general or special treaties concluded between the parties in dispute; and

Resolved, further, that adherence to the said protocol and statute hereby approved shall not be so construed as to require the United States to depart from its traditional policy of not intruding upon, interfering with or entangling itself in the political question of polity of internal administration of any foreign state; nor shall adherence to the said protocol and statute be construed to imply a relinquishment by the United States of its traditional attitude towards purely American questions."

Cause of Justice and Cause of Peace

The press generally received the resolutions with favourable comment. During the present month, the "Saturday Evening Post" has printed two long and weighty articles on "The Whole Case of the World Court of Justice" from the pen of Mr. David Jayne Hill, which is the best *résumé* of the Court's history that I have seen. Mr. Hill takes as the starting point the date of Aug. 12, 1898, when a circular note was issued by the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs proposing a conference to be held at The Hague for the limitation of armaments. As we look back to those days, we realize that we are living in a different world. On Dec. 30, of the same year, a second note was issued from the same source—Russia—containing a definite programme, including "acceptance, in principle, of the use of good offices, mediation and voluntary arbitration in cases where they are available." Mr. Hill then traces what he calls the original American proposal, when Lord Pauncefote (then British Ambassador at Washington) was requested to inform his Government that the United States was ready, and would be disposed to co-operate with Great Britain in giving effect to the Russian proposal. It is a long and very interesting story, showing how one nation after another sat on the fence, and how they are still sitting there!

The above resolutions, however, are a distinct step forward, for the world now knows fairly exactly where the United States stands in regard to world matters, though it is interesting to note that the last resolution is the identical wording of the declaration made by the American delegates to the first conference more years ago than we now care to remember.

Of medicine dealers in Shanghai, Hongkong and throughout The Straits.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

PLACE OF PRAISE IN PUBLIC WORSHIP

A Sermon Preached in Union Church on Sunday, February 21, by the Rev. E. F. Borst-Smith on the Reopening of the Church Organ

"Let us come before His presence with Thanksgiving
And make a joyful noise unto Him with Psalms." Psalm 95, v. 2

Public worship as conducted in our Christian churches to-day was unknown to the Scriptures either of the Old or the New Testament. That is true of all our types of worship whether in the Catholic or Protestant churches, whether in the Episcopal or non-Episcopal churches. Our services are an evolution, a growth. Yet we might say broadly that they are all based on two Jewish institutions, *viz.*, the Temple and the Synagogue and that they combine elements of both. The services of the temple were services of worship, including penitence, prayer, praise; they were concerned mainly with the Godward aspect of religion. Those of the Synagogue were services of teaching and exhortation, and were concerned with the manward aspect of religion. I repeat, all of our services contain elements of *both* Temple and Synagogue. They are solely to teaching, but seek to give a due place to each of these.
not confined solely to worship or

A Difference of Emphasis

The difference in our present day types of worship is one of emphasis. In the Episcopal churches there is a greater emphasis on worship and a lesser emphasis on teaching, whereas in the non-Episcopal Churches there is a stronger emphasis on teaching and a lesser emphasis on worship. It is this difference of emphasis that gives rise to the skit which embodies one of those half truths that so easily gain currency, that people go to the Church of England to worship God and to the Free Church to hear a sermon. These differences of worship correspond to some extent to differences of temperament. One person receives more help from a service of high ritual, another from one that is simple and unadorned. But it ought to be recognized that very often the two temperaments are to be found in the same person and still more often in the same family, and so there are many people who attend one type of service on Sunday mornings and another type on Sunday evenings. This would seem to suggest that many spiritual natures demand something of the Temple as well as something of the Synagogue; they need an altar as well as a pulpit. Now we ought to remember that in Judaism the Temple and the Synagogue were not mutually exclusive and Jesus attended the services of both. May we not say that in all true worship both preaching and praise should have their due place. "This ought ye to have done and not to leave the other undone." And that this is being recognized is clear from the fact that there has been a distinct tendency within recent years in churches of both types to strengthen the weak part in their services. In the Church of England there has been an increasing emphasis on preaching and in the Free Churches an increasing emphasis on worship; for it is being more and more recognised that both of these things are necessary, and that neither is complete without the other.

Well, then let us be humble enough to admit that the weak point in our Free Church services is worship adoration, praise. That is the part we need to strengthen. Let us then take advantage of the reopening of our organ to emphasize *the place of praise in public worship.*

A Thankful Spirit

But before we deal with public praise, let us think for a few minutes of one of its pre-requisites and that is a *thankful spirit.* Public praise should imply private gratitude, otherwise it is a mere outward form and may degenerate into hypocrisy. Now gratitude is all too rare. We too often look on the dark side of things, forgetting that that is not the only side. There may be much that is sinister in life and we may be well advised not to ignore it; but there is a good deal else besides. As we look around the world we see a number of things and some of them at least are causes for gratitude. Prayer may be rare but praise is rarer still. Deep trouble may agonize people to earnest prayers who very seldom pray in ordinary circumstances, but happiness still fails to evoke gratitude. All sorts of vows are made during times of trial that are quickly forgotten when the trouble passes. We read in the Gospels that there were ten lepers who one day prayed to Jesus, but only one who returned to give thanks. I wonder if that is the ratio of prayer to praise? We have no hesitation in attributing to a frowning Providence all the ills that flesh is heir to, forgetting that men are themselves endowed with the dangerous gift of freedom and that we and others have our share of responsibility for these ills. Far be it from me to try glibly to explain away the problem of pain; it is far too profound for that, but we must not ignore the human causes of that problem. And neither must we ignore the other side and be insensitive to never failing mercies, new every morning and renewed every evening. For suffering is very far from being the whole story. Have we not freely received life and health and friends, leisure and pleasure and treasure and forgotten to be grateful? There are many definitions of sin, and here is another in one word, ingratitude; the living of a life of mere receiving; the living in God's world of a life that calmly ignores God. That was the indictment of Moses against the people he had rescued from bondage—they were ungrateful. And that is a tendency of us all.

The Reaction Upon Self

And both gratitude and ingratitude react upon ourselves. The dwelling upon the ills of life increases those very ills; for after all it is in the mind that things really happen. The complaining person is the miserable person, not really because circumstances have been adverse, but because that person *made the most of the difficulties.* The dark coloured spectacles were in his possession already before the trouble had come over the horizon. There was a suggestibility to thoughts of defeat and disaster. And similarly gratitude increases the joy of the world, by focussing attention on the bright side of the picture. The ancient Psalmist speaks of "the garment of praise for the spirit of heaviness." Is praise acceptable to God? It is certainly beneficial to man. The genial happy, praiseful spirit has a way of transmuting even sorrow into joy; it is impervious to thoughts of disease and depression; and these are thereby rendered innocuous. That is not the whole truth but there is a good deal in it. Paul says "If there be any virtue, if there be any praise, think on these things;" for by letting your mind dwell upon them, you increase and multiply them. For the mind distressed there is often no treatment comparable to exercises in praise and thanksgiving, for these fasten us on to the healthgiving influences that surround us.

The Gospel of Love Revealed

And chief amongst all causes for gratitude is the gospel of the love of God as revealed in Jesus Christ. For deep trust in Him makes it possible to be grateful even for those things which make the worldling sad. It has enabled some people to say, "Though He slay me yet will I trust Him." For they have been sufficiently into the heart of things to know that the deepest causes for joy are not to be found in any circumstances but in the nature and character of God Himself. The profoundest cause for praise is this that *God cannot deny Himself.* It was this deep conviction that enabled Jesus, Who was pre-eminently the Man of Sorrow to speak on the very eve of the crucifixion of "My joy" and it enabled Paul, when in prison towards the close of a life of hardship, to write "Rejoice in the Lord alway and again I say, rejoice." Those who really know the Gospel, and are possessed by the power of an endless life experience a joy so true and deep that it swallows up sorrow; they have a divine ecstacy; they enjoy what someone has called the hilarity of the Holy Ghost.

Now granted that one has a thankful spirit, then that spirit should have an *appropriate expression;* and one of the best expressions of the grateful heart is to be found in public worship.

A Reserved People

We are on the whole a reserved people. It is not easy for us to talk glibly about the deep things of life. We find it much easier to talk about the weather. And I am not saying this critically, because it is the shallow people who talk easily about serious things, and the deep people who are often tongue-tied. But here in public worship, by our regular presence and hearty joining in public praise we have an opportunity of expressing our praiseful souls without embarrasment. The ancient Psalmist had not much patience with people who claimed to have an inner spirit of gratitude, but whose gratitude never found expression. "Let the redeemed of the Lord *say so,*" he demanded. Every emotion demands an expression, as every instinct demands an outlet. May I diagnose the case of some of you and tell you what you are suffering from? You are suffering from choked up praise that is clamouring in vain for an outlet. You have no idea how much better you would feel if during the singing of some of these hymns you would let yourselves go; or if, better still you would augment the choir and so place the gift of your musical voices on God's altar. Do you recall what happened when Jesus entered Jerusalem? People strewed branches in the way and sang "Hosannah! Blessed is He that cometh in the name of the Lord!" Some of the bigoted, narrow-minded, legalistic, officious people objected. Do you remember the rejoinder of Jesus? "If these should hold their peace the stones would cry out." Exactly. There was an exhilaration that would find an outlet somewhere and somehow.

The Value of Sublimation

That was where General Booth showed his genius. There were many superior people who frowned upon him and his methods. But like all great men, he knew something about psychology. He knew that *emotion must not be suppressed.* Take the case of a man who all his life has been addicted to cursing and swearing. Some well-meaning but insignificant person comes along and says, "My dear man you must not do that, it is very wicked." But General Booth does not adopt that stupid attitude; he knows that the poor man must use an expletive of some sort or he would choke; so he gives him a trumpet or a trombone for his surplus breath, or a big drum for his mighty muscles; he tells him when he hears a congenial sentiment to shout "Hallelujah, Praise the Lord." There you have a magnificent illustration of what the psychologists call sublimation. As the Apostle James says, the same tongue can either curse man or bless God. But there is one thing it cannot do and that is be silent. Now the way of the Salvationist may not be your way and incidentally between ourselves, it is not my way. But never mind, it is his way. And who are we to say that he may not have chosen the better part? This in any case is true; every revival of true religion whether in ancient or modern days has been accompanied by a revival of song. Every new-found joy demands an new psalm. What is Matthew Arnold's definition of religion? *"Morality touched with emotion."* And all emotion demands expression.

To Each His Manner

But there is, of course, no reason why expressions of emotion should be crude. They will naturally depend upon the person. "Every man in his own order." The rough man will express his religion in a rough way and far better that he should do so than that he should be irreligious. Similarly the refined person will seek refined ways of manifesting his gratitude to God. And people of the Free Churches have in recent years shown a new appreciation of art in religion. The Memorial windows in this church are a witness to the fact that the members of Union Church share in this new appreciation of beauty. There has been a reaction from the position of our Puritan forefathers. Let us not be pharisaical for we are not big enough men to criticize the Puritans. Every generation has its own emphasis, and they had their own witness to bear. But it is almost in our own day that beauty has came to be recognized as one of the ultimate values. And we seek, more perhaps than in by-gone days to "worship the Lord in the *beauty* of holiness." And what more beautiful expression of the grateful spirit can there be than in soul-inspiring music? In the reading of the Scriptures and the sermon we have the *prophetic* witness to which we attach so great importance. There, shall we say, you have the Synagogue; but man's spirit will never be fully satisfied with that. In the prayers and the praise we have the *priestly* witness on which we have put insufficient emphasis, albeit by priesthood we mean "the priesthood of all believers." There you have the Temple and an altar on which we offer the sacrifice of praise. And how can we better express our common priesthood than by joining in common praise? To-day we reopen our organ. This inauguration service shall be the symbol of our growing recognition of *the place of praise in public worship.*

FROM THE CROW'S NEST

Mounting to George's diggings last Saturday morning, we could hear his excellent baritone raised in Tosti's immortal ballad. The words, however, were strange. "Goodby, cumsha, cumsha goodby." he sang; and then, *crescendo,* "What are we waiting for, oh my heart? Take your money and go (Hop it now!). Goodby, for ever, etc." The door flew open and a coolie was catapulted into the corridor, one hand clutching some coins and the other nursing his anatomy. From the piano burst the strains of the March of the Warlike Priests. George jumped up as we entered and draping a table-cover about him, announced that he was Fra Diavolo and that he would slay all pursuers out of hand. He chose the Chesterfield for the classic bridge and broke a number of its springs.

"When you have quite finished—" we began. "Got any money?" he interrupted. "They've cleaned me out. That was the last of the Mohicans, just now. What are you doing about chow?" he continued; and began to hum "Oh, Where Is My Wandering Boy To-night, the Boy I Paid So Well." "Came round to see what you've got," we informed him. He led us to the pantry where there was goodly store of tinned soups and such. "You'll have to help wash dishes." he said. We agreed and then took him to task, reminding him of the danger of violent capers when one's heart is not functioning quite right. He was completely indifferent. "Don't care to live through another China New Year unless something's done about it." he declared. "Come, come," we deprecated, "You've been here longer than we. You know what to expect." He burst out with, "I tell you, Crowsnest, it's reached the limit!" Mind you, I don't begrudge the servants what I give 'em this time of year. Poor devils, it's their only playtime and a mighty thin one, at that. I'm talking about the 'ringers' they introduce into the game, hoping you'll think they work on the premises and slip them something that can be divided. It's a mercy I'm not in gaol at the moment facing a charge of murder!"

"Come, tell mother all about it." we coaxed. "Why, you've been going through it yourself," he expostulated. "You've shelled out to as many of the undeserving as I have." We wanted to know who, in particular, had imposed upon him. "To begin with" he answered, "what about those two ricsha coolies who say they saw us home one night? I wouldn't have given them another cent if you hadn't." "Why, you're mad!" we shouted. "When were we ever in such condition that—" Here George exploded. It's $2," he howled. "You've got to take it out of your boy's wages and hand it back to me. That scamp of a Wong! Told me a harrowing tale of how you gave 'em my address. Thought it rather unlike you, but then a man's not responsible for overlooking these nice points at China New Year." "Why you ass, would not ricsha coolies know where you lived without having to ask, under the circumstances?" we demanded. "Take it out of Wong's wages. Our boy has quite enough to answer for, as it is, when he returns." George was vastly cheered. "Ingenious devil, your Djow," he said. "How did he rook you?" "Oh, he didn't get by with much," we assured him. "It's rather what he tried to do." "Let's compare experiences," said George, brightly. "It'll make us thirsty and I've got some of the real stuff for by-and-bye. No, not X whisky," he added, noting our look of apprehension.

"Well, there was the specimen who claimed a dollar on the score that his ancestors had put the Poo in Pootung," we began. "Barged in on us at breakfast." "Relative of his came to see me," said George. "Wanted $5 on the grounds that by picking a bystander's pocket last May 30, he diverted the attention of the mob and so saved all foreigners." We then mentioned the five lift boys who sprang up from nowhere, we having already bestowed largess on the three legitimate ones. George countered with the watchman who had slept comfortably while two new tyres disappeared from the garage. "Can you beat it?" he asked, admiringly. "Fellow actually grew abusive when I refused to give him a cash. Told me 'he no take so much care look see anyt'ing this year.'"

"Why do we put up with it, year after year?" George wanted to know; and then proceeded to answer the question himself. "It's for the same reason that when we sack one of the beggars or he leaves us in the lurch, we give him a good character, no matter how rotten he is. You see it in the papers almost every day. 'Gentleman can strongly recommend cook-boy. Diligent and trustworthy.' What the blighter really wants to say is, 'To whom it may concern: the bearer has been employed by me under the delusion that he is a cook-boy. At 48, he is no longer a boy; and if he is a cook, he has yet to betray it. First rate somnambulist, with a phenomenal appetite. Re squeeze, makes a grizzly bear's clutch seem a tender caress. Expert at conjuring up beneficiaries at China New Year. A good friend to gas and electricity companies. Will stick around for $25 per month.'"

"Twenty-five dollars per month." we mused. "Djow keeps a wife and six children on that, plus what he can squeeze." George nodded sympathetically. "They have a rotten time of it," he admitted. "Hanged if I don't give Wong another $5 cumsha when he gets back. Wish he were here now. Come on, let's eat."

R. R. L. F.

A Paris newspaper tells us that French parents are complaining that the young idea spoils its clothes by refusing to carry an umbrella. The paper, therefore, makes a pleasant and amusing appeal to our own Prince of Wales to carry one, on the ground that he sets the fashions for the youth of both England and France. Surely the Prince has already complied with the request. Both he and his brothers noticeably affect the umbrella; in the photographs it is usually seen beautifully rolled and hung by its crooked handle from the left arm. Perhaps one reason for its presence is the fact that princes are among the people who still have to wear silk hats. There are few days when a man in a silk hat would trust that sacred emblem to the vagaries of this climate without the added precaution of an umbrella—if the umbrella habit is failing it may be to quite a large extent because the topper is also vanishing. But, whether they wear bowlers or toppers in doubtful weather, there is no doubt about the lead which the Princes give us. It is pro-umbrella.

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PEKING'S ORDER TO ALL SCHOOLS TO BE REGISTERED

Effect on Students: Disfranchisement All Round of Men Graduated from Private Schools: A Move Against Religious Liberty: Politics at Ministry of Education

BY GEORGE E. SOKOLSKY

Reports from Peking to the effect that the Ministry of Education has issued an order closing all schools which are unregistered have naturally not caused too much excitment, because neither the Ministry of Education nor the Peking Government has at this moment much power to close anything which desires to remain open. Missionaries, however, are concerned because by unregistered schools, the Ministry means Christian schools, missionary institutions, colleges and universities supported largely or entirely by funds from the United States and Great Britain. Chinese are concerned, because Christianity has thus become a political issue. The anti-Christians have been able to get a Ministry to issue an order to please them; will the Christians retaliate when they come to power? It is more than certain that neither the Christians in China nor the progressively minded non-Christian Chinese desire that Christianity should become a political issue. They both realize the danger to China in the conduct of a handful of Peking radicals, who attack organizations which have borne the brunt of educational activity in China during the past decade and which are now being attacked. These institution are not yet ready to give up control of their organizations because they cannot yet find a protection to the property involved and an assurance that the institutions will continue to exist for the purposes for which they were founded.

Private School and Public

The principal difficulty of the Ministry of Education is that it does not seem to understand the difference between a public and a private school. The right of men under the constitution of the Republic of China to associate for educational purposes cannot be denied. There are certain schools, like the Government schools in Peking or the Southeastern University in Nanking, which are Government schools, supported by public funds and controlled by public officials. For these schools the Government surely can make whatever regulations it deems suitable.

But the largest part of the higher educational activity of China is conducted by private institutions, controlled by trustees appointed by the donors of the funds or their agents and managed in accordance with their wishes. Most of these institutions are connected with religious activity, with the Catholic or Protestant Churches and were founded as a by-product of missionary enterprise. The funds contributed were originally intended for the propagation of the Christian faith in China and, if they have been used for educational work in China, it was either because those in control of the funds were favourably disposed toward the creation of a Chinese leadership in their churches or because they felt that in education lay Christianity's greatest service to China.

Christian Issue Projected

Among those who favoured a Chinese leadership in the Christian church are many who believe that the day will come when all Christian institutions in the country will have to be turned over to Chinese Christians, but before they take such a step they want to be sure that there are enough men ready to take over the management and control of the institutions and that the present disorders in the country will not lead to an impairment of the principal functions of such institutions, which is the use of Christianity as a character builder and as an ethical force. The moment they are convinced that there is the Chinese leadership and that the institutions are safe from interference, they will make way for native control.

It was not expected that the fight on the Christian institution would come so early in the transitional period and it, is, therefore, necessary to state the Chinese side of the case somewhat in detail.

Many of the students in missionary schools feel that their careers are being endangered because the schools refuse to register with the Ministry of Education. These students may be bitterly opposed to the Peking Government; they may be Communists or members of Kuomintang or provincial autonomists. Yet they see no inconsistency in their own refusal to recognize the Peking Government and their insistence that the missionaries should recognize it, because, without registration, their careers are endangered, even their ability to oppose the Government, and to fight its evils, are lessened. Diplomas, to be official, must be issued by schools which are registered with the Ministry of Education and must bear the signature of that Ministry's Commissioners scattered about the country. All other diplomas are unofficial and may be so regarded by government officials when they so desire it.

The effect of such a course would be to disenfranchise the holder of an unofficial diploma if his only claim to enfranchisement were his educational qualification.

In a word, if a man desiring to vote for a member of a Provincial Assembly or to be a member of such a body, possessed no other qualification than that he was a graduate of a middle school, he might be excluded, if his diploma were from an unregistered school. Law students, with diplomas from unregistered schools, may not be allowed to practice in the courts. In some of the Government universities, graduates from unregistered middle schools are not admitted as regular students. Attendance, then, at an unregistered school places certain disabilities upon the student, which many of them resent, because they insist that the whole problem can so easily be solved by registration.

The Other Side

On the other hand, the opponents of registration point to hundreds of Chinese who have risen in public life without the advantage of a diploma from a registered school. The St. John's clique in the Waichiaopu is an example of men who have held the highest offices after graduating from a Christian institution. But these men also had other qualifications, such as property, or education abroad, or exceptional opportunities because of the political situation. The students who insist upon registration claim that the situation has changed and they prefer to get along without subterfuges. They want to go to the Christian schools, but they do not want the disabilities with which such attendance burdens them.

An Obscurantist Policy

The danger to the Christian institutions in registration lies in the fact that the Ministry of Education can utilize registration as a weapon either for the de-Christianizing of the schools or for closing them altogether. The Ministry is a political body which is not only controlled by the political group in power, but which also plays politics in the educational world and among the politicians in the capital.

Already, the Ministry has attempted to order religion out of the curriculum of the schools, which is in itself a stupid action, for it does not lessen missionary activity while it detrimentally affects the educational capacity of the school. For instance, to carry the Ministry's orders to their logical conclusions, a course in Buddhism or Taoism or Comparative Religions would be illegal, while chapel after school hours or a religious club in the evening or private instruction in religion could continue. The suggestion is clearly partisan and has not been considered in its political and educational significance by the Ministry.

If the Ministry seeks to insist upon registration, it must allow for intellectual freedom, from which the teaching of religion cannot be excluded. In a city like New York, for instance, there is a Catholic University registered with the educational authorities, Hebrew Theological Seminary registered with the authorities and many other denominational schools. The same is true in Great Britain and in most European countries where freedom of thought and of principle is recognized. The present attitude of the Ministry of Education is, therefore, obscurantist and not in keeping with modern educational traditions. It is Peking politics.

Canton More Enlightened

From Chinese and foreign Christians whom the writer interviewed during the China New Year's season at various conferences, he learned that conditions in Canton and South China are more favourable. The Canton Government recognizes the private school as such and has appointed a representative of the private schools in the Ministry of Education. Dr. K. W. Chung, Associate President of Canton Christian College, himself a Christian, serves in that capacity. The Canton Government urges registration, but does not demand exclusion of religion from the curriculum nor do they threaten graduates of the Christian colleges with disenfranchisement. In fact, Mr. Kan Ngai-kwang, also of the five members of the Commission of Education, is a graduate of the Canton Christian College. Out of a Commission of five members, therefore, the Christians can easily boast of two members, one directly of their camp, the other friendly disposed toward them.

TATE'S "MODERN CAMBIST"

A Review of the Latest Edition of the Work: Its Chapter on China

A MANUAL OF THE WORLD'S MONETARY SYSTEMS. TWENTY-SEVENTH EDITION. —By William F. Spalding. London: Effingham Wilson. 1925.

Tate's "Modern Cambist" was first issued in A. D. 1829. The publication will soon claim the rare distinction of looking back upon a full century of its existence. The original publisher was Effingham Wilson and the printers for the first edition were Messrs. Adlard & Son, London. It must be a matter of great satisfaction and pride to both the publishers and the printers to have the imprimature of their names indicate that they have continued to act in the original capacity for nearly 100 years.

The "Cambist" has always been in great demand as a standard work of reference and as such has during recent years been published simultaneously in New York.

Banking Operations

The last edition has been edited by Mr. William F. Spalding, an economist of world wide repute. The excellence of the book's original arrangement and contents, combined with the knowledge of the author of the 27th edition, vouchsafe for the authenticity and the true value of the subject matter. The book's plan has remained materially unaltered. After giving brief definitions of factors connected with foreign exchange it describes the monetary systems of the world according to continents and individual countries. Thereafter follows a discussion, illustrated by examples and formulae, of banking operations, of arbitrations in exchange, of bullion transactions and about the silver market.

The issue of the 27th edition has been necessitated by the kaleidoscopic changes brought about by the World War. Amongst the consequences of the great upheaval were the creation of new countries with new currency systems and the many changes necessitated by the debasement and depreciation of other countries' monetary systems. As the author himself points out: "To take Europe alone, before the war there were 10 distinct units; in 1925 there are 27 different monetary units, and the number seems likely to increase".

The treatment by Mr. Spalding of the world's monetary systems is irreproachable—with one exception: China. Probably we, who have been residing in the Far East for many years have unconsciously adopted the habit of demanding the world's attention for everything connected with China. Yet even the more impartial observer will admit that the treatment of China's monetary system in the last edition of the "Cambist" leaves very much to be desired from the point of lucidity and exhaustion. The space reserved for China's currency consists of merely 10 pages, not considering the classification of weights and measures.

Information about China

But the information contained in those 10 pages is often out of date, at places irrelevant and generally superficial. People are prone to forget that China has risen from her lethargy and thrown off within a decade what she had adopted and retained for centuries. In order to avoid generalities let us cite a few examples which require reconsideration:

(a) The first phrase on China, page 230, is incorrect, since it states: "The dollar unit popularly used in China is the so-called Mexican, the exchange value of which fluctuates daily. It is approximately the equivalent of U. S. $0.50". Such a statement would probably admirably fit into a guide book for foreign tourists, but should not appear in a work on foreign exchanges. The Mexican dollar was in former years the most widely used foreign coin in China, but it was never a part of the Chinese currency system. Already since 1890 China has minted her own silver dollars with the dragon emblem, and since 1914 we witness the unhindered circulation of the Yuan Shih-kai dollar as a national coin. The Mexican dollar, during the past decade, has been rapidly vanishing from China.

Stale News

(b) On the same page we find very stale "news" about the old "cash", which, we are told, is called also "Zin." Probably the word should read "*Wen*" or "*Chien*." Moreover, we are told that "It (the cash) is used for all retail transactions; the wages of labour are nearly always paid in it, and the ordinary transactions of life are practically all conducted through the medium of cash". This information has had some foundation in fact 30 years ago. But since then we have seen the old cash superseded by the copper cent; this in turn has been debased and depreciated to an enormous extent, so that the wages of labour are nowadays often unacceptable even in copper cents. Besides huge quantities of the old cash were collected and melted down in 1915, so that the amount in actual circulation at present is trifling.

(c) Under the heading "Shanghai Tael," on page 232 it is asserted that "for transactions in foreign bar silver the weight is 579.85 grains". This contention is misleading, since the weight indicated relates to the Canton tael, and not to the Shanghai tael.

(d) On page 237 we find the statement: "In North and Mid-China foreign coins are used as the housekeeping money of foreigners. The same weight of the identical foreign coin is worth at Shanghai anything from 3 per cent. to 5 per cent. more that at Canton, irrespective of the value being expressed in gold, in silver taels, or in commodities".

This assertion sounds like an echo from grandfather's time.

Foreign Silver Coins

(e) Regarding foreign silver coins the book informs us (page 237) that at Wuhu there are a large number of Carolus dollars in circulation; they form a favourite medium of exchange in the interior. This information is about 15 years behind times. Nowadays the Carolus dollars is found more frequently in curio shops than in circulation.

(f) One of the worst mistakes has been committed with regard to Chinese one cent copper coins. The student of Chinese finance is assured (page 238) that: "Copper coins of 1 cent were then issued, and are now popular, since their intrinsic value is greater than one one-hundredth part of a dollar. The money-changer who made profit from the depreciated silver coins will now make it from the appreciated copper coins. For example, a tourist having to receive, say, dollars and 74 cents for change, will be given only 70 cents in depreciated silver, and for the 4 cents he will receive 3 copper cents and 2 copper cash."

This information is contrary to facts and has been so for exactly 20 years. A work issued in 1926 should not attempt to relate conditions as they existed in A. D. 1904 and 1905. Since that time we have witnessed a constant depreciation of the copper cent—up to 300 becoming exchangeable for a dollar—and frequent labour strikes and riots as an immediate consequence thereof.

The Wuchang Tael

(g) We are further assured that "Chinese dollars are in circulation, but nowhere legal tender. The new tael of the Wuchang Mint weighs 37.3 grammes, and consists of 1000 parts of silver, 80 parts of copper, and 60 parts of tin, in other words, 877.2 fine. These dollars have no special privilege as currency and consequently there is no inducement for the people to use them and they are almost given up".

The foregoing statement is obsolete in its essentials and misleading in its remaining assertions. The new tael of the Wuchang Mint is called a dollar by the author. Furthermore, according to his statement it must be a unique coin of a kind which has never been heard of before in history. For it is asserted that it consists of 1000 parts silver, 80 parts copper, and 60 parts tin. The fineness of a coin is expressed all the world over per 1000 parts; here we have 1140 parts of metal contained in a 1000 parts. This is about equivalent to the phrase "the whole world and seven villages besides".

The facts of the case are that in 1905 it was intended to introduce a new and uniform tael currency in China. Only 648,000 tael coins were minted at Wuchang by way of experiment, which was soon abandoned.

(h) Under the same heading vague reference is made to the Yuan Shih-kai dollar, the fineness of which was fixed at 90 per cent.; later this was reduced to 87 per cent.

This statement is inexact since the fineness was fixed by law at 90 per cent. and shortly thereafter reduced to 89 per cent.

(i) According to the "Cambist" (page 239) the currency of Hongkong, as well as Canton, consists of chopped dollars. Both statements are incorrect.

Import of Bar Silver

(j) Under "Shanghai" we find on page 459 a formula relative to the import of bar silver, 0.996 fine, from London. The problem is set forth thus: "Bar silver, 0.996, is quoted 30d. per ounce standard, in Shanghai 110". The figure of 110 has never applied to bar silver, 0.996 fine; the correct figure is 110.70 Shanghai taels. If a formula contains ingredients which are not strictly correct, it will not be suitable for actual operations.

Taken altogether we should strongly advise that the chapter on China should be entirely re-written when the next edition is prepared, so as to be in harmony with the remainder of the excellent information making up an otherwise invaluable work.

E. KANN

There is something familiar in the report of the Director of Staff Duties at Headquarters that spelling is still the weak point of the modern officer. Fact and fiction have agreed in suggesting that pedantic fidelity to the literary graces has rarely been a foible of the profession of arms. The modern captains who produce such variations as "seperate," "pannel," and "ordeley" may have inherited that little failing from Captain Rawdon Crawley, of whom his affectionate aunt remarked, "Rawdon's letters are full of bad spelling and dashes and bad grammar." A little farther back 18th century writers were very fond of making fun of the military contempt for scholarly acquirements. No one commends the dons who tittered at a Wellingtonian false quantity, but Swift's captain represents, one supposes, a type of his day with his assurance that

A scholard when first from his college broke loose.
Can hardly tell how to cry "Boh" to a goose.
Your Noveds, and Bluturchs, and Omurs and stuff.
By George, they don't signify this pinch of snuff!
To give a young gentleman right education
The army's the only good school in the nation;
My schoolmaster called me a dunce and a fool
But at cuffs I was always the cock of the school.

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THE LADIES' PAPER HUNT CLUB

"All Booted and Spurred and Ready to Ride"

By Daphne Leroy

Before there was ever a thought that a Ladies' Paper Hunt Club should be formed, occasionally hunts were laid for the ladies by the Paper Hunt Club, but these were few and far between, and there was rarely a field of more than eight or nine riders. Since then, however, the lady riders of Shanghai have become independent and have formed a Club of their own.

Nevertheless the Ladies' Paper Hunt Club is still in its infancy and although it has developed marvellously, this season, just drawing to a close, is only the third that it has seen.

The Club was first organized at the suggestion of the late Mr. Grayrigge, and since its formation, in January, 1924, it has never once looked back.

Miss Coutts' one of the Club's Stewards, and winner of the second hunt this season.

A meeting was called immediately, to which all ladies desirous of becoming members of the new-formed club were invited, and at this meeting, attended by twenty-three potential members, Mrs. Hickling, the present Master, was unanimously elected to fill that post, with Miss Perrin and Miss Coutts as Stewards, and Mrs. Pardoe accepted the position of Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. During Mrs. Hickling's absence in England last season, Miss Coutts was elected Master, Miss Perrin re-elected Steward and Miss Vera McBain consented to fill the vacancy left by Miss Coutts. But this season the result of the election of officers was the same as for the first year, Mrs. Hickling, Master, Miss Perrin and Miss Coutts, Stewards, and Mrs. Pardoe, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

One of the points decided at this first meeting of the Club was that a Cup should be presented by the Ladies' Paper Hunt Club to the winner of the Paper Hunt Club Christmas Hunt, but this year it was presented to the winner of the Consolation Hunt.

While speaking of Cups, it is well worth while to mention that this year Mr. Hickling very kindly offered an "Aggregate" cup to be won at the close of the season by the member of the Ladies' Club who held the greatest number of points: for a win four points, second place, three, third place, two and fourth, one. The winner of the cup was Miss Marsh who has amassed twelve points.

When the Club was first formed many non-riding ladies joined, but now most of these have dropped out and of the forty to fifty members that the Club now possesses, nearly all are keen riders and take an active part in the hunts. Thus the number of starters in the hunts in gradually increasing. At first there was often only a field of twelve or thirteen, but this season the average turn-out rose to eighteen, sixteen, once only, being the lowest and twenty-one the highest.

This season also the Club gave one more proof that it is gradually becoming more and more independent, for Miss Coutts laid the hunt for the third meeting, and this was the first time that this had been done by a member of the Ladies' Club. For the remaining hunts the paper was each time laid by members of the Club, sometimes, not always, assisted by a member of the Paper Hunt Club.

The list of winners this season is as follow:—

1st. Hunt ..Mrs. Hickling (Master) on Right and Left.
2nd. Hunt ..Miss Coutts (Steward) on Master Robert.
Miss D. McBain on Rabbit (side-saddle.)
3rd. Hunt ..Miss Perrin (Steward) on Antonio
Mrs. Hickling on Wiltshire (side-saddle).
4th. Hunt ..Miss Lemiere on Martimus.
Mrs. J. K. Brand on Jack Flint (side-saddle).
5th. Hunt ..Miss Marsh on Perhaps.
Mrs. Fitz-Gerald on White Satin (side-saddle.)
6th. Hunt ..Miss Lemiere on Martimus.
Mrs. Hickling on Right and Left (side-saddle.)
7th. Hunt ..Mrs. Brand on Jack Flint

There are two new winners this year of the coveted "pink" collar, introduced last season to take the place of the rosette previously worn

Miss Perrin, one of the Stewards of the Club, who won her pink on the third hunt.

but finally discarded as too inconspicuous. The two are Miss Perrin and Miss Marsh, and looking through the cards for these seven hunts one notices that Miss Perrin has been on the card three times, fifth in the Opening Hunt, then second and finally first in the third hunt. Miss Marsh, on Perhaps has been on the card five times in succession; fourth, third, second, third and then she achieved her well deserved and highly popular win in the fifth hunt.

Others who have been placed this season are Mrs. Gulick, Miss V. McBain, Miss Fowler, Mrs. Ellig and Miss McCloskey. Among these and other riders, aspirants who have not yet won their "pink will, if it has been definitely decided to close the country, have to wait until next season, when we hope they will all realize their ambition.

One of the chief attractions of the Club which must be pointed out is that it is so easy to join; there are no large entrance fees to be paid, one does not have to be proposed, seconded and elected, the only necessary qualification is that the lady who wishes to join shall be able to ride. And if this were more generally realized among the riding women of Shanghai who have not yet joined the Club, the membership list would doubtless increase by leaps and bounds, as one may hope it will.

The season which is now being brought to a close by the advent of spring has been a highly successful one and we hope, and feel certain, that the Club in future seasons will be even more successful and continue in its ever increasing popularity.

Mrs. Hickling, Master, the winner of the Opening Hunt, on Wiltshire.

Mrs. Brand on Jack Flint, winners of the last Ladies' Paper Hunt.

Miss Marsh, one of this season's new "pinks," on Perhaps

A LITTLE BIT OF CHINA

A Journey to Kiangsi's Capital: A Great River and What It Might Become

From a correspondent

Travelling in the interior of this land is interesting if nothing more, changes there are now everywhere, yet we sometimes fear very few for the better. Recently coming from Kiukiang to Nanking we had the fortune to land just when there was a blizzard blowing, and the Company could not bring their steam ferry to receive the passengers and take them across to their destination. We were all supplied with the regulation ferry tickets, but there was no ferry, so all had to take what accommodation they could find in the inns at the railway side of the river. It was interesting to notice that other steam launch lines were doing their usual work, but they have to work for their existence; not so the railway Company; their guests had already paid for transportation to the other side, so whether they came or not it was all the same, so they did not come. Efficiency???

For 20 years or more we have known the river from Nanchang to the south of the province to be thoroughly safe from anything in the way of robbers, the police boats every 10 miles were always on the alert, and one was safe to anchor anywhere. Not so now. The boats only go in companies of few together, and anchor together, so as to be more protection in case of need. Just a few nights ago, a boat which had anchored by itself, not being able to reach the usual anchorage, was visited during the night and the passengers thereon were eased of something like $300. Another boat we met was, on the way to Nanchang on a previous trip, treated in the same way, and in the scuffle which followed one of the men got a shot through the leg and is in hospital. When will those in charge of these things take it to heart and put matters right? I am sure it could all be put an end to by one or two examples being made of these desperadoes.

A Great River Neglected

Travelling on these inland rivers gives one some little idea of what could be accomplished if only there were a Government in existence who would give encouragement to the developing of the natural resources. Steamers of considerable size could navigate this river for 300 miles south of Nanchang all the year round if only a sound policy of river conservation were in force. As it is there is more time lost by merchants in travelling these 300 miles than would pay for all that would be needed to put this river in proper shape (and keep it so) for quick transit.

If such waterways were in the possession of other progressive states, what revolution there would be, and what a good use would be made of them. At present when merchants order goods from the coast, it is weeks and often months ere they can reach the purchasers, not to mention the increased cost of such transportation.

Miss Lemiere who won two hunts this year.

Complaint Makes Matters Worse

Several of the cities and ports along the river were burned down over a year ago when there was fighting along this way and numbers of them are not yet re-erected, These things represent a great amount of suffering through which large numbers of the people have gone, and they bear it with strange stoicism, knowing that to complain will only make matters worse.

Impatient for death, Ichi Kasano of Tokyo, a woman 81 years old, put an end to her life recently by hanging herself. She had made six attempts at suicide in the past four months in six different ways, but in each case was detected in time to prevent the deed. When both her son and daughter-in-law were away from home she succeeded.

Correspondence having arisen in the "Observer" regarding a review of a new edition of Defoe's "Robinson Crusoe," James Cameron writes:—Many readers of "Crusoe" must have wondered in their boyhood where Defoe obtained his Russian and Chinese information. I believe it must have been obtained from the books of "Mr. Bell, of Antermony," in Ayrshire. Mr. Bell, a Scottish gentleman, was in the service of Peter-the-Great as Ambassador's Physician on the Embassy to the "Bogdu Khan," the "Mantzu" Emperor of China at Peking. He obtained the post of "Physician," which was purely nominal, at the instance of Peter's Physician, a fellow Scottish gentleman. The incidents of the journey to Peking are of great interest, and Defoe's story fits in well as having been taken from Mr. Bell.

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LAO GOO ON UNEQUAL TREATIES

Thoughts of Aged Experience for the Benefit of the Young: Better to Leave Well Alone Than Agitate

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The following is one of a series of articles written by a correspondent who speaks Chinese fluently and has opportunities of learning the opinions of older Chinese, who are, nevertheless, by no means illiberal in their opinions. He has taken the opinions thus expressed by them and placed them in the mouth of Lao Goo who might, therefore, be taken as their mouthpiece.

Old Goo sat in the warm sunshine of his neat courtyard contentedly smoking his jewelled water pipe, placidly reflecting on the experiences of a long past. He was getting a little thin but his spotless robes were worn as neatly as ever and nothing could disturb his deep serenity. Five sons he had raised to maturity and his yard was never empty of grandchildren, and besides the three youngest over there on the mat were great-grandchildren. He surveyed the scene with a great peace in his soul and looked up rather regretfully at the bustling entrance of one of his older grandsons, who came in with quick step, dressed in the neatest of foreign suits. Old Goo never objected to the members of his family adopting foreign clothing but the quick, excited movements of the younger generation made him wonder often if they would live to enjoy old age as he had so successfully done.

Nien Ching stopped by his old grandfather as he always did on return from the street and said he had just come from a big mass meeting at the West Gate.

"What was the nature of your meeting?" the old man asked.

"It was a patriotic demonstration, the main protest being against the unequal treaties," Nien Ching replied. "And Grandfather," he added earnestly, "I believe we are going to see them abolished!"

The Enthusiasm of Youth

Lao Goo smoked placidly on, and the young man resumed: "I have as you know sometimes felt as if we were fighting a hopeless fight but I was tremendously cheered by something I heard to-day. I met a young foreigner, the son of a man who has made millions in China and who will probably take over his father's business before long. He told me that both he and his father had come to the conclusion that these unequal treaties would have to go and declared that their policy was one of full sympathy with our aims."

Lao Goo let his pipe go out and gazed thoughtfully at his grandson. After awhile he began to speak in the way that Ching Nien loved to listen to, a sort of monologue:

"Do you young fellows really mean it when you say that you are working for the full equality of the Chinese with all other nationalities? Yes, yes, I know that you will say you are, furthermore, you will say that you believe in the universal equality of all men. I am not going to bother with these big generalities but I have been wondering a lot about these unequal treaties. I have been abroad several times, and while I speak foreign languages very poorly I can understand English, French and German well enough to follow any ordinary conversation, and I habitually read one or two foreign papers and while the foreigners who happen to be in China are making an awful protest over what they fear is coming about, their home papers, especially trade papers, are not much disturbed."

Let the Foreigner Work

Lao Goo relit his pipe and when the smoke rings began to rise lightly over his head, took up this monologue:

"I have done a lot of trading in my day, both commercial and political, and some of my trades have been manifestly successful while others have been apparent failures. Naturally, the ones that seemed unprofitable gave me most concern and my mind was always contriving means to make the best of bad bargains. Some of the deals that seemed worst turned out surprisingly well. I was on the losing side of more than one national quarrel in the old days but luck brought me safely over to the winning side. The failure of one of my banks almost ruined me, until by developing its neglected investments it made me comfortable for life.

"Now I fully realize that there are a great many things I neither can do nor desire to do. I do not even like to witness your athletic performances, because they tire me. I am content to let a great deal of the work of the world be done by others who like it. And one of the great things I learned in my travels abroad is that the people of the west take a tremendous delight in bustling commercial and political activity. They do the impossible things in industry and I am content that they should. I am content to ride in their luxurious motor cars and also content to let them manufacture them for all time. I am also content to let them instal steam shovels and dig out great shiploads of ore from one of my inland estates and convert it into all kinds of machinery, for they have paid me well for the privilege, and I have charged them all the traffic will safely bear.

Reasons for Agreement

"Now these foreigners are not fools and when they begin to tell you young men that they are sympathetic with your viewpoint I am quite sure that they mean it—and that is what may disturb you later on. Suppose we look into the matter a bit. The great majority of the foreign business men in China are connected with large firms that do business on a huge scale. I have noticed that for many years a great many of these firms have been practically at a standstill. They are still doing good business but they are never content with any business that does not expand and they will risk anything for the sake of such expansion.

"Seeing that there is no present prospect of expansion they are venturesome enough to try anything that gives hope of enlargement. It often seems to you, as I have heard you say, that these foreigners enjoy many privileges that give them a favoured position in the land. That is true only in part. The foreigner is not subject to our courts of law but we have hedged him about with so many restrictions that only the stoutest spirits among them last long in business. Suppose you deprive him of his extraterritoriality, what then? You will be bound automatically to remove the restrictions which now hamper him. Had you thought of that?"

The young man admitted that he had not but declared that Young China insisted on complete equality and would be content with nothing else. The old man smoked quietly on for awhile and then spoke with something of a twinkle in his eye:

The Courts an Example

"In the last year your father's firm has had two important lawsuits. One against a foreign firm in a foreign court, another against a Chinese firm in a court some distance in the interior. Do you recall how these terminated?"

"Yes. We won the foreign lawsuit and lost the Chinese case."

The old man's twinkle died out and he leaned forward and asked sharply: "How much did your foreign lawsuit cost you?"

"Only the lawyer's fee."

"And how much did your lawsuit with the Chinese bank cost you?"

The young man replied bitterly: "We had both law and reason on our side and spent several thousand dollars in yamen expenses but the other side spent more than we were willing to put out and the corrupt official gave them the case. A burning shame—and a heavy loss."

"Suppose," the old man went on slowly, "suppose that it had been a matter of spending money in your foreign lawsuit, who would have won? Would the foreigner have given up before you did or would he have outspent you?" The young man said nothing:

"When it comes to equality before the Chinese courts and a plain matter of buying a decision who is going to win? In your line of business you are one of the largest Chinese firms. You have one or two foreign competitors and your interests often clash. You are perfectly familiar with their resources, and know that they have a capitalization greater by three to one. In a fight with them in a Chinese court on exactly the same basis who is going to win? We can beat them in some matters of administration but you know well enough that in energy of pushing business and courage in investments we cannot equal them."

Let Well Enough Alone

"But, Grandfather, our courts are being reformed and we certainly cannot forever continue in office officials whose only concern is money!"

The old man was thoughtful for awhile and then added:

"Have you seen any such reforms in our courts and officials that would make you confident of the outcome of a case on its merits? Is there a court in China to-day where Chinese at law with one another are not spending their utmost resources in bribery of every sort?" The young man admitted that his observations had not been very wide and his grandfather continued:

"You young fellows have had a lovely time in these agitations of late but now that you have a real chance of getting what you have been demanding my advice to you is to do some thinking. We have the foreigner down pretty much where we want him. Most of the so-called unequal treaties have already died a natural death. Take as a single example the use of the railroads for military purposes and the interruption of the railway line between Peking and Tientsin. Not only do our warring Tuchuns make use of the railways in emergency but all the wars are waged totally on a railroad basis. We have got away with it also. Now and then some diplomat in Peking makes a formal protest and it is formally received and acknowledged—and ignored. Twenty years ago we would have had half a dozen Powers invading China for the infringement of these treaties but we now have no such fears.

"I am simply arguing that we had better let well enough alone. We will talk again to-morrow."

THE SOCIAL SIDE OF BOLSHEVISM

American Movies Admitted and Widely Popular: The Red Control of Reading

BY ROY HOWARD

I recently had the good fortune of travelling between Manchouli and Harbin with a number of European business men who had just returned from Soviet Russia, in that they furnished me with interesting information as to what the inhabitants of Soviet Russia are seeing and reading. According to these travellers, American films dominate and inundate the Russian picture houses to-day of which there are some 2,000 in operation. There are theatres which show nothing but Tom Mix, Corinne Griffith and William Hart, and in Moscow there is a theatre solely devoted to Clara Kimball Young. At another, in the centre of the workers' quarters, Douglas Fairbanks holds sway, whereas in the leading workers' club, Mary Pickford, the sweetheart of the bourgeois world, is likewise a favourite with the Bolsheviki. In Moscow and other large cities, theatres showing Gloria Swanson in "Madame Sans Gêne" had to turn away a large number of people nightly.

A Curious Contrast

This may be considered "a bit depressing," as one of my informants remarked, for the Russians are the inheritors of a rare tradition of dramatic art, but with no money and no equipment with which to carry on, the native motion picture industry has gone from bad to worse. Moreover, the films which the Soviet Government turns out itself are all devoted to propaganda. There are studies in operation in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa, Kiev, Tiflis, Yalta and Siberia and, from turning out the Red Army to furnishing any of the old Tsarist palaces as a stage, the Soviet Government will assist producers, but, and here is the rub, the producers must only produce films depicting the "evils of capitalism." In not slashing the films brought in from the bourgeois world, the Soviet Government appears to think that the gorgeous setting of American productions would so much the more embitter the populace towards the criminal luxury in which the capitalists are wallowing. Otherwise it is unaccountable why the Government is solely devoted to producing propaganda films whereas, on the other hand, it does not slash the films turned out by Hollywood.

What Bolsheviki Read

As to what the Bolsheviki read, most of the reading matter is again from the propaganda factory of the Soviet Government. In fact, the hold which the Soviet Government has on the book market is very far-reaching. It is described as one of the most important political weapons it wields. But books from the bourgeois world have the habit of sneaking into Soviet Russia, the most popular being those of Zola, O. Henry, Joseph Conrad and Jack London. As a matter of fact, Jack London is more popular than Trotzky and is beginning to challenge the popularity of Lenin, so that the Government is considering the matter of blacklisting those bourgeoisie authors whose works are calculated to undermine the influence of the Revolution.

Of course there are "publishing houses" in Soviet Russia, but these belong to the Government as much as the newspapers and periodicals. In Moscow there are 388 such "publishing houses" and in Leningrad there are some 170. The productions of these "publishing houses" are all related to "The Revolution," and with the aid of Japanese, Chinese, Korean and Indian translators, many such productions are translated into Oriental languages for surreptitious distribution in Asia. By virtue of the censorship and of its control of the printing press, the Soviet Government has it within its power to direct the reading of the nation. Having succeeded in browbeating the public into reading what it produces, the Soviet Government is determined to achieve an equal success abroad.

The Soviet Government is also interested in dramatic productions—but only encourages and subsidizes those managers who cater to the needs of the government. All over Russia, in factories, villages, and wherever workers, soldiers and peasants congregate, plays with such titles as "The Red Dawn"; "The Red Earth"; "The Red Star"; "The Death of a Red Soldier"; "Under the Red Flag"; "The Red Wedding," and "The Red Movement" are staged. The old professional stage has been shaken from top to bottom and drawing-room plays have been piled on the junk heap.

The Government controls all theatres be they synthetic theatres, children theatres, peasant theatres or theatres of satire, science and revolution. It also controls the clubs. "In fact," commented one of my informants, "it controls nothing that is not worth controlling." It controls the vodka factories, it controls the productions of poets, and it even controls prostitution. When the Bolsheviki came into power, they made a great show of being determined to abolish all the vices to which the bourgeoisie were accustomed. As a beginning, they mowed down all the prostitutes with machine-gun fire. But in Soviet Russia there are as many houses of prostitution as there ever were in Tsarist times, with this difference that the Tsarist government did not have a direct interest in these houses.

Government-Conducted Tours

Visitors to Russia, if they come with letters of introduction, are accorded Government-conducted tours. They are, of course, made to see all the bright sights. Government secretaries and under-secretaries furnish you with facts and figures officially compiled, in order to prove to you how finely the new Russia is flourishing. The Soviet Government encourages the coming of such visitors as business-men, investigators of other governments who come with official introduction, newspapermen who promise Soviet ambassadors abroad that their work in Russia will not be detrimental to the interests of the Soviet Government, and teachers who agree to conform to Soviet policies.

The best way to investigate conditions in Russia, according to my informants, is to know the language and pretend you don't. Thereby you will learn many things which the Government does not want you to know.

AUCTION MADE EASY

Newest Developments of the Game for the Average Card Party Enthusiast

One might not unreasonably think that the last word had been said about bridge years ago. Its immediate ancestor, whist, was already an old favourite when the new game supplanted it; in fact quite a whist library was in existence.

Bridge, as it was first known, differed from to-day's game in that trumps were arbitrarily decided by an initial cut, and games over six counted to the dealer. Then came the "auction," which completely changed the character of the game. The scoring was also revised, a trick in spades counting two points, clubs four points, diamonds six points, hearts eight points and no trumps ten. This scoring held its own for some years until the "royal" variation came in; and then "nullos," never very popular, had their brief day. The game of bridge to-day, however, seems to have reached a state of permanency, if not perfection, and one can see but little prospect of further variations being made in it.

With every improvement in the game since it first developed from whist a new set of conventions has arisen; each has had its little day and has vanished, until to-day the hard-and-fast convention is frowned upon by many good players. The most recent attack being against the one trick call for top cards, the two trick call indicating length, and the pre-emptive bid, in favour of progressive calling from one upwards whatever the strength.

The average bridge player, however, is well satisfied if he feels that he can call confidently and intelligently and play the hand without losing possible tricks, and it is this class of player we have in mind in publishing a new series of bridge articles, entitled "Auction Made Easy." These articles are of an entirely novel kind. There are plenty of guides to auction bridge for absolute beginners, explaining the rules; and for advanced experts, expounding knotty points; but little to help the average enthusiast who is neither in the kindergarten stage nor a crack club player. These 12 articles are readably written, and comprise in the briefest and simplest possible way practical expert tips on the game gathered in a long experience of first-class auction bridge. The author is a well-known London club player.

The first article of the series will appear in our next issue and will be followed by 11 others.

COL. Wang Ping-jen, commandant of the Shanghai Native Volunteers and Protectionary Force, has tendered his resignation owing to financial difficulties. He was only able to secure one-half of the amount needed for the upkeep of his force, $100,000, and so he now says that he is unable to carry on owing to illness.

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THE BOOK PAGE

ON THE ROOF OF THE WORLD

IN THE HEART OF ASIA—by Col. T. P. Etherton. Constable. London. 1925.

A glance at the map of Asia reveals at once the political and strategical importance of the area known as Turkistan. It is, so to speak, the hub of a wheel, of which Russia, China, and India are the spokes. Through Turkistan, in the old days, Imperial Russia carried out its abortive designs on our Indian Empire. It is through Turkistan and Afghanistan that the Bolsheviks hope to reach with their subversive doctrines the masses of India. As long ago as 1918 a British Mission travelled to this mountainous country to counter the Soviet activities. With it went Colonel P. T. Etherton; and in Chinese Turkistan he remained for several years as H.M. Consul-General and Political Resident. What he saw and did in his capacity as sole British representative in an area covering 460,000 square miles has provided him with material for a first-rate book of travel, "In the Heart of Asia," says "John o' London's Weekly."

Chinese Ways

It was Colonel Etherton's business to work in close association with the Chinese officials in Turkistan. China was officially opposed to the Bolsheviks at the time, and Colonel Etherton acknowledges the valuable help he received from the servants of the Peking Government. There were rogues and frauds among them, but the old Chinese Civil Service was by no means a comic organization.

> The final tests for these degrees were held in Peking, the Emperor presiding in person at the Examination Board. The candidates comprised all those who had survived the eliminating process at the trials held in the various provincial centres. The examination halls were famous throughout China, for within those narrow cells the flower of Chinese literary talent grappled with abstruse problems and posers from the ancient classics, of which a profound knowledge down to the smallest detail was demanded. Each cell measured nine feet long by four feet wide and was of corresponding height, light and necessaries being admitted through a narrow grating in the wall. The candidate was thoroughly searched before entry to ensure that he possessed nothing that might assist him in the coming ordeal. He was then locked in and left there during the week or ten days required for the examination. The questions were such that many of the more highly strung went mad under the strain.

Unfortunately, the system has deteriorated under the republic. The officials in Turkistan are some 4,000 miles from Peking, and enjoy a power that is virtually absolute.

Colonel Etherton tells some grim stories of Ma Titai, the Chinese Commander-in-Chief in his time:—

> The Titai's rule over his household was as drastic as that in the army. One morning a girl of fourteen, the maidservant of one of his wives, was brought to him on a complaint from her mistress that she had given some offence. The old tyrant settled the case without further inquiry by having half the poor girl's tongue cut off.

Ma Titai's son, the Hsei Tai, was an even more violent customer:—

> Shortly after my visit I had reason to complain in a polite note to this official of an unprovoked assault by one of his men on a Consular orderly. Retribution was swift and exacting, for within an hour or two a Chinese cart rumbled into the Consulate and pulled up near the tennis court where I was playing singles. From the cart was lifted a soldier with the back part of both his thighs red raw and bleeding over a space as large as a dinner plate. This was the individual who had attacked my man, and the General Officer Commanding had sent him round so that I might see he was not remiss in the administration of justice.

Marriage Customs

Strange folks, these of the uplands, with strange morals and strange customs!

Marriage is, indeed, a somewhat casual affair in Turkistan. "One may marry and divorce with a frequency that is alarming." Arrangements among these Moslems are largely temporary, a divorce being prepared at the same time as the wedding service. On the other hand, they punish infidelity—among women, at all events—in a very vigorous way.

The lady is seated upon a donkey facing its tail, her face is blackened, and she is then led through the bazaars exposed to the jeers of the crowd and the butt for missiles of all kinds, a crier preceding the donkey to proclaim the enormity of her crime.

Nevertheless:—

> Jealousy of their women is not so pronounced as amongst the more fanatical Moslem races, where it can attain tragic extremes. I remember the case of a border tribesman who came unawares upon his young and pretty wife holding converse with a neighbour across the wall. Enraged at this, he hacked off the girl's head and threw it over the wall to the man, with the remark that he could now have her for good.

Primitive Medicine

With all this marital irregularity there goes one odd piece of prudery:—

> Amongst these conservative people, encompassed by the Moslem rules governing seclusion of women, a doctor's diagnosis of his feminine patient is no easy task and must necessarily be open to considerable doubt. A small ivory or metal figure of a woman is passed through a curtain; the lady then hands the figure back indicating the spot where she feels the pain and the physician diagnoses accordingly, a delightfully simple method provided he prescribes the correct medicine.

There is in the book one particularly amusing story with a medical flavour. Colonel Etherton had occasion to dismiss an incompetent groom. Later on, passing through the market-place of Pokkalik, he saw the erstwhile groom presiding over a stall well stocked with herbs and potions. He was doing a roaring trade and dealing with his patients quite in the European style—examining tongues and feeling pulses, then gravely consulting a volume in his hand, dealing out medicines as if according to the book of the words. Curious to see what that volume was, Colonel Etherton had it brought to him. It was a copy of a novel by Guy Boothby, stolen from his own library.

WILD ANIMALS

JOHNNY BEAR AND OTHER STORIES FROM LIVES OF THE HUNTED.—By Ernest Thompson Seton. Hodder & Stoughton. London 1925.

Mr. Ernest Thompson Seton is, of course, well known as a writer on natural history and an ardent worker in the cause of prevention of cruelty to animals. But it may be doubted whether he has ever done better work than in these most charming and appealing stories of Johnny, the delicate baby bear, who came to make his home in the Fountain Hotel in Yellow Stone Park, Tito the coyote "that learned how," and the Chickadee which goes crazy once a year and why it does. There are tragic passages in these stories, and the one about Johnny ends up on a note of sadness which will oppress small readers and probably big ones as well. But while the stories are plainly meant to inculcate kindness to animals, there is no suggestion whatever of preaching. On the other hand, the moral is obvious and forceful. If a really most destructive and rather low-class animal like the coyote can be made sympathetic, so that we boil at the cruelties inflicted on Tito when she was small and are wholly on her side in the final escape from the pursuing dog, how much more should one have consideration for all the animals which serve us or would be our friends? To dwell on this side of the book is in some respects to give a wrong impression. And so we hasten to pay a tribute to Mr. Thompson Seton's extraordinary knowledge of wild animals and his instinct for getting inside their minds. Their habits and adventures are told in an exceptionally interesting way and one imagines that they will appeal to readers of every age. It is a pity that the otherwise beautiful and vivid English which Mr. Thompson Seton commands should be marred by such a fault as this: "Had Jake held off then she would yet have *laid* down and died." So good a writer should not trip up over the distinction between "lie" and "lay," perhaps the most offensive of all vulgarisms.

THE MODEST GASTRONOME

WHAT SHALL WE EAT?—By Edith Fulcher. Thornton Butterworth. London, 1925.

In the present writer's infancy, a bit of doggerel used to be quoted to him—it must have come down from the days of Maria Edgworth at least—of which unfortunately only two lines have remained in memory. But

> 'He told me his dreams.
> Talked of eating and drinking

still convey, as they were meant to do, an impression of the acme of bad manners and boresomeness. Certainly a person who tells you his dreams ought to be strangled. But the world is more honest about eating and drinking nowadays; there is no subject on which everybody can talk so easily and with such animation; and a cookery book is simply irresistible. The philosophy of food is not less alluring than its artistic side. Miss Edith Fulcher, however, is concerned strictly with practical aspects of the art, as the following will show from her preface:—

> Owing to the acuteness of the servant problem, the mistress of the house is obliged to do more towards the preparation of the food, and consequently more of it is done at home than formerly, for she has discovered how much more wholesome and delicious cakes and sweets are when made in her own kitchen? The housewife tires of the same meals day after day and longs for something new and different. She should then study the cookery of other nations, from which she can derive great benefit, from the point of view of economy and in acquiring new recipes. The French and American cooks have gained the reputation for being the most economical, having the happy faculty of using up every particle of food.

The last maxim, however, leads one into dangerous and detestable practices; as, for instance, under the heading "Veal Croquettes" we read

> The croquette is one of the best ways of using up left-overs. A white sauce is usually used in combination with the meat.

No doubt as a sort of graveyard cerements. We have nothing to say against croquettes in theory; but in practice they are the most loathsome members of the tribe of resurrection pie ever invented, except Kromeskies and Hamburg steak, which they closely resemble. Also in the Far East the habit of "using up left-overs" is anything but economical: it usually costs a doctor's, and possibly a hospital, bill as well.

The book is not addressed to vegetarians and therefore the following may be accepted as an axiom:—

> Meat is the chief item of food. It is cooked in many ways, such as roasting, boiling, frying stewing, grilling, etc. The inferior cuts of meat are usually boiled or stewed.

Apropos of these inferior cuts. During the war, when necessity imposed one meatless day a week and others when you could only obtain "offal", the writer came across a thing called "skirt of beef", truly worthy of the horrible generic just quoted, and about as edible as Charlie Chaplin's boot. And yet one is assured that it can be made quite pleasant. So one looks through Miss Fulcher's book to see what she recommends, but unhappily she does not seem to have heard of it. There are so many American recipes that one rather suspects the source of her inspiration, and of course America is far too rich to deign to notice "skirt." This impression as to where Miss Fulcher learnt her cooking is deepened by directions as to making "drip coffee." What on earth is it? Apparently from the directions it is just coffee; and we fear no amount of explanation will teach the average cook to make that, unless there is genius among the ingredients.

Entrees are rather a problem in the Far East and one turns eagerly to Miss Fulcher's chapter on this subject, but it is disappointing: the dishes described are far too heavy and greasy. The chapter on puddings contains some useful hints but is open to criticism in one respect: it tells you all about "floating islands" except the one thing necessary and that is, to throw them out of the window. Like croquettes and Hamburg steaks, they are the stock-in-trade of cheap boarding-houses and no self-respecting wife should admit that she had ever heard of them. Also, the recipe for rice pudding contains the heresy of raisins, nutmeg and eggs. No doubt very nice, but not rice pudding, which is just rice and milk, with more milk and still more milk and even then a little more milk, all stewing for a long time gently; finally to be eaten with jam, preferably apricot.

In compensation, Miss Fulcher gives us a splendid chapter on salads, but some of them are unattainable. For instance, this from the direction for making Frozen Cheese Salad:— "Cut grapes in half and remove seeds." Short of having unlimited slave labour to work with, the thing is impossible. In the main Miss Fulcher has supplied a most practical book and many a housekeeper should have cause to thank her. The opinion of the master of the house is less certain.

THE NOBLE ART OF SELF-DEFENCE

"DEFENDU (SCIENTIFIC SELF-DEFENCE)." —By W. E. Fairbairn, Instructor to the Shanghai Municipal Police. "North-China Daily News."

It was about the time that the late Eugen Sandow left the stage and opened his physical culture school—roughly a quarter of a century ago—that methods of self-defence came to have a real vogue. Boxing, of course, goes back to the Greeks and Romans, swordsmanship to the Vikings or earlier, and forms of jiu-jitsu and wrestling are understood to have been practised in Japan many centuries ago, but the actual modern revival only came when Sandow was seen to have discovered a new commercial possibility, which naturally brought others on the scene. Since then system has followed system, and more than one ingenious person has taken the best points out of many systems and combined them all, until one would think that the meekest Mr. Brown of Tooting would be perfectly safe on the darkest night in the worst slums of Whitechapel. Or Silas Aloysius Schumaker in the Bowery.

Yet from year it seems we can still better protect ourselves, for ever there are new or improved systems, and now our own Shanghai has produced one, styled "Defendu —Defends You." Its inventor, Inspector W. E. Fairbairn, of the S.M.P., needs but little introduction, but it might be remarked that he is instructor to the S.M.P., a member of the Tokyo Jiu-jitsu University (Kodokan), an expert with firearms and a general all-round athlete, so he should know something about his subject. "Defendu" already has been made the official textbook for the S.M.P., and the Hongkong and Singapore Police.

Self-defence for All

The novice, glancing over the illustrations—and the book is illustrated on each page with several photographs by Inspector A.J.P. Coghlan—might remark that there seems to be very little that is different from the ordinary jiu-jitsu and wrestling, or the more common forms of walking-stick defence, but the author points out that he believes his system to be entirely new and original, declaring that, although some of the holds, trips, etc. are a combination of several methods, the majority are entirely original. More important, he emphasizes that his system requires no athletic effort.

The author says he is particularly anxious to offer protection, not against what one might term the fair methods of fighting, but against the tactics of the bully, the street ruffian, or the armed burglar—methods probably not greatly different from what they ever have been, although it does appear to be true, as Inspector Fairbairn points out, that violent crime is on the increase all over the world.

Inspector Fairbairn would not advocate any of his holds unless he had implicit faith in them and had put them to severe tests against competent opponents, so one can accept them as almost certainly being all that he claims and probably if one takes the trouble to master all of them and retains a cool head, some bully of the future may be discomfited.

A Pistol Controversy

One chapter, however, does call for some criticism. Inspector Fairbairn says that it is "safe and simple" with his methods to deal with an opponent armed with a pistol. He must have anticipated that his readers would not accept such a dictum too readily, for he says:—"The author, being aware that anything original is generally doubted, made it a point, when giving a demonstration, to have his assailant armed with a loaded air pistol, and at no time, even when the pistol was fired, did the pellet ever strike his body: in fact, in the majority of cases the opponent was disarmed before he could possibly fire." He proceeds on the assumption that a gunman usually is "throwing a bluff". That is all very well, for a man who is but making a bluff is no more dangerous with a pistol than with his bare hands, but Inspector Fairbairn happens to be an accomplished pistol shot and in fact was one of the first men in Shanghai qualified to give instruction in the new idea of pistol shooting, which may be summarized as shooting quickly, from your own middle to somewhere about your opponent's middle. He knows there is no defence against that save another gun, and there is no system of self-defence which distinguishes a bluffer from a man who will shoot, nor will the average man try to find out.

The most interesting section of the book is that dealing with walking-stick methods of self-defence. After all, a somewhat under-sized man, however well primed he may be with a self-defence system which approximates to wrestling, and however confident he may be of its efficacy in practice, may be pardoned if he hesitates when suddenly confronted by a six-foot ruffian with a knobbly stick. Some sort of a weapon gives one a lot of confidence and it is amazing what can be accomplished with an ordinary walking-stick in the hands of a man who knows just where to prod, slash or trip with it.

A BOOK FOR CHILDREN

PLAYTIME & COMPANY, A BOOK FOR CHILDREN.—Verses by E. V. Lucas. Pictures by E. H. Shepard. Methuen & Co. Ld. London, 1925.

Mr. Lucas has long been known as a writer of delightful prose and to this he has added a book of readable verse for children, although he does split an infinitive, quite unnecessarily, in the poem on the Station Master. It would have been quite as easy and much nicer to write

> "A Station-master I'd like to be,
> With never a one to say 'No' to me,"

Instead of saying, as he does:—

> "A Station-master I'd like to be,
> With no one to ever say 'No' to me."

Also on behalf of Pasht and all her tribe we object to the very bad character which Mr. Lucas gives to cats, notwithstanding that one of his verses has given Mr. Shepard a subject for one of his best drawings:—

> When food mysteriously goes,
> The chances are that Pussy knows
> More than she leads you to suppose.

The picture here of pussy washing her face is inimitable. One of the poems we like best is "The Mild Hindu."

> Though you decline to think it nice,
> The mild Hindu adores his rice,
> And always hands his plate up twice.
> So when you next the pudding view,
> Suppress the customary "Pooh!"
> And imitate the mild Hindu.

This has the quality of "inevitability" which distinguishes all real poetry and points an excellent moral too, though, incidentally, we cannot help thinking that the supposed objection of the infant palate to rice is exaggerated. Mr. Lucas cannot quite write verses like Mr. Milne, but that is to set a very high standard. From practical experiment "Playtime & Company" may be cordially recommended for those for whom it was written. Mr. Shepard's illustrations are delightful.

A good example of the wit of the Merry Monarch, from an article in "John o' London's Weekly" by Herman Cohen on "Royal Wit" is Charles' retort to Rochester's famous epigram—made to his face—that he "never said a foolish thing, and never did a wise one." "The matter is easily accounted for—my discourse is my own, and my actions are my ministry's."

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

SARAH JENNINGS, DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH

A Woman Remembered by her Temper

BY DAPHNE LEROY

Fate has caused Sarah Jennings, Duchess of Marlborough, to be remembered in history not because of her capabilities, or her qualities of greatness but because of her abominable temper, wonderful flow of invectives and her constant use of them. Indeed she is reported to have referred to her queen as "that thing" after she had parted from her, which, to say the least of it, is rather lacking in the respect that most subjects agree is due to their sovereign.

Sarah Jennings, though her name even in the most charitable of lights has a decidedly plebeian sound, was the daughter of an English country gentleman of comfortable estate and at an early age she became the companion of the Princess Anne who was about her own age. And after Anne became queen and Sarah her lady of the bedchamber, the latter desiring to mark their mutual affection and intimacy, all deference due to her rank was abandoned and the two called each other Mrs. Morely and Mrs. Freeman.

Although Sarah and Anne were such firm friends there is no doubt that at times Sarah quarrelled violently with Anne, who despite her amiability could be, and was, exasperating beyond words and it was only to be expected that a vigorous woman as was the duchess would in her utter exasperation occasionally air her opinions before the queen of Anne herself and all those who surrounded her, with the exception, be it said, of Sarah herself.

The duchess later wrote of Anne's obstinacy, a trait which often accompanies weakness of character, that "she had a certain knack disagreeable, and without the least sign of understanding or judgement." A mild statement for the variable duchess to make.

Romance came early into Sarah's life. One of the gentlemen of the bedchamber of the Duke of York, afterwards James II, was Colonel John Churchill. This young gentleman was handsome, able and with a manner which Lord Chesterfield declare "was irresistable either by man or woman." Sarah and he fell in love with each other and were married secretly.

Sarah at the time of her marriage was described as having "a face round and small, with soft deep blue eyes, a nose somewhat retroussee, a delicate, rosy mouth on which no trace of temper had settled, a forehead white as marble, with blonde, thick, glossy hair."

While her husband was on the Continent Sarah did much to help his position at home for she had an extraordinary influence over Anne, which she had no scruples in using. But during the reign of William and Mary the Marlboroughs came into great disfavour, and Sarah was mainly responsible.

William had told Marlborough as one of his chief guards, of his cherished plans for the seizure of Dunkirk from the French. Marlborough told this to his wife as his commander-in-chief, and she told it unwisely to Lady Oglethorpe and so the tidings spread until they reached the ears of Jean Bart, a dashing French seaman, half admiral and half pirate, who straightway saved the town. William was wrathful, but not unreasonable and Marlborough was disgraced and dismissed from his command.

Everybody thought that the countess as she was then, would be forbidden the court. But when weeks passed and that dread order was not issued she either thought the affair was over or else in a spirit of bravado was determined to put her standing to the test. Accordingly she went to a court reception. She was ignored by the queen who next day sent notice to Princess Anne that Lady Marlborough was insolent and must be dismissed from her service.

Anne, however, resolutely refused to disgrace her friend, with the result that a day later she was told to leave Whitehall.

The Duke of Somerset gave her a house, whither she went much pleased with her loyalty to her friend but distressed because Lady Marlborough gave way to melancholy lest she had injured her husband's prospects.

"For God's sake," wrote the kindly Anne, "have a little care for your own dear self. Give way as little to melancholy as you can. Try a little asses' milk."

Presumably this was a remedy for melancholy which was a favourite with the queen, although it does not sound as though it would be very effective.

But in 1702 Mary died, Anne became queen and Lady Marlborough had no more fears for the safety of her husband's career. But she was not satisfied with her position in court as she should have been and in trying to exercise her influence over Anne to a greater extent than heretofore the inevitable quarrel came through some trivial matter and Lady Marlborough emerging from the royal presence in wrath, banged the door so emphatically that she was never asked to reopen it.

The last days of the duchess after her retirement from court were spent in incessant quarrels with her husband. When her husband died however she found among his treasures a parcel that brought tears even to her hard old eyes.

The parcel contained a thick plait of beautiful belonde hair. It had lost its gloss and wonderful colour but Sarah recognized it as her own locks which one day in a quarrel with the duke when they were young she had chopped off because she knew he loved dearly her thick tresses. She had left the shorn locks where he could not help but see them, but he said nothing, and made no comment even upon her shingled head. Apparently he had just gathered them up and hidden them away with all his dearest treasures.

The duchess was slow dying—like Charles II, who apologized to his courtiers for his unconscionable delay, she never lost control of her mind and used to dictate six hours daily from her bed to her biographer. A fierce, dominant spirit to the last, she defied even her doctors. "I won't be blistered, and I won't die," she cried when that form of treatment was recommended to her, nor did she die until several days later, when she passed away on October 6, 1744, two years after the death of her husband.

FEBRUARY EVENING

Down the old road I hastened. Still, how still!
Never a whisper as the night crept near;
No rustle in the hedge; in the bare wood
No sigh of wind, no fret of moving bough.
Along the fields the wan mist hung unstirred,
Like the last breath of day, breathed as it died
Before me dipped the road; the hollow there
Was gloomy with its crowded leafless trees,
And in that darkness like a spirit stood
A floating shape all white, the only thing
In that hushed darkling hour, that seemed to live;
For, standing so, it wavered, leaned and bowed,
Silent in all that silence; then rose straight
A tall pale column set amidst the trees.
It was the smoke from the old keeper's lodge,
Scarce swaying to the drifts of listless air.

W. K. HOLMES in "Weekly Westminster."

THREE DAINTY EVENING GOWNS

THE LOST DESIGN OF STARRED CIRCLES

"About It and About," Flows the Talk of Many Ages

As a topic of conversation, the contrasting of society as it was and as it is never seems to pall. When did the last great change take place? Was it coming anyhow, or was it almost entirely caused by the War? Has the freedom of youth harmed youth? Are young people more, or less, alive to their responsibilities? Are manners and customs at their lowest ebb, or is there a lower one? Is the layer-like condition of things—children practically segregated with children, boys and girls with boys and girls, men and women with their own age, elders with theirs—the best sort of system for intercourse? Shall the mature bring up the callow or the callow bring up the mature? How far shall the old fashion of distinction bow to the fashion of democracy? Do we still protect the debutante and, if so, how far, and from what?

These are only a few hastily gathered questions out of the dozens which people ask one another, but even to answer a few is difficult and likely to lead one into more difficulties, for probably not two and a half in fifty readers will agree that the questions are those most important to the subject (granting the subject to be important) or the answers in the least adequate. However, the temptation to take the floor in print, as one can not often take it in conversation, is irresistible.

Changes in Society

To begin, then, with the changes to be noticed in society; changes which we must define if we are to say when and how they came. What are they? The decline and fall of mighty family clans, as clans, and the consequent slackening of the kind of etiquette upheld by them. These are changes. The aristocrats of the social world, those born to distinguished names and eminent inherited positions, were even thirty years ago holding a good deal of court. The dictums of certain hostesses carried weight. If young people went to their parties and did not behave as became them, they ran an excellent chance of not being asked again, and, if they were not asked again, they minded it, for the parties were grand parties and the circle not so large that their prolonged absences would remain unmarked. But, about fifteen years ago, quite a little letting down of bars began. The circle grew larger by the entrances of pleasant enough plutocrats, who gave just as grand parties as those of the old court heads, or grander, and "not so stiff, my dear." The young people, even of the *régime* connections, clamoured to go to them and persuaded their elders to be gracious to the newcomers, who were still to be impressed by graciousness from those quarters. Gradually, the ancient rulers succumbed to death or democracy. Their children saw little reason, their grandchildren none, for picking up fallen sceptres. They had not the character, perhaps, or the courage. At all events, the sceptres rolled away, and the one-time insiders accepted more and more of the one-time outsiders, and with them their manners.

Unnecessary Conventions

After the War, it seemed ridiculous to assume any unnecessary conventions even when returning to social life, and, though any social life which entirely repudiated them would be impossible, as many as possible were done away with. this. Youth that had hitherto been sheltered fought to join youth that had lately been perforce emancipated, or that had never known anything but emancipation, and many barriers went down before it. Where freedom made for good comradeship and a frank-eyed facing of the world, it was a fine thing. Where it made for lack of consideration and ruthless self-assertion, it was not, and is not. Well bred young people, except for the greater liberty allowed them, have not changed in general character. But society of to-day is constantly being recruited from young people who are not well bred and do not especially care to copy the manners of those who are. Where there happen to be enough of the better sort, the tone is kept up—not to the pitch it used to reach, but quite as much as modern reason demands. Where here are too many of the other sort, the tone is lowered. Just from this, we would still protect the débutante. We think, however, that, while the cruder manifestations of youth's freedom make some youth unattractive, and one is tempted to shut it out of polite drawing rooms as one would shut out a badly housebroken puppy, the "evil communications" will be more likely to bring about a reaction than a corruption of all good manners. We may even find the children of these free not so freely brought up.

The Passing of Elaborate Customs

Elaborate customs are certainly going, going, gone. But only those who, from traditional associations, saw some meaning in them, will regret it, and, as these stately upholders are going, going, almost gone, too, the easy, casual give and take of less particular people will soon cease to excite remark. A more democratic society does not care so much for polish, finish, the fine, smooth surfaces from which light reflected. Well, it misses something in fastidious taste, but gains greatly in a happy lack of any unnecessary ceremony. This lack will not hurt it, if it always keeps the obligation of considerate politeness before its eyes. Looking at other countries, we feel that ease is easier for youth when its daily existence is more mixed with the ages below and above it; where family life, and not individual life, is the unit. This is not too generally the case here.

Perhaps, for this reason, many of our young people form their own and their fellows' ideas of the responsibilities of youth, and goodness knows they are so alive to them that they can't feel the force of their elders' ideas at all! How they despise the mature, bless their fresh, 'foolish hearts! Once upon a time, we brought them up by bringing them up. Now we bring them up by letting them think they are doing the same for us. It does not make their manners so pretty, though, doubtless, their learning is about the same. But, then, the flaunting of pretty manners went out with the starred circles of society.—"Vogue."

TO JOHN KEATS, POET AT SPRING TIME

"I cannot hold my peace, John Keats;
There never was a spring like this;
It is an echo that repeats
My last year's song and next year's bliss.
I know, in spite of all men say
Of Beauty, you have felt her most.
Yea, even in your grave her way
Is laid. Poor, troubled, lyric ghost,
Spring never was so fair and dear
As Beauty makes her seem this year.

I cannot hold my peace, John Keats,
I am as helpless in the toil
Of spring as any lamb that bleats
To feel the solid earth recoil
Beneath his puny legs. Spring beats
Her tocsin call to those who love her,
And lo! the dogwood petals cover
Her breasts with drifts of snow, and sleek
White gulls fly screaming to her, and hover
About her shoulders, and kiss her cheek,
While white and purple lilacs muster
A strength that bears them to a cluster
Of colour and odour; for her sake
All things that slept are now awake.

And you and I, shall we lie still,
John Keats, while Beauty summons us?
Somehow I feel your sensitive will
Is pulsing up some tremulous
Sap road of a maple tree, whose leaves
Grow music as they grow, since your
Wild voice is in them, a harp that grieves
For life that opens death's dark door.
Though dust, your fingers still can push
The Vision Splendid to a birth,
Though now they work as grass in the hush
Of the night on the broad sweet page of the earth.
John Keats is dead, they say, but I
Who hear your full insistent cry
In bud and blossom, leaf and tree,
Know John Keats still writes poetry.
And while my head is earthward bowed
To read new life sprung from your shroud,
Folks seeing me must think it strange
That merely spring should so derange
My mind. They do not know that you,
John Keats, keep revel with me, too."

—Countée Cullen in "Vanity Fair"

THE WINTER'S DIRT

Cleaning Tapestry Furniture

In a severe winter armchairs and chesterfields are in use as fireside seats, and so those upholstered in tapestry become very much soiled, particularly where heads rest and on the arms. Instead of waiting till spring cleaning time, when the dirt will have become ingrained and very difficult to remove by amateur means, give the chairs an occasional cleaning.

An excellent cleaning fluid, easy to use and very handy to have in the house since it will freshen up all woollen and cotton materials, is as follows—the ingredients, by the way, must be measured by weight: 10oz. turpentine, 1oz. ammonia, ½oz. spirits of camphor, and ½oz. of benzine. Take a pint bottle and pour into it half a pint of warm water in which has been dissolved two tablespoons of mild soap flakes. The ingredients listed above must be added one at a time, and the bottle shaken vigorously after each one has been added. This mixture must not be used near a fire or naked light, nor must petrol, which is another cleaning agent for tapestry furniture.

For this method use only the purest petrol and have already a bowl of clean water and a rubber as much the colour of the upholstery as possible. It must not be darker in tone, at any rate. Dipping the rubber in the petrol, go all over the soiled parts, rubbing with a circular movement and changing the surface of the cloth as it becomes soiled. Then go over the same parts with another cloth and clean water. Work out of doors and leave the chairs in the air till the smell of the petrol is evaporated. If by chance the weather is too damp to leave the chairs outside for any length of time add a little oil of wintergreen to the petrol to deodorise it.

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MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Wilson Feb. 27
Per N.D.L.S. Derflinger .... Mar. 2
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Grant . „ 4
Per O.S.K.S. London Maru .. „ 5
Per M.M.S. André Lebon .. „ 6

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per B.F.S. Hector ..... Feb. 27
Per M.M.S. Angkor ..... „ 27
Per P. & O. S. Mantua .... Mar. 2
Per N.D.L.S. Fulda ..... „ 3

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per O.S.K.S. Arizona Maru Feb. 28
Per R.D.S. Pres. Taft ..... Mar. 3
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Asia .. „ 8
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Jefferson „ 9
Per O.S.K.S. London Maru .. „ 12
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru .. „ 13

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per B.F.S. Hector ..... Feb. 27
Per M.M.S. Angkor ..... „ 27
Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru .. „ 27
Per A.O.M.L.S. Pres. Wilson Mar. 1
Per P. & O. S. Mantua ..... „ 2

PASSENGERS

INWARD

Per M.M.S. Porthos, February 20. From Marseilles. Mr. and Mrs. L. Boisson, Mr. and Mrs. P. Munie, Mr. and Mrs. Bouillet and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Tartu, Mr. and Mrs. L. Malstre, Mr. and Mrs. P. Baron, Mr. and Mrs. Lemuer, Mr. and Mrs. Picked and four children, Mrs. H. Ingraham, Mrs. A. Appert, Mrs. B. Racine, Mrs. V. Racine, Miss A. Appert, Miss J. Autichuad, Miss V. Gershgorine, Messrs. Jottrand, Michon and Bres, Rev. Peres S. Firean, F. Schraven and van Ravenstyn. **From Port Said.** Mr. E. Bashu. **From Singapore.** Mr. and Mrs. Nikkels and child, Messrs. C. Shoekliton and C. Hashimoto. **From Saigon.** Miss Calmat, Miss Arthur, Messrs. Le Ven and Le Targat. **From Hongkong.** Mr. and Mrs. J. Laurenceau and two children, Miss M. Etienne, Rev. Peres Bernadini and A. J. Gomes, Messrs. Riggio, W. Schultz and R. Nakamura.

Per str. Ngankin, February 21. From River Ports. Messrs. Bell-Irving, W. Price and Ventinoff.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, February 21. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Lilley and three children, Mrs. K. Halen, Mrs. C. M. Mather, Misses Fortune and Dordge, Messrs. Dickson and J. Kearns.

Per str. Kungwo, February 21. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. P. K. Hill and child, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Harber, Mr. and Mrs. Denny and child, Mrs. Hoeger, Mrs. Shamoon, Mrs. Lowdir, Mrs. B. H. Louck, Misses Shamoon (3). Revs. MacAuley and Dawson, Messrs. Harrendorf, S. Somekh, A. H. Kutzbach, Poggenburg, Drewitt and Silby.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia, February 21. From Manila and Hongkong. Mr. G. M. Alford, Mr. G. H. Archer, Mr. I. P. Bourne, Mr. M. H. Budd, Mr. O. D. Blackburn, Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Cumming, Miss C. L. Cumming, Mr. W. R. Cothran, Mr. J. B. Ferrier, Mrs. Goldring, Mr. E. Hayim, Mrs. Jones, Mr. M. K. Khalecli, Mr. L. Jaym, Mr. H. R. Malcolm, Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. K. W. Mounsey, Miss Mounsey, Miss E. Morrison, Mr. G. Munro, Mr. R. G. MacDonald, Mr. A. Nemazee, Mrs. W. Owen, Mr. Preston, Mr. L. Parbury, Mr. J. F. Pilcher, Mr. M. A. Razack, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Stewart, Mrs. M. C. Blair, Mr. L. Cowlishaw, Mr. D. Finkler, Mr. W. B. Tyler, Mr. K. Murdock, Mrs. M. Babushkina, Mr. A. R. Scott, Mr. R. B. Falkenstein, Dr. Hackette, Miss A. B. Buse, Miss A. C. Darrow.

Per str. Shengking, February 22. From Ningpo. Mr. and Mrs. Boynton.

Per str. Woosung, February 22. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Toorityin, Messrs. G. N. Monk, R. C. Mackay, S. A. Grew, C. N. Lancashire, P. A. Watkinson, H. M. Howell, T. W. King, A. H. Samson, D. G. Hooper, G. N. Mana, T. C. Stewart, G. W. Nicholl, R. V. Simpson, T. R. Milligan, W. W. N. Nici, A. T. H. Bichard and B. E. Crowe

Per str. Suiyang, February 23. From Hongkong. Mr. W. Kerr.

Per str. Hsin Klangteen, February 23. From Ningpo. Mrs. Febbutt, Miss Mackinnon, Dr. Lowson and Mr. G. W. Bowler.

Per str. Hsinchang, February 24. From Swatow. Mr. F. Schneider.

Per str. Hsin Peking, February 24. From Ningpo. Messrs. A. R. L. Sese and Maingon.

Per str. Suiwo, February 24. From River Ports. One French Naval Rating, Mr. H. J. Brassine, Mrs. C. D. Evans, Mr. L. Di Donato, Mr. V. Quinto, Mr. H. Bisbjery, Mr. T. L. Tewamann, Mrs Holder, Mr. J. Martinck.

Per A.O.M.L.S. President McKinley, February 24. From Seattle, etc. Mr. J. Baud, Mrs. M. Brill, Mr. T. C. Britton, Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Clow, Mr. A H. Cobb and Prof. F. Griggs, Mr. R. G. Hudson, Miss J. Jenkins, Mr. M. Levy, Mrs. F. J. Mayers, Mr. D. MacKenzie, Mr. E. D. McKay, Mrs H. G. Ozorio, Lieut. V. B. Riden, Mrs A. M. Tiefenbacher, Mr. M. W. Vaughn, Mrs. B. E. Von Vietinghoff Scheel, Mr and Mrs. C. B. Willey, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Wood, Miss O. Young.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Asia, February 24. From Vancouver, etc. Mr. and Mrs. Shuepp, Mr. S. H. Garagosian, Mr. F. A. Ingalls, Lord and Lady Willingdon, Mrs. A. C. S. Trivett, Miss B. Cowan, Mr. A. E. Irving, Mr. M. K. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Mr. L. R. B. Lauer, Mr. J. P. Kutchukian, Mr. F. B. Heape, Mr. J. E. Hargreaves, Mr. M. G. Weaver, Mr. D. S. Forbes, Mr. A. D. Campbell, Mr. and Mrs. H. Cole, Mr. H. J. Dicke, Mr. W. Hilsberg, Mr. G. A. Haley, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Senders, Mr. H. B. Stott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Scott, Mr. G. C. Scott, Miss V. Scott, Miss E. Moody, Mr. R. L. B. Ward, Mr. B. S. Alexander, Mr. J. L. J. Hendry, Mrs. L. S. Hendry, Miss M. A. Hendry, Miss J. B. Hendry, Miss L. Lindsay, Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Newcombe, Miss B. Newcombe, Mrs. W. H. Perry, Mr. E. Yale, Mr. C. C. Crisler, Mr. F. W. Greene, Mr. S. S. Moosa, Mr. C. Cookson, Mr. G. Horie, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. J. Moryasu, Mr. S. Ituni, Miss H. Kaneko, Mr. Y. Saita.

Per P. & O. S. Khiva, February 24. From London and Ports. Miss N. P. Acheson, Mr. A. D. Armour, Mr. and Mrs. Allwright, Mr. and Mrs. Bateman, Mrs. L. J. Baker, Mr. E. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter, Miss M. Cuthbert, Mr. J. H. Cameron, Mr. J. P. Coghill, Mr. and Mrs. Clark and three children, Mr. and Mrs. Crowther, Mr. D. Cameron. Mr. H. R. Dobson, Mr. J. H. Drummond, Mrs. Dupree and child, Mr. F. W. Foster, Miss S. Goch, Miss M. L. Griffiths, Mr. P. J. Green, Mr. and Mrs. Greenberg, Mr. and Mrs Gain and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. Halkett, Captain and Mrs. Hook, Miss D. Hirst, Mr. A. E. Handley, Mr. and Mrs. Hemsley, Mr. D. Holmes, Mr. E. W. Jeffrey, Mr. and Mrs. Lipson Ward, Miss A. Livingston, Mr. J. F. Lawrie, Mr. W. B. Lamb, Mr. J. H. Lambert, Mr. H. Le Loach, Mr. A. C. Locks, Mr. Littell, Mr. D. MacBean, Mrs. Mackay and child, Mr. R. E. Murray, Mr. D Malcolm, Miss S. F. Major, Mr. R. P. Mildren, Mr. J. McQueen, Mr. and Mrs. O'Neill Lane and child, Mr. G. Porterfield, Mr. R. R. Peck, Mrs. Purslow and child, Mr. G. C. Price, Mr. H. S. Prophet, Mrs. Robertson, Mr. A. B Rayworth, Mr. Roots, Mr. H. P. Singer, Mr. J. B. Stewart, Miss E. Stewart, Mr. L. H. Sharp, Mrs. A. E. Thompson, Mr. Worthington Wilson.

Per str. Kiangching, February 25. From River Ports. Mr. V. P. Holland.

Per str. Hsin Klangteen, February 25. From Ningpo. Mrs. F. S. Grant, Miss D. Doidge, Drs. F. S. Laur and Barlow, Mr. Wilcox.

Per str. Tuckwo, February 25. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Boxer and child, Mr. and Mrs. Miskin and child, Mr. and Mrs. D. D. Forbes, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. Lester, Mr. and Mrs. Drysdale, Mrs. Lambe, Mrs. Futton and child, Misses Lester and Lambe, Master Forbes, Messrs. O Froessl, P. de Poux, McGavin, Read and R. F. Neugent.

OUTWARD

Per str. Kanchow, February 21.—For Amoy.—Mr. C. A. Bacon.

Per str. Tungking, February 21.—For River Ports.—Mr. W. Forrester.

Per R.M.S. Empress of Australia, February 22.—For Vancouver, etc.—Miss H. Barker, Miss L. C. Donaldson, Mr. A. H. Gordon, Mr. T. F. Guthrie, Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Henderson, Mrs. A. M. Henderson, Mr. J. R. Hopkins, Mr. and Mrs. Johnston, Mr. E. B. Jolliffee, Mr. W. A. Kadri, Mr. H. W. Kees, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Liddell, Master D. Liddell, Miss P. Liddell, Master I. Liddell, Miss B. Liddell, Miss J. Liddell, Mr. J. T. McKelvie, Mr. T. L. Rawsthorne, Mr. and Mrs. F. R. Stanley, Mr. O. Szeenstra, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Terry, Miss M. Thornton, Mr. D. E. Harbottle, Mr. and Mrs. A. Pullen.

Per str. Hsin Peking, February 22.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Daniels, Miss M. A. Dowling, Mr. J. Storer.

Per str. Yingchow, February 23.—For Hongkong.—Mr. W. M. Philip, Mr. G. Boulten.

Per str. Tungchow, February 23.—For Chefoo and Tientsin.—Mr. Price, Miss M. Dallas, Mr. and Mrs. Chalkley, Mr. G. Loehr, Misses Knipple, Miss Trudinger, Mrs. Flannery and child, Mrs. McCleary, Mr. J. McMullen, Mr. W. B. Pettus, Miss J. S. Ward, Miss M. MacKinlly, Mr. L. H. Dopson, Mr. McCarthy, Mr. P. Bagona, Mr. H. Abott, Bishop Scott, Miss North, Miss E. C. Boynton, Mr. and Mrs. Boissen, Mr. J. Lange, Mr. Tobler, Mr. Shartie.

Per str. Sinkiang, February 24.—For Amoy.—Mr. Kuschar.

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SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Feb. 19	30.48	50.9	N W	1	38.7	35.1	49.6	30.9	B. C.
„ 20	30.37	51.1	N N W	0	34.2	33.6	50.0	31.3	O. S.
„ 21	30.28	50.9	E	2	44.8	42.1	54.9	33.1	O.
„ 22	30.36	51.8	N N W	2	39.6	38.5	—	—	O. D.
„ 23	30.55	46.4	N W	2	30.6	23.5	39.2	26.4	B. C.
„ 24	30.62	47.8	W N W	2	33.8	29.1	45.2	23.0	B. C.
„ 25	30.56	48.4	E N E	1	38.5	33.1	46.5	22.8	B.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1926	Minimum 1925	Maximum 1926	Maximum 1925	Rainfall Inches 1926	Rainfall Inches 1925
Feb. 19	33.5	32.2	43.0	41.0	0.03	Nil
„ 20	33.0	29.5	45.0	42.0	0.12	Nil
„ 21	37.8	31.2	52.0	40.0	0.07	Nil
„ 22	30.0	27.0	48.0	48.2	0·17	Nil
„ 23	27.6	32.0	38.0	48.2	Nil	Nil
„ 24	28.8	31.0	44.2	37.4	Nil	Nil
„ 25	29.2	33.0	44.0	41.4	Nil	Nil

BIRTHS

COCHET.—On Thursday, February 18, 1926, at Ste. Marie's Hospital, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. Cochet, a son.

DANIELS.—On Saturday, February 20, 1926, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Alan J. Daniels, a daughter.

GOTTS.—On February 25, 1926, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. S. R. Gotts, a son.

HARRIS.—On February 20, 1926, at Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. F. G. Harris, a son.

LUPTON.—On Monday, February 15, 1926, at Chungking, to Captain and Mrs. T. A. Lupton, Messrs. Butterfield & Swire, a son, Arnold.

MACGILLIVRAY.—On February 22, 1926, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. W. D. MacGillivray, a son.

NEEDHAM.—On February 25, 1926, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Needham, a daughter.

ROGGE.—On February 19, 1926, at Hamburg, to Mrs. Gertrud Rogge, wife of C. H. Rogge, Hankow, a daughter, Ilona. (By cable).

WHITMORE.—On February 10, 1926, at Foochow, to Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Whitmore, a son. Both well.

MARRIAGES

DREWETT — GRIFFITHS. — On February 25, 1926, at Holy Trinity Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Very Rev. C. J. F. Symons, M.A., May Leslie, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alex. Griffiths, of Goven, Glasgow, to John Wesley Millar, son of Henry Drewett, Esq., of Glasgow.

MACPHERSON—CUTHBERT.—On February 25, 1926, at H.B.M. Consulate-General, Shanghai, Mary Marjory Rodgie, daughter of the late David Cuthbert, Perth, Scotland, to Finley Cook, son of the late F. C. MacPherson, Reay, Caithness, Scotland.

DEATHS

ALGAR.—on February 25, 1926, at Dr. Fearn's Nursing Home, Shanghai, Albert Edmund Algar, aged 52 years.

COCKBURN.—On February 14, 1926, at Sunderland Co., Durham, Hilda Rosebery Cockburn, aged 16.

GRAINGER.—On February 20, 1926, at Shanghai, Charity Lily Grainger, aged 19 years and seven months, the dearly beloved eldest daughter of Mr. S. J. and Mrs. Blanche C. Grainger. Deeply regretted. Australian papers please copy.

KUHN.—On Sunday, February 21, 1926, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Bert L. Kuhn.

STEINBERG.—On February 16, 1926, at Harbin, J. S. Steinberg, Chinese Customs Service, passed away. Deeply regretted by all his colleagues and friends.

STUART.—On February 23, 1926, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, Kenneth Henry Stuart, late Second Officer s.s. "Lienshing," aged 44 years.

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